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THE CITTLE AND CAMPOLIC CHRONICLE.





MONTREAL, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Seventieth Birthday of the Father of the House of Commons.

Voc. 1V. No. 32

Ottawa, Feb. 1 .- Visitors to the House of Commons to-day noticed on one of the desks in the front row of the Government side of the House small vase holding a sprig

That desk was Hon. John Costigan's, and this was the seventieth anniversary of his birth. The little sprig of shamrock was sent the "father of the House" by a remembering friend. Before the House resumed its session after adjournment for dinner the members assembled in room 26 and presented Mr. Costigan with a beautiful cabinet of silvarware. The presentation, which was made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was also witnessed by a number of Ottawa's well known citizens, old triends of Mr. Costigan. Sir Wilfrid, in making the presentation, said he had known Mr. Costigan for some thirty years, had known hir both as an opponent and as a friend. He had always known him, however, as a fair opponent and a true friend He hoped Mr. Costigan would live many years longer to enjoy the esteem of his many friends.

Replying, Mr. Costigan said that appreciated the gift very highly, and while he did not undervalue it he would say he enjoyed the value of a warm shake of the hand from friend equally as much. During his public career, Mr. Costigan said, he had supported both political parties. One time he was the supporter an admirer of Sir John A. Macdonald. but now he was an equally strong Laurier. His change of politics was due entirely to conviction and sole, ly on principle. He said he believed that he had very few if any enemies and was proud of his many friends. After again extending his thanks for the gift, Sir Wilfrid Laurier called for three cheers for Mr. Costigan, which were very heartily given, followed by the singing of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Sir Wilfrid was then given three rousing cheers The members then returned to the Commons to resume their duties.

As each general election passes one by one the old parliamentarians pass from the scene until at last can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Hon, John Costigan has had a unique experience. For forty-four years he has continuously represent ed the one constituency, that of Victoria, N.S. During that time he has never suffered defeat; never had bye-election or a protest. Furthermore he is an Irishman representing what is generally regarded as French constituency.

A LESSON BY CONTRAST.

To the very last day of his life in Washington the late Senator Hoar was known in the capital as a courteous, patient and considerate gentleman, says the Washington Star. all who came in contact with him, less than the necessary time for acquiring a habit of kindly action. One afternoon in his last year he sent his card to a bureau chief who was noted for self-importance and bad manners. The messenger conducted Senator Hoar into the chief's sumptuously appointed room. The chief sat at his desk facing the door; but he neither raised his head whe the Senator entered, nor replied to

his "Good morning!" The Senator halted half-way from the door to the desk, and an expression of surprise came over his face. He waited He waited patiently three or four minutes, but the bureau chief, taking no notice of him, scratched busily away at some papers. At last opposite side of the big square desk at which the chief was writing, pulled up a chair, sat down, drew to him block of writing paper and also be-

Then the bureau chief looked up with an expression of well-simulated

"Oh, h'w are you, Senator?" he

said, as if he had just discovered him TO CELEBRATE "Anything I c'n do for you?"
Senator Hoar looked up pleasantly

from his writing. "No, sir," said, complaisantly. "I dropped in only to write a few letters. Don't put yourself out. Proceed with your work," and he went on with

The bureau chief looked somewhat crestfallen. He wheeled round sidewise in his chair and drummed on the desk.

"By the way, Senator," he said, "about that little matter you submitted to the department a while ago, we-

"Oh, never mind," said the Senator, calmly. "It's a rather irksome case. I'm going to see the Secre tary about it as soon as I finish these letters. Pray, don't let it bother you at all."

The chief flushed and bent over his desk again. Senator Hoar went calmly ahead with his correspondence for a quarter of an hour, then summoned the messenger and sent his card to the Secretary.

The Secretary's office was doors down the hall. In less than a minute the chief's door was thrown open, and the Secretary himself plunged in, both hands extended toward the Senator.

"The top of the morning to you, Senator!" he cried. "You're just the man I have been waiting to see. I want to have a long talk with you. Messenger, tell the rest of the people waiting that I shall be busy with Senator Hoar for at least an hour," and he conducted the Senator into his inner office.

A little more than an hour later, after the Senator's departure, the Secretary summoned the bureau chief to his office. When the chief came back to his own desk the old colored messenger, himself a "graduate" more courteous times, grunted with

silent approval. "Yesseh," he said, when asked about the incident, "he done two lessons. Fust Senatah Hoar show him how a gemman gwine ac', and den de Sec'at'y done tole him how he got to ac' whether he gemman o' not."

Father Gapon, the Strike Leader.

Father Gapon, the Russian Ortho-

dox priest, who has inspired the great St. Petersburg strike, is, according to a writer in the London Daily News, the son of a moujik of one of the provinces of Little Russia. He wanted to become a mechanic, but his father, wishing him to be cal Seminary at Moscow. He studied hard, and instead of entering on the obscure career of a country clergyman, in some far-off village, became a politician and a fierce Liberal-'perhaps," says the writer, "the first the Russian Church has possessed. Among the workmen he is known as "Batınshka Rhonhol," "Little Father, the Little Russian," and "he owes his unbounded influence," we, sincere adherent of orthodoxy, he never interferes with the religious opinions of his followers. Among the His gentle breeding was a delight to and Roman Catholics. Moreover, he latter are thousands of Lutherans frugally, and works from morning night. Four years ago he was solemnly cursed by the priest of his native village for protesting boldly against the excommunication Count Tolstoy." He resolutely cludes from his clubs and associations any man who has been convicted of crime until the crime has been followed by proved repentance.

> Family ties are not severed neaven, and Jesus, in raising His Blessed Mother above the saints and angels, teaches us that filial piety is a virtue of eternity.-Lacordaire.

When you are forgotten, or neglect ed, or purposely set at naught, and the Senator passed around to the you smile, with your heart at rest, that is victory. When your good is evil spoken of, your wishes are crossed, your taste is offended, your adin patient, loving silence, that victory. When you are content with simple raiment, plain food, any climate, any solitude, any interruption _that is victory.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

A meeting has been held in London to make arrangements in connection with the forthcoming St. Patrick's Day banquet there. It was agreed that those present form the Banque Committee for the present year, with power to add to their numbers. It was unanimously decided to again engage the Hotel Cecil, and that the banquet be held there on Thursday, March 16th. It was also unanim ously agreed that Mr. John Red-mond, M.P., be asked to preside. The Secretaries announced that the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, had kindly accepted the invitation already sent to him to attend the gathering. This announcenent gave the greatest satisfaction, and it was decided that the following be also invited : Archbishop Bourne, Mgr. M'Fadden, Messrs. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.; Edward Blake, M.P.; John Dillon, M.P.; Justin McCarthy, William O'Brien, M.P.; M. Davitt, J. F. X. O'Brien, M.P.: J. Devlin, M.P.; Dr. Douglas Hyde, and Mr. F. A. Fahy, President of the Gaelic League of London.

PERSONAL.

Prof. Francis D. Daly, fate proessor of the Catholic Commissioners' Board, who has been in poor health for the past few years, lies dangerously ill at the Hotel Dieu.

Ex-detective Cullinan, of Colborne street, is very ill at his home

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

(From our Special Correspo Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 28, 1905.)

At the meeting of the National Council of the Knights of Columbus here next June, a civic welcome will be given to the Supreme Knight and delegates by the Governor of State of California, George C. Pardee, who will be assisted in the reception by the Mayor of Los Angedan, Archbishop Montgomery, Bishop Conaty and other Western ecclesiastics of distinction.

This reception will take place in the Chamber of Commerce, an institution that is known throughout the length and breadth of the country for its reception to famous men. United States Senator Frank P. priest, sent him to the Ecclesiasti- Flint, recently elected by the present Legislature, has also signified his in-

tention to be present at the opening of the National Convention. The Executive Committee of Arrangements has its work pretty well in hand, and has responded to the various inquiries with the utmost despatch. Letters have been received from many of the State officials of the Order throughout the country, expressive of their determination to are told, "to the fact that, though a co-operate with the work of the committee and to bring a big dele-

gation. takes no money for his services, lives Angeles and will be present in large An event of notable importance will be the solemn Pontifical High Mass sung in the old Cathedral of St. Vibiana here, by Archbishop Montgomery, formerly Bishop of this diocese; and there will be present in the Sanctuary Archbishop Riordan, Bishop Conaty, Bishop Grace of Sa cramento and a vast gathering of clergy. A powerful sermon by distinguished member of the hierar chy will be preached to the assembled Knights upon this occasion

Other portions of the programme which will occupy a period of seven days, are rapidly assuming definite outlines and every detail will be perfected long before the convention as embles.

Marconi to Marry an Irish Girl.

It seems to be settled that Mr Marconi is to be married, but the newspapers do not agree as to the identity of the bride. According to the announcement published early in the week, he has fixed his affections peace.

on Princess Giacinta Ruspoli, aged 22, "one of the prettiest girls Rome." The Ruspoli are one the oldest Italian families. In Sunday Times, of London, however, it is announced that Mr. Marconi's fiancee is the Hon. Beatrice O'Brien, a sister of the present Lord Inchiquin. The wedding, it is further stated, will take place in the second week in March from the town residence of the bride's mother, Ellen Lady Inchiquin.

A CURIOUS FACT.

There seems ground for believing that the late Queen Victoria of England was never baptized, A Liverpool paper, the Daily Post and Mer cury, remarks that no baptismal re cord relating to her Majesty exists. It says, moreover, that "State papers and archives have been examined for documents of this character without success," and that "there is no reference to the celebration of any religious ceremony of the kind in the Court intelligence of the newspapers of the period covered by the Queen's infancy and youth," adding that "it is the only instance in English history since the Norman conquest of such omission.'

If this "only instance" be indeed ar authentic instance, if it be true that Queen Victoria was not baptized, then we have the curious fact 'that the supreme head of the Church of England for over sixty years was not a member of that church, or even a Christian.-N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Do not pray for easy lives. Pray to be stronger men. Do not ask for tasks equal to your powers. Pray for powers equal to your tasks. Then the doing of your work shall be no miracle; but you shall be a miracle. Every day you shall wonder at yourself, at the richness of life which has come in you by the grace of God.

OBITUARY.

On the 30th January there passed to her reward Mrs. Fitzpatrick, widow of Mr. John Fitzpatrick, in his les, and the occasion will be graced lifetime of the firm of Moore, Fitzby the presence of Archbishop Rior-patrick & Semple, wholesale grocers. Mrs. Fitzpatrick was always delicate and through this coupled with an extremely retiring disposition, did not come much before the public. Her good works were not done noisily, but in the quietness of her heart she thought for others and was always ready to extend a helping hand. 'Tis well we have the assurance that there is a record kept of goodness such as hers, and that the reward will be given by One Who knows how to value the deed because He sees the motive of the heart. Mrs. Fitzpatrick and her husband were the chief benefactors of St. Patrick's Orphan 'Asylum. The True Witness tenders its sympathy to the bereav-

On Friday, January 27th, there passed to his reward the soul of John Steele, a life-long resident The Knights of Columbus of San there Oct. 21st, 1839. His father Highgate, Vt., U.S.A, being born Francisco and the north are vieing settled in that place in 1807 as one with their fellow members in Los of the early settlers, and continued farming until his death in 1882. In permitted to pronounce her vows we feel sure that an appeal to the continued farming until his death in 1882. In permitted to pronounce her vows we feel sure that an appeal to the continued farming until his death in 1882. In permitted to pronounce her vows we feel sure that an appeal to the continued farming until his death in 1882. In permitted to pronounce her vows we feel sure that an appeal to the continued farming until his death in 1882. In permitted to pronounce her vows we feel sure that an appeal to the continued farming until his death in 1882. In permitted to pronounce her vows we feel sure that an appeal to the continued farming until his death in 1882. 1860 the deceased married Mary Hanna, of Brackney, County Down, Ireland, who with four children, Daniel and Charles, of Highgate, James of Marlbore, Mass., and Mrs. M. A. Stockwell, of St. Albans, survive him. All through life he was engaged as farmer until ill health prevented about two years ago. Since that time he has been gradually failing. Many reportes were circulated that he was gaining in strength rapidly, but when he entered his new house, which was completed early in September, his feet had touched the cold waters over which the boatman pale will one day ferry us all. He was a kind and loving husband and father, a tried, true and trusted friend, and highly respected citizen who won the respect of all who knew him, and his wide circle of friends in Montreal and elsewhere will sincerely mourn his loss. The funeral ser-vices were held in the St. Louis Roman Catholic Church, Monday According to morning, interment being in the new

In Memoriam.

The parish of St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, has lately suffered a keen sorrow in the death of Rev. Sister Mary St. Patrick, which occurred on the morning of Friday, Jan. 27th.

A niece of the late Rt. Rev. Bishop Phelan of Kingston, the rev. lady comes of a family which comes of a family whas helped in no small degree mould the future of our country into paths of easy progress; a family which has helped to make the religious history of Canada a lettered monument of unswerving loyalty to the principles of Catholicism.



REV. SISTER MARY ST. PATRICK

born in Kilkenny, Ireland, on Aug. 5th, 1828, and was the daughter of John and Mary Phelan, who emigrated to Canada in 1830 and settled in the parish of St. Columof the quaint old village church, Phelan. stands the time-honored homestead of the Phelan family.

When a girl of twelve years age, Sister Mary journeyed to Montreal, and entered as a novice into the Congregation of Notre Dame. It was some years after, when look ing forward with pleasure to the Requiescat in Pace. time when she would be permitted to pronounce her holy vows, that she met with a painful accident within

the convent, which resulted in the dislocation of her ankle, an injury which the ablest physicians pronounced absolutely incurable. Suffering keenly from the physical pain of the injured member, and the moral pain of disappointment still more keen, she returned home

and willing to bear her sorrow bravely. Her illustrious uncle, Bishop Phe lan, hearing of the accident and touched with compassion for afflicted brother and his family, was moved to pay a visit to St. Columban, and during his stay, be it noted in gratitude to his memory, the dislocated ankle of Sister Mary was restored to its former strength and

her heart-broken parents, resigned

under her father's roof, and to live a religious life in her aged parent's

household. For sixty years her life had been an edification to the parish of St. Columban. Apart from the hours of solitude, meditation and prayer in her humble little oratory, sne had three special cares. The first was the altar and sanctuary of the church, which gave daily evidence of her presence, her hours of willing labor, her artistic skill, and he ever growing desire to beautify the house of God. The second was the sick and perhaps it was her tender care of these which has made her name so hallowed to the grateful people of the parish, for whithersoever sickness or calamity cast a gloom sorrow, thither came upon its trail, like the first golden beam of the morning sunshine, bursting through the darkness, the stately figure Sister Mary. Her gentle methods of encouragement and her wise and holy of fortitude and Christian resignation never failed to lighten the hearts of the suffering ones.

Her third and dearest care was the religious training of the youth. Her. catechism classes were given in the parish church, where every year for, sixty years she explained away the childish difficulties of the little minds that were preparing for the reception for the first time of their divine Master, and many there are who have gone out from her classes upon the world of progress, and material advancement, sturdy disciples of Christian morality and integrity, And when years bowed her aged head and silvered the silken threads of hair which fell over her forehead, they failed to impair her intellect or to dampen her enthusiasm for the

performance of her daily toils. Little wonder, then, that many tear should moisten the cold earth upon her grave; little wonder that many a suppressed sob should escape from sorrowing hearts, bearing testimony to the desolation made by, the death of her for whom we mourn,

The funeral Mass was sung by Rev. Father Forget, pastor of the parish of St. Columban, assisted by Reve Father Hetu, P.P. of St. Scholastique, and his cure, Rev. Father Contant, as deacon and sub-deacon. The combined choirs of St. Scholastique and St. Columban sang the Mass of the dead, and the parish-folk came in great numbers to pay a last tribute to the dear departed.

The funeral procession was perhaps the largest within the memory of the oldest parishioner. In the ranks were many from St. Scholastique, St. Canute, St. Jerome, and not a few from Montreal.

The chief mourners were: Mr. M. J. Phelan, postmaster of St. Columban, and Dr. C. Phelan, of Waterloo, Que., brothers of deceased; Rev. Sister Mary St, Patrick was Mrs. S. O'Rourke, sister; Miss Julia A. Phelan, niece, Messrs. John Patrick A., Joseph and Cornelius J. Phelan, nephews, and J. Burle, grand-nephew; Mary J. Phelan and Annie Eliz. Jessie Phelan, ban, just then inaugurated; and grand-nieces, and Mrs. P. A. Phelan, there still, within a hundred paces Mrs. John Phelan, and Mrs. C. J.

Interment took place on Monday, Jan. 30th, in the parochial ceme tery.

The True Witness begs to tender the bereft family the very deep sympathy of many friends and acquaindeceased in Montreal. tances of the

AN AMAZING DECISION.

A press despatch from Phoenix, Ariz., says that the New York Foundling Hospital has lost its case against eighteen citizens of Clifton, Ariz. These people hold foundling children brought to their town on October 1, 1904, by three Sisters of Charity, to be distributed by the parish priest. The priest placed them in Mexican families, from whom they were taken by a popular aggregation, resembling a mob, before the Sisters could rescue them, The Supreme Court unanimously decided that as the children are now provided with comfortable homes, their paramount interests have been subserved, and that public policy best would be benefited by refusal to return them to the care of

United States Supreme Court will result in a reversal. These children were really kidnapped by a mob. And yet the Sisters of the Foundling Hospital, their lawful guardians, may not get them back. There is a strong reason for suspicion that the court may have been influenced by religious prejudice.

SCOTLAND'S LEAD IN CRMIE.

Comparisons of the criminal statistics of Scotland and Ireland point out that although the population of Ireland is almost equal to that Scotland, the imprisonment in latter country, 59,962, were nearly double. No fewer than 7698 hoys and 650 girls under the age of 16 were convicted in Scotland during 1903.

I believe in remembering and specting men for the good they did, and charitably forgetting the rest, so long as that rest is not too had.

—C. W.

HOME INTERESTS

Conducted by HELENE

Though the winter weather has undoubtedly made itself felt, we have enjoyed ourselves withal. The delights of snowshoeing, tobogganing and stating have been the season's standbys and have withstood all severity, and those who found their pleasure in such outdoor sports just snapped their fingers at old King Complain we would at the Frost. weather clerk: earnestly have for the summer days, but prayed away down in our hearts we have had to confess, and the bold assertion has still to be refuted, that summer, even with its boating, tennis, bathing, cycling, its sojourn a the mountains, or by the sea, cannot equal winter with the joys of tobogganing and its dizzy whirl through space as it were, the intoxication of a brisk tramp with a merry party of snowshoers singing happy tunes, treading circuitous moun tain paths. Oh, yes, there are wors lands than that over which Our Lady, of the Snows so gracefully presides.

. . . FASHIONS.

A simple yet effective gown whose cost is so small as to place it with in the reach of any one is of pastel blue voile. It is so made that while in reality it is a tea gown, having the distinguished features of one, it answers well for an afternoon frock The upper part has a vest banded across at four inch intervals by ribbons of the same color, each band ending under a second vest of lace and fastened by a small dull gilt button. Over the shoulders is a shawl-like double cape of net edged with a lace ruffle. The cape drawn at the waist into a girdle made of the ribbon. The sleeves are puffy affairs, ending at the elbow in a double lace ruffle, which is banded across by the ribbon, and has a fairly large bow at the back. The skirt has its fulness held in the waist by tucks that end just below the hips and from there falls gracefully down into a short train.

A tea gown that is not very pensive, and is yet pretty enough to satisfy the most exacting taste, is made of a soft gray satin. It has a loose front, but the sides are closely fitted to the figure at the wais narrow hooks, while the back forms a narrow Watteau plait. A berthalike cape droops over the shoulders. This is made of satin. embroidered in gray, violet and silver, and is edged by a ruffle cream lace. The little elbow sleeves of velvet are slashed at the back to permit of a fall of lace them. The collar, yoke and undersleeves are of lace dyed to match the The skirt is slashed to show a petticoat of gray chiffon acrordion plaited, and around each opening the satin is embroidered in a design lik that on the bertha. Such a gown as this is suitable to a woman any age, provided she can gray, and would be quite as ap propriate for her day at home for the most informal of dinners

Cashmere has been pushed to the front, but oddly enough, has been slow in catching the fancy of t.h class to which its durability and moderate price would logically apal The women who could afford more costly and unusual material are the ones who are taking up cashmere, and cashmere frocks are being turned out by high priced makers, though as yet little seen in less important establishments. The softness of weight makes the material particularly practicable for the draped waists, puffed sleeves and full skirts, yet the stuff has the appearance of warmth lacking in voile weaves. Ruches or bouillonees of velvet or silk are successful trimthe cashmere frock, several of the great Parisian dress makers have turned out models show ing full skirts of cashmere trimmed in flat bands, bouillonees or ruchings of velvet matching the material and worn with velvet coats of the same

fashion this season and in its most luxurious aspect is fur trimmed, as in the very desirable visiting gown of the cut-a silver gray adorned with Irish lace and the cape trimmed with chinchilla. Velvet skirts, plain to the hem, gain weight and finish by means of a band of fur around out the powder the lace will appear the bottom.

Motor modes may be regarded responsible for the popularity leather this season. Leather pipings strappings, and leather appliques and from the last fried bacon instead of leather waistcoats, collars and cuffs represent the latest smart innova tions in garniture on tailor garment in tweeds and similar materials

"Tiptilted" portrays the attitud Very much of the hat of the day. 'off the head' it is and with enace between the hair and the brin filled in with posies of flowers fram-

The little Louis XVI hats, which are very much turned up over forehead and a little at the sides are made of gold or silver lace and trimmed with a narrow wreath chic uft of roses and are among theatres confectures.

One of the interesting variations is the leather fad is the painting and stamping of leather by hand. girl artist and pyrographer make her own gown trimmings and buttons. Chamois and numerous leathers whose origin is less parent are employed.

Shaped leather belts, widening a the back and colored in dul greens and blues, with just a suggestion of vellow and burnt sienna, make an ideal finish to a tweed skirt.

> . . . TIMELY HINTS.

There is no domestic remedy that o promptly cuts short congestion of the lungs, sore throat or rheumatism as hot water when applied promptly

and thoroughly Cold rain water and soap will re move machine grease from washable fabrics.

Ivory when smoke stained should he soaked in a naphtha bath, using care to keep the naphtha away fron the flame or fire. Vellow stains or ivory are removed with pumice stone and soap.

To fill cracks in plaster mix plas ter of Paris with vinegar instead of water and it will not "set" for twenty or thirty minutes. Push i into the cracks and smooth off evenly with a table knife.

For an inflamed eye used the white of an egg beaten to a froth and add to it a tablespoonful of rosewater Apply this on a soft rag and change The effect as often as it dries. most soothing, and the ingredients are easily procured.

Ink stains on leather may be re moved by several applications This weak solution of oxalic acid. should be painted over the stain and after a few moments wiped off. When thoroughly dry, repeat the process.

When cleaning grates add half lozen drops of turpentine to the blacklead, stir well, and a beautiful polish will be the result when finish ed. It also keeps stoves from rust ing when not in uso.

To restore tan gloves where they have become rubbed from handling reins, put some saffron into one pint boiling water and let it infuse all night. Next morning wet the leather over with a brush. The tops must be sewed closely to prevent the color from getting in.

To remove indelible ink stain nale a solution of one-quarter of an ounce of cyanide of potassium to one ounce of water and apply to the spots. This is deadly poison Ink spots may be removed by applying crystals of oxalic acid to the spots steaming over a bowl of hot water. well This is also poison.

If your sewing machine eavily it is probably because it either needs oil or the oil in it has become clogged. In the latter it is a good plan to oil it with pure paraffin, then work it (without - the cotton) with the treadles or handle till the paraffin is soaked into it well. Then wipe off the paraffin and the dirt, which it has loosened, oil again with the proper lubricating oil, and unless there is something radically wrong with the machine i will then work as well as ever.

To bronze a plaster cast give it a coating of size varnish, let it stand till almost dry, then put some metal lic bronze powder in a muslin bag dust it over the surface, dab it with a dinen wad and finally, when quite dry, give it a coating of oak varnish Often lace has lost its freshness, but yet is not sufficiently soiled to require washing. plan to lay it by for a week in tissue paper under the pressure of a heavy book or other weight, having first well covered the soiled parts with calcined magnesia. After shaking RECIPES

Hot Potato Salad.-One quart fresh oiled potatoes, cut while still hot into thin slices. Have ready the fine pulp and juice of a medium sized onion grated, and as you slice the potatoes mix the onions and a gener ous sprinkling of salt and pepper with each portion. Pour in m butter thoroughly to saturate the potato, and sprinkle with about three table spoons vinegar and serve hot This may be made by using the fat the butter, after the style of German cooks. Sometimes the crisp bacon s cut into bits and stirred in with the fat, and again two or thre tablespoons of minced cucumbe pickle are used instead of so vinegar. This is a delicious suppe dish with hot toast; and more eptable in winter than is cold salad Mother's Fruit Cake-The recip

alls for one pound of butter, onand a quarter pound of sugar, on pound of flour, three pounds of rai sins, two pounds of currants, one pound of citron, one pound of Eng lish walnuts, one pound of dates one cupful of molasses, one teaspoor of soda, two teaspoons of cinnamon one teaspoon of cloves, one gill of brandy (orange juice may be substi tuted) and one dozen eggs. Ston and prepare the fruit and nuts, then mix them well with some of flour. Mix the other ingredients as for ordinary cake; add the fruit last The dough may seem thin, but do not add flour. Bake it in one large or two smaller tins in a very slow

Chicken Creams-Line some little chicken molds thinly with a coating of pale aspic jelly, and when latter has set fill them with some cream of chicken, made according to the directions given below. ready a low, round support of aspiielly, arrange the chicken creams or this and garnish the dish with small cress. Mix half a pint of aspic jelly with half a pint of nice ly flavored bechamel sauce, then ade one pound of the white meat of a cooked chicken, which has been pass ed through a fine mincer, and, after whisking the ingredients for a minutes, fill the molds and put then aside in a cool place until they ar required.

THE LAST HOUR OF CHILDHOOD

(By Grace Keon, in Donahoe's February.)

Gradually the stitches grew slow and still more slow, the dark head drooped until it rested on her som. She shook herself impatient ly, and continued the uninteresting task, rising once to replenish the fire as before. The hours wore on. They were not peaceful hours. Outsid the rain had ceased, and the moor was shining. The street was fille with discordant noises; with catcalls and the loud mouthing of harmonica: the swift patter of feet the scoldings of a wakeful wife greet ing her liege lord; the sound of open ing windows and many voices in ex postulation, as the liege lord objected strenuously to his wife's welcome: derisive words of advice But even these ceased at last, and silence reigned. The sock fell from the lit tle girl's hand, hung on her knee a moment, fell then to the floor. Only a child in years, she slept as heal thy children do-heavily, profoundly vithout dreams or forebodings. The coal burned up red, exhausted vitality, died away to gray ashes Mollie moved and muttered a little as the room grew chilly.

And the moonlight, the tender moonlight, streamed in through the window on the rough floor. It crept then her face, and her hands, and her whole figure, enveloping her like a benediction. Her breath was soft and regular as an infant's worried gravity-its habitual

pression-had left her face. Nothing disturbed her. not hear heavy footsteps on the stairs outside, nor the joyous scream with which Mrs. McCabe welcomed back her lost offspring; nor did th loud-voiced explanations of the find ing of the little one trouble, for an instant, the quiet of her repose. But a pleasant dream stooped down her out of the Shadowland of slum She thought that she Was

holding the little Nonie in her arms . . The little hands were about her neck. . . . The little lips were kissing her. . . . She smiled -and the smile lighted up that dark ace to a gentle peace that almost beautiful.

'And so the last hour of Mollie Far rell's childhood passed away.

The love of Jesus has no horizon either time nor space can

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

BY AUNT BECKY.

Dear Boys and Girls : I was delighted to receive letters rom my old friends Rose, Beatrice, Emmet and Washington, as well as I hope May will Nellie and May. all on me when she comes to Monreal. I sincerely appreciate their good wishes, and am so glad they enjoy the corner. Many thanks, dear little May for sweet photograph of self and brother Jim. I cannot pro mise that it will appear in the Corner, but it has pleased me more than a little to receive it, and it is before me on my desk as I am writing. hope May's cold is better. Certainly, Monica, any contribution wish to make to the corner Write as often welcome. you like, and do not forget to mail your letters so that they will reach me by Saturday morning Your loving friend,

AUNT BECKY.

. . .

Dear Aunt Becky : Here I am again in your corner to tell you that I am not quite well as I have a cold and cannot go out to play on the snow-bank with my brother Jim. I am pleased tell you mamma gave me permission to write you again. I am sending ou my photo taken with Jim which hope will appear in the True Witness. I will close wishing you suc-

NELLIE McG.

Sherrington, Que.

Dear Aunt Becky It is with great pleasure that second letter, which vrite you my will, I hope, find you enjoying good health. I have four sisters and one brother. Lillie, the eldest, is a stenographer, and has an office Cowansville; Katie, a school teacher, eaches quite near; Annie is going to St. Remi convent. She likes it well and would like me to go too, but papa says that next year he will send me to Jacques Cartier Normal School at Montreal, at which am much pleased, and I am counting the months already. Our parish priest's name is Rev. Father Meunier We like him well. He came to visit us last week for the first time, as he has been here but some months. will bring this letter to a close wishing your circle success.

MAY O'M Sherrington, Qua

Dear Aunt Ber I am a little giri dix years old. I live on the north side of Prince Edward Island near the Gulf of awrence. I went to school for part of a year. The school is just opposite our gate, so I did not have Santa Claus came ar to go. see us in the afternoon on Christmas day. He took all the presents of our Christmas tree and gave them to us. He was not near so pretty thought he would be. He has on a long fur coat and white fur He kept saying funny things cap. all the time he was here. This is the first time I tried to write with a pen.

+ + + TWO INCIDENTS.

A Western paper recently cominent surviving officers of the Union and Confederate armies to give in its columns an account of bravest act which fell under notice during the Civil War.

Colonel T. W. Higginson in reply tells the story of a supper party which was given at Beaufort, South Carolina, and to which Dr. Miner, an assistant surgeon in his regiment, with other young subal erns, were invited. Wine and othe liquors circulated freely. The supper asted until after midnight, and the fun grew boisterous. Stories told, and songs sung to which the men in their sober moments would have blushed to listen.

Doctor Miner, a slight, young fellow, did not drink. he and others rose to go they were stopped and told that they must first either sing a song, tell a story, or give a toast. Miner glanced around the circle of flushed excited faces and said quietly:

"Gentlemen, I cannot sing a song or tell a story, but I will give you toast. I will drink it in water, You shall drink as you please. s-'Our mothers'

There was not, the narrator

states, an atom of priggishness self-consciousness in his manner. The The party soon broke shot told. up, and three of the older men, all of higher rank than himself. came the next day to thank the young man for the simplicity and courage his rebuke.

This act, Colonel Higginson justly says, required more courage than to ride up to the cannon's mouth

A general who had served through the war, and was distinguished for his bravery, was asked by his daugher at what time in his life his courage was most severely tested. After a moment's thought he said smiling 'Not at the storming of any fort

or in any battle-field. As a bo secured a job of work with a gro I was very poor. The place obtained with great difficulty "The day I began work the shop-

reeper showed me a row of boxes and barrels which contained damag ed and stale sugar, flour and fruit These he ordered me to 'get off' upon children or customers who were too gnorant to know that the goods

"At a reduced price?" I asked. "Certainly not," he replied, turnng away

During the next quarter of an hour ny courage was put to what I think was the hardest test of my life. did the right thing, I am glad say. I went to him and told him could not make dishonest sales. also added what I thought a fine argument, that the boy who cheated his customers would probably cheat him. It did not convince him.'

* * * CHILDREN

What the leaves are to the forest, With light and air for food, Ere their sweet and tender juices Have been hardened into wood-

That to the world are children; Through them it feels the glow Of a brighter and sunnier climate That reaches the trunks below.

Come to me, O ye children And whisper in my ear What the birds and winds are singing In your sunny atmosphere.

For what are all our contrivings And the wisdom of the books Then compared with your caresses And the gladness of your looks?

Ye are better than all the ballads That ever were sung or said; For ye are living poems, And all the rest are dead.

THE UNCURTAINED WINDOW.

The rain began to patter on the slanting roof above Mabel's head first two drops, then three, then dozen, and then so many that could not count them as she lay back lazily in her comfortable rocker and tried to imagine that the roof was of glass and she could see each drop as it fell. Though the roof was not of glass, one whole side of the room was, for it was from the low, broad windows clustered under the eaves that all the light was obtained, and as the young girl glanced through them at the cloud-darkened sky, the look of contentment banished from her face and as her glance lowered a decided frown appeared.

'There she is again. I wonder if she hasn't anything else to do besaid to herself angrily. All Mabel's pleasure in her newly-furnished attic oom vanished. She brought feet to the floor with a jerk. and astened down stairs to her mother's room.

"Mamma, I think I'll have to get ome heavy colored curtains for my room after all," she announced decided tones.

Her mother looked up in surprise. "I thought you had decided to have curtains at all, Mabel: and urely it is nicer. Your room is so high, and the windows are very ar tistic in themselves, and you know you thought that curtains would nake your 'studio' look too much like a bedroom," said her mother.

would happen if I left the windows uncurtained," pouted Mabel. "Why, what has happened to make

curtains necessary

"Well, those flat people sit on their back porch and stare right in; and they don't seem to care one hit bout it either. One lady sits out I look up she is watching me Mrs. Potter smiled a little to !

Mabel was thoughtful for a minute, then she said quietly. "Perhaps that's so. My geranium is blos beautifully; she might enjoy looking

at that.' About an hour later, as she was practising on the piano, Ellen, her

self before saying, "Well, daughter,

don't you think that you are a little

conceited? Maybe the lady you mention never sees you at all."

younger sister, came home radiant with news "Why, Ellen, where have you been

staying? We were wondering if you had lost your way when you were coming from school," said Mabel to

"When it started to rain hard was in front of those new nats over there, so I stepped inside the vesti bule, thinking that I would until the shower had passed. wait after a few moments the door opened and in came Mr. Horton. He told me that I was just the person he was thinking of, and then he asked me to go upstairs with him to call on a new girl that had just come to our church. I went, of course, and just think ! she's hame and can't take one step without crutches. But she is awfully nice, just the and we had a good time with her; and I'm going to see her again real soon," said Ellen, finishing her answer with a triumphant flourish out of the room, without giving Mabel a chance to ask another question

Mabel had been thinking very rapidly while her younger sister was talking, and now sne was feeling provoked at herself for resenting the little pleasure that it gave the lame girl to look in her window, for she was certain that her observer was the same girl, although she had never looked closely enough to no-The lameness tice the crutches. would account for her sitting on the porch so steadily. Mabel began to think of what she would do if she were in the other girl's place, and she was sure that she would not be half as patient. Somewhat later Ellen came flitting back to tell her that the lame girl was very fond of geraniums, and that it gave her much pleasure to look at the beautiful ones in the attic window.

"She said she thought that the coom must be very interesting-lookng, judging by the outside of the windows, and that she was afraid that if any of us saw her looking all the time, we would think her rude. But I told her to look as much as she wanted, as no one ever saw her doing it," continued Ellen

Mabel bit her lip, but said nothng for a while.

"Maybe she would like to come over and see my room. Did you tell her anything about it, Ellen?" "I didn't tell her much, as I didn't have time; but I guess she would love to come, and I'll tell her to f you wish," answered Ellen.

"I have changed my mind again bout those curtains, mamma," Mahel at dinner time.

Her mother smiled. She too had eard something of the lonely girl in the top flat, and the next morning on her way to school, Ellen stopped there with the most perfect geranium from the studio window, much

the little invalid's delight. The curtains were not put up; they vere not even purchased; but instead the windows of the studio had vines and glowing nasturtiums added to the blossoming geraniums, and often messages in secret code were flashed ack and forth from the back porch to the attic room. Thus began friendship that strengthens as days go by. + + +

WHAT IS A BABY?

A London paper offered a prize for the best definition of a baby. The ast of the following took the prize "The bachelor's horror, the moher's treasure and the despotic ty-

rant of the most republican house hold." "The morning caller, noonday crawler and midnight bawler. "The only precious possession that

never excites envy." "The latest edition of huma of which every couple think

possess the finest copy.' "A native of all countries,

speaks the language of none. "A few inches of coo and wiggle, writhe and scream, filled with sucand automatic alarm to regulate

"A thing we are expected to and look as if we enjoyed it. "A little stranger with a free pass to the heart's best affections.

Mrs. Jones-Why, children, what is Il this noise about

Little Tommy-We've had gran'po and Uncle John locked up in upboard for an hour, an' when the get a bit angrier I'm going to play loing into the lion's cage.

blessed brother Gerar was canonized in the basili Peters in Rome, on the 11t This great servitor of Go

ready very popular throughout tendom, and especially in The instances of his powers tection granted to mothers iren are many, particularly curing for the latter the g We will give a short sket

brief but fruitful career heroic lover of Jesus suffering Gerard Majella, the son of was born at Muro in Italy 6th April, 1726. From his years, through divine gra sought no other amusement otional practices proper t At the age of five he fr

went to pray in a chapel of to the Blessed Virgin; on m asions the statue of the would move and place th Child in the arms of little who would play with Him a companion of childhood. At the age of seven this

of Jesus already hungered fo One day, charistic bread. mass, he went with the fait the holy table to receive th host, but the priest, seeing young, passed on. The chi drew weeping, but on the f night the Archangel Saint brought him Holy Communic Notwithstanding his youth already favored with the gif He was entrusted w care of a lamb, which some stole and killed. When the saw that his parents were afflicted at the loss, because mal did not belong to them. to them: "Be re-assured, th will come back." He at onc to pray and soon, through a of divine grace, the little lan back to life and was restored

At the age of sixteen Gera himself as a servant to the of Lacedona. Notwithstandi work he had to do, he practi raordinary mortifications. C the physician, observing how was, asked him if he was ill eplied that he was quite wel physician felt his chest and that he was wearing a roug The holy young man allowed only a little bread as food some vegetables, and kep food allotted to him for the

and sick. One day Gerard accidental the key of his master's room i a well. In his perplexity he to pray. Suddenly, full o dence, he ran for a statue of Infant Jesus and let it down the well, saying: "Get me ba key, that my master may no troubled." In the sight of a many spectators, Gerard dre

the statue of the Infant Jes the lost key in its hand. Gerard loved to spend whol in contemplation before the tabernacle. He had an incom devotion for the Queen of Whenever he came to an imag her, he could not tear himsel He loved to say: "The Mador ravished my heart, and I hav

her a present of it." At the age of 22 he was a as a lay brother into the Co tion of the Most Holy Redeem made his profession on the July. 1750. His fervor in from that day. A disciple of ucified Saviour 1 small iron fetters. The bare served him for a bed. His f ons were frequent and cover with blood. His life was on petual fast. He strove in eve to make his body a victim

Like all the saints, Gerard ss through the trials of t tion, anguish and terror. One ders at the thought of the st he had to sustain against the of hell, of the bitterness he fel most atrocious calumnies uttered against him, and on the ual violence he had to do to lead so penitential and so fied a life to the end. But, co in God, he never gave way to gement, and would int Paul: "I am capable things in Him who gives

Yes, that soul so pure, so venly gifts, so favored wi ain a terrible struggle and against the dre ing abandoned by God. "Div he wrote, "so torme that I do not think anybo Blessed eternally

St. Gerard Majella.

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"Well, daughter, you are a little the lady you you at all." ful for a minute, ietly. "Perhaps ım is blo ht enjoy looking

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The instances of his powerful pro-

Peters in Rome, on the 11th Decem-

Gerard Majella, the son of a tailor. ras born at Muro in Italy on the 6th April, 1726. From his earliest years, through divine grace, he sought no other amusement than devotional practices proper to child-

At the age of five he frequently went to pray in a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; on many occasions the statue of the Madonna would move and place the divine Child in the arms of little Gerard who would play with Him as with a companion of childhood. At the age of seven this favorite

of Jesus already hungered for the eucharistic bread. One day, while at mass, he went with the faithful to the holy table to receive the sacred host, but the priest, seeing him so young, passed on. The child withdrew weeping, but on the following night the Archangel Saint Michael brought him Holy Communion.

Notwithstanding his youth, he was already favored with the gift of miracles. He was entrusted with the are of a lamb, which some thieves stole and killed. When the child saw that his parents were greatly afflicted at the loss, because the ani mal did not belong to them, he said to them: "Be re-assured, the lamb brother, who read the contrary will come back." He at once began to pray and soon, through a miracle back to life and was restored to its

At the age of sixteen Gerard hired himself as a servant to the Bishop of Lacedona. Notwithstanding the work he had to do, he practised extraordinary mortifications. One 'day the physician, observing how pale he was asked him if he was ill. Gerard replied that he was quite well. The physician felt his chest and found that he was wearing a rough cilice The holy young man allowed himself only a little bread as food, rare some vegetables, and kept the food allotted to him for the poor

One day Gerard accidentally let the key of hismaster's room fall into a well. In his perplexity he began to pray. Suddenly, full of confience, he ran for a statue of Infant Jesus and let it down into the well, saying: "Get me back the key, that my master may not troubled." In the sight of a great many spectators, Gerard drew up the statue of the Infant Jesus with the lost key in its hand.

Gerard loved to spend whole nights in contemplation before the holy tabernacle. He had an incomparable evotion for the Queen of Heaven Whenever he came to an image her, he could not tear himself away He loved to say: "The Madonna has ravished my heart, and I have made her a present of it."

At the age of 22 he was admitted as a lay brother into the Congregaon of the Most Holy Redeemer, and made his profession on the 16th July. 1750. His fervor increased from that day. A disciple of the crucified Saviour, he wore cilices and small iron fetters. The bare earth served him for a bed. His flagellations were frequent and covered him with blood. His life was one perpetual fast. He strove in every way to make his body a victim of pen-

Like all the saints, Gerard had to pass through the trials of tribulation, anguish and terror. One shudders at the thought of the struggles he had to sustain against the fury of hell, of the bitterness he felt when the most atrocious calumnies were ered against him, and on the continual violence he had to do himsel to lead so penitential and so mortified a life to the end. But, confident in God, he never gave way to dis touragement, and would say with Saint Paul: "I am capable of all things in Him who gives me

Yes, that soul so pure, so rich in heavenly gifts, so favored with ecs-tasies and scraphic ardors, had to stain a terrible struggle against pair and against the dread of be-abandoned by God. "Divine jus-

strength."

Our blessed brother Gerard Majella of God! What causes me most to tremble and to fear is the thought that I may not persevere. I see myself completely cast down, plunged in an ocean of confusion and as if suspended over the abyss of despair. I am nailed to the cross. Have compassion on my agony. My sufferings are so bitter that they make me feel the paroxysms of death."

The blessed Gerard was wont to say that nothing is impossible those who hope in God. Hence the miracles of cures he so frequentay performed. A poor consumptive of Iliceto was in a desperate condition. The physician said his lung was entirely gone and that he could not give him another. Gerard went to him and gave him to understand that he would recovere his health. The physician said it was impossible because the lung was too far gone. "But," replied the holy brother, "is not God powerful enough to him another? Well, may God be pleased to work that miracle to invite the faithful to place their confidence in Him and in Him only !" After uttering those words the brother went away promising the sick man that he would pray for him. 'A few days afterward the latter was completely cured.

In his seraphic love for God, he could not understand how man could offend against His infinite majesty. Consequently he vowed an implaca ble hatred against sin, which he looked upon as the executioner Jesus, his beloved; hence his ardent zeal to extirpate it from souls. sinner, addicted to the most criminal habits, was sent to Iliceto for the retreat. Gerard met him and asked him about his soul. "All goes well," replied the hypocrite, "I have not fallen back into my past sins." The that wretched soul, took a crucifix and cried out to him in an indignant of divine grace, the little lamb came tone: "What! you have the courage

to thus offend your God! You say you have not again fallen into sin! Look at this crucifix. Who caused those wounds to Jesus Christ? And who else but you has caused that blood to flow from the Saviour's veins?" At the same moment blood flowed from the hands and feet of the figure on the cross

"What harm then has your God done to you ?" pursued Gerard. "For you He was pleased to be born little child in the manger; for you He slept on straw." At these words the Infant Jesus appeared in the hands of God's servant, who concluded by saying: "What! you dare to mock at your God? Know that it cannot be done with impunity. He is patient, but in the end He punish-At once there appeared a hideous demon who strove to carry away the wretched sinner to hell. 'Away vile beast," exclaimed Gerard, and the devil hastened to disappear. It is needless to add that the sinner was sincerely converted and became a model of penitence.

Gerard had vowed all the tenderness of his heart to Mary. The name of Mary alone sufficed to throw him into ecstacy. The sight of her image caused him the sweetest of trans ports. He wished to belong entirely to Mary as he wished to wholly to Jesus so as to reach Jesu through her. He formulated the intention to offer her as many of love as will ever be offered her by all the just on earth and all the blessed dwellers in heaven. Wherever he went he would speak of his good Mother with such zeal that he inflamed the hearts of all.

reproduce in himself the Passion of Our Lord, so did he seek to become a perfect copy of Him who was obe dient unto death, unto the death of the cross. "My Jesus." he would say, "through love for you, I will obey my superiors as I would obey Thee in Thy divine person, wert thou visible. Give me courage, Lord, to faithfully observe Thy law. Alas, if I should have the misfortune to deviate from it in the slightest de gree, I should soon deviate greatly for Thou permittest that he allows himself a slight falling away will end by allowing himself to fall away to a terrible extent." Holy Ghost has said that he who is obedient shall celebrate his victories. In fact, obedience, instead of weal ening the will's energies, multiplies them in an admirable manner. The Blessed Gerard attributed his mir-culous power over the elements to obedience. While passing one day through Senarchia, he found the indespair and against the dread of beling ahandoned by God. "Divine justice." he wrote, "so torments me
that I do not think anybody suffers
more. Blessed eternally be the will WESTMINSTER ABBEY,

church. Gerard caused himself to be taken to the mountain. The trees were in truth of extraordinary size, but, tying a rope to the largest, whose weight had defied the efforts of the oxen, he cried out: "Creature of God, in thename of the Most Holy Trinity, I command thee to follow Then, to the great astonish ment of the spectators, he dragged it alone and without effort to church. At the sight of this prodigy, the people resumed their work bravely, and soon all the trees were brought down from the mountain.

This supernatural power

obedience communicated to God's ser vant caused the devil himself to tremble. Gerard was returning one day from Melfi to Iliceto when he lost himself in the forests of Ofanto. The night already far advanced, dense fog, sinister lightning, growling of the thunder, torrents rolling, their foaming waters swollen by rain, a multitude of abysses concealed by darkness, all united to make Gerard's position a terrible one. Suddenly from a deep ravine a human form rushed at God's servant, exclaiming in a brutal voice: "The hour of vengeance has come ! I have you where I want you. Now I am your master ?" Far from feeling afraid, Gerard said: "Abominable monster, in the name of the Most Holy Trinity, I command thee take my steed by the bridle and lead me to Lacedona without doing me any harm." On that order the devil lowered his head, muttering to himself, and, taking hold of the bridle, he quietly led the horse and its rider to Lacedona.

Gerard Majella fell asleep in the Lord in our convent of Caposele, on the 16th October, 1755, at the age of twenty-nine years and five months -Annals of Good St. Anne de Beau-

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

That ever vital question, "The Catholic Press," has been deservedly to the front lately. Tertiaries in conference have been seized by the seriousness of matters its success or failure involves, and have resolved to devote their energy to its welfare, which is also that of every Catholic and last month the many-voiced Apostleship of Prayer daily begged the Sacred Heart to bless it. Thinkers may give the question thought, but it is pre-eminently a practical matter. We have just to look around us and help those who are striving to build up for us, a worthy Catho lic paper. Give them support and the means, and they will not only supply us with pure and health reading about things that matter which will educate our Christian minds and hearts and help us to think thoughts we would not blush to speak about, but will also give us the whole truth of what goes on instead of the broken scraps a subsidizing Masonry allows a servile lay Press to serve up to us. There is a real apostolate here open to every one of us.-Franciscan Review and St. Antony's Record.

PATHER HIGGINS OF SOUTH AFRICA

A Dr. Matthews. of Kimberley South Africa, gives the following in cident which came under his own per-

sonal notice : Father Higgins was the first Ca-The holy brother may be called the tholic priest on the diamond fields. the wants of all, irrespective of creed or color. Not long before he was stricken himself with fever an un fortunate man, a perfect fever wreck covered with frightful sores, and merely a living skeleton, came to him for relief. The Father took charge of him, and several times a day washed his ulcerous wounds with his own hands. In the first stage of fever, until weakness compelled him to take to his bed, he continued to relieve, as far as he could, the sufferings of the afflicted creature. As the ravages of the disease, however made increasing strides, and the visits of the priest grew fewer and fewer, it was pitiable to hear this unfortunate fellow, who was lying in a small bell tent, make the air re sound with his appeals for the good Father's help. Thus he continued to side, until he was told that the parting spirit of his good Samaritan comforter had gone to the land of the hereafter, whither he himself followed in a few hours.

It is easier to give counsel than to

Romance and Secret Places of This Famous Church.

To the man who thinks he knows very nook and cranny of Westminster Abbey it will probably be a surprise to learn that there are many of its most ancient and interesting parts of which he has never even caught a glimpse.

For instance, in the eastern cloister is an ancient double door guarded against unauthorized intrusion that it can only be opened by seven keys, which are in the jealous custody of as many government offi cials. Five of the keyholes of this wonderful door, which, by the way, is covered with human skins, are concealed from view by a stout iron bar which traverses it.

This door gives access to a vaulted chamber known as the chapel of the Pyx, the walls of which were standing, as they stand to-day, be fore ever the Norman conqueror landed on the shore of! Sussex. chamber was once the treasury England, to which were brought "the most cherished possessions of state." The regalia of the Scottish kings and the Holy Cross of Holyrood were deposited here; for many a year it served as a mint for coin ing silver and gold; it was, centuries ago, the scene of a daring robbery when treasure valued at £100,000 (equal to two millions of present day English money) was taken from it, and to-day it contains, in addi tion to a stone altar, some old chests, one of which is said to have held the jewels of Norman kings.

Not far away is a passage leading to the little cloister, the arched wall of which were built knder the eyes of Edward the Confessor nearly eight and a half centuries ago, and which has echoed to the footfall of the first William and his mailed attendants. Hidden from view under th pavement are the bases of the original columns of the abbey, which have also stood since before the conquest, and adjoining the little cloister is a garden, shut off by high walls from the outside world, in which monks meditated and walked and prayed

eight centuries ago. At the southeast corner of the lit tle cloister are the remains of St Catherine's chapel, which was probably built within living memory of the conquest. The beautiful doorway which once gave access to it now serves as the entrance to one of the official residences, and in its walls are still to be seen traces the high altar and a fireplace. Not far from this interesting relic of ancient days is a square gray tower which once served the grim purpos of a monastic prison and has also been the repository of the royal jewels (for many years it was known as the "king's jewel house) and acts of parliament. After all these cen turies of existence it still has its uses, for in it are kept the standards of weights and measures.

Few who have explored the abbey have been privileged to inspect the chapter library, with its treasures of books and manuscripts many centuries old, or perhaps know that under the passage leading to the chapter house lies the dust of the first abbot of Westminster, who had his day when the confessor was King of England. The chapter house, which is open to the public, has, of course centuries of interesting memories. It was originally the chamber where the abbot and monks used to transact their monastic business; for many generations the Commons sat and legislated here before moving to the chapel of St. Stephen in Westminster including the original Domesday Book, Beneath the chap ter house is a crypt, the entrance to which is kept jealously locked which seems to have served the purpose of a strong room to the Plantagenet kings, and not far from the chapter house is St. Faith's chapel, at one time the vestry of the abbey and in which the ancient and price less alter plate of the abbey is kept. Of peculiar interest is the Jerusa lem chamber, which was built more than 500 years ago, and was probably at one time the abbot's with drawing room. It was in this cham ber that Henry IV. died, in curious fulfilment of a prophecy that he should die in Jerusalem'

It hath been prophesied me many a

year
I shall not die but in Jerusalem Which vainly I supposed the Holy Land.

But bear me to that chamber; ther

In that Jerusalem shall Harry die. And in the same chamber Addison, Congreve and Prior lay in state be-fore their splendid interment in the abbey.



Give the Children

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" whenever the head aches, the stomach get or Constipation troubles Little folk may take them day in the year without fear of ill-effects. It's just like giving them ripe apples, oranges, figs and prunes, That's what

Fruit-a-tires

are. The fruit juices are so com-bined by our secret process, that the medicinal action is intensified many degrees. Nothing like them to keep the children plump and nosy—and free of the stomach and bowel troubles of childhood.

Equally effective with grown folk. 50 cents a box.

FRUITATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Writing from Kiltimagh, special reporter of the Dub lin Freeman's Journal gives a distressing account of the prevailing poverty "On reaching Kiltimagh Railway

station," he says, "a few days ago I was astonished to find the form crowded with people of all ages and both sexes. It reminded me of the spectacle of the crowds seeing emigrants off to America, but the signs of sadness and of wailing were absent, which told me at once this was not such a scene. No; it was the migratory laborers' return. Numbers of the laborers held on this sea son in England up to the last in the hope of gathering up something to Every bring home for Christmas. laborer from the West regards it as a sacred duty to return home for the holidays. Father Denis O'Hara, the parish priest of Kiltimagh, assured me that he regarded it as a matter of the highest importance that these poor fellows renewed their home ties regularly and came to their religious duties at the Christmas season. The home coming of the migratory laborer has not this year been what it was in former years. The reception and welcome, however, was as warm, nay, warmer, than when his pocket; were better lined with money. Some of them, indeed, were worse ther penniless, as their own people different parts of Mayo had to raise the money to pay their fares back Still, they were right heartily and royally received. The men returning at Christmas were not the worst off by any means. Hundreds returned last August completely baffled and defeated in their efforts to get work To crown their misery and wretchedness they turned up from the boggy potato plots tubers the size marbles, and of these a creel could not be obtained in a day. The little pits in which some of the farmers have their stock preserved, are not larger than beer barrels. Sometimes the vield has been a fifth, sometimes a sixth or seventh of former years, but always the quality was the worst experienced for twenty years. Most people hold that the character of the potatoes is worse now than it was in 1879. It is next to impossible for those living in cities and towns and urban districts to realize what this means, or to appreciate its true significance. Take any father of a family or the head of a house hold, and say to him: "You consumso much provisions every week. Your supplies from now until the end of the spring must be reduced to onehalf, to one-third, to one-fourth."

is something awful. In about two English miles round the village there are nine humdred families, or, roughly, 4500 persons. In the village of Cleregh 55 families are "dumped" down upon about as much land as one English farmer would require for himself. In the village of Culthrasney there were 14 tenants occupying 140 different patches between them. Latterly the Congested Districts Board has pieced these together, and allotted to each holder an integral portion. Some few small estates in the neighborhood of Kiltimagh have been purchased by the Board, and here many signs of improvement are shown. I spoke with a man named Michael Kenny, who was busily engaged with his sons building stone fences. I would be afraid to venture on an estimation of the quantity of stones upon his farm. Since purchased, and is no longer atraid of being rented on his improvement, he has turned all the attention he can spare to the removal of the stones. What he cannot use in fences he will bury. He hopes to clear the holding in the course of three or rour years. By that time he will have utilized or buried under the sod between 800 and 1000 tons weight of stones. He pointed me a field of turnips. Two years ago it was a field of rocks and stones. They had "gone under," vegetables are blooming where they stood."

In Kiltimagh parish the congestion

THE DONCASTER RACES AND THE DONKEY.

On one of his periodical visits to the monastery the Superior of the Franciscans told him that they wanted more help for their large farm, but that donkeys would do, and be nearly as useful as horses in reclaiming the land. So, the Bishop wrote to a wealthy Catholic in his diocese, Mr. Middleton of Stockheld, and asked him to give him a couple of a famous brand of donkeys for his farm. The great horse races at Doncaster were about to take place, and as Mr. Middleton wrote to say that he would send him one then, and the other a little later on the Bishop's servant, Mike, who was a well known character in York and used to carry the episcopal vestments on his shoulder through the streets whenever Dr. Briggs was going to officiate anywhere outside his own private chapel, was at the station to receive Mr. Middleton's donkey. It happened to be the evening of the day on which the famous Doncaster races had come off and all the sporting world was present to see the horse that had won the cup. There was but one horse box connected with the cars and everyone was clustered around the door of the box waiting for it to be opened. But the winner of the cup was not there, and the donkey, smelling the air of liberty, thrust forth his long nose and saluted the crowd with a portentous bray, at the same time hibiting an enormous placard which hung around his neck. On the placard were painted the words 'The Rt. Rev. Bishop Briggs, Miclegate Bar, York." Mike pushed the disappointed crowd of sportsmen right and left and shouting "Come, you fellows, make room for your betters," led the donkey triumphantly through the streets as far as the convent garden, where he would be tended and fed until his journey could be prolonged to the Monastery. -Rev. L. C. P. Fox, O.M.I., in Donahoe's for February.

SHE CORNERED HIM.

The city editor was troubled, not to say angry.

"Hang it all," he exclaimed, as l What the reply would be is better read the letter addressed to his de imagined than described. Yet that partment, "my wife has been asking me that question for the last week, West of Ireland to-day, with this dif- and I have refused to be bothered' ference, that the supplies of the chief -He looked at the letter again and jumped out of his chair. reduced to one-fourth, and in a few and guns," he cried. "if's her hand-weeks hence none at all will be left. writing too! Now that she has Priests and laymen are throwing up learned the trick she'll make me settheir hands in alarm and despair. the every social, household and his-"Will the Government do anything?" torical question that comes up, and they ask. 'What is the meaning of I'll be right on hand to take the the delay? Must the people starve?' blame if I make a mistake."

These are the exclamations I have heard on all sides. They are, I regret to say, but too well founded.

For a long time he remained buried in thought. Then he resigned.—
Brooklyn Eagle.

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rvous Spaems or Convalsions permanently cured by the new discovery, VICTORIME' per all known means beve failed to cure. If you are a sufferer, or knew of one among ur friends or relatives, do not delay, sone for a treatment of VICTORIME, it will be to by mail, no express charges or breakages, to any address in Canada or United States, ice, Two Dollars per treatment. We positively quarantee to effect a cure or refund every at spent with us in case of failure. Register all letters containing money. Address:

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is what is happening all over the

article of diet are at this moment

BABY ? offered a prize ng took the prize: horror, the mothe despotic tyepublican house-

caller, noonday ht bawler." us possession that tion of humanity.

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we've had gran'ps locked up in the bur, an' when they I'm going to play

The Crue Mitness AT ECATHOLICOHRONICLE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1905

A CONSTITUTIONAL MATTER. The Toronto Globe has begun the publication of a series of letters

from Regina bearing upon the school question in the Northwest Territories and presenting it as a constitutional problem. It is evidently the intention of the Globe's correspondent to show with elaborate detail the actual working of the system of separate or dissentient schools in the proposed new province under the Act of 1875. And it is most important that the public should have all the available information upon this point in order to expose the entirely mistaken position of our contemporary, the Gazette, and a section of the Onterio press and possibly of some public men also, who speak of the forthcoming measure of autonomy as an opportunity of wiping out the Catholic schools established there, or at least leaving their fate to the right guaranteed by the Parliament government of the new province to of Canada in 1875 to the minority deal with them as public sentiment in the Northwest Territories. As we or political expediency may dictate. And the correspondent of the Globe is at pains to point out that the phrase "separate schools" is mislead. ing, inasmuch as they are minority province can only be entertained by schools for the protection of Protestants or Catholics who insist upon ominational teaching. As a matter of fact as well as of law the separate school in Canada, so-called, is not the school of any separate de nomination. It is the school contemplated by the British North America Act in which the religious teaching of either the Protestant or Catholic denomination is recognized; and this school being created, erected and authorized by the state, is in fact and in law a state school or public school. It is mere abuse of common words that gives the undenominational school the distinctive

The statesmen who framed Northwest Territories Act and tablished separate schools, or prowided for their establishment in that part of the Dominion, consulted most uously the intention of the British North America Act. Their idea of separate schools was schools sub ject to regulation, subject to inspec tion, subject to rates and all the vision being for the education of the mass of the people, according to the wishes of the two great religious de nominations of the community, Catholic and Protestant. The discussion that took place in the House when the bill was going through and the text of the Act itself, are sufficiently impressive upon this score Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake, when they framed Sec. 14 of the Northwest Territories Act, were fucidly determined to bring the denominational system in the Northwest Territories unmistakably within the mean ing and comprehension of the British North America Act. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick there has been no "system" of separate schools prior to the union. Quebec and Ontario had their systems of denominational schools, and the example of Ontario was expressly mentioned by Mr. Mackensie and Mr. Blake as the m it was their intention to har ze education in the Territories th. It must be remembered that they were offering guarantees to in-

title of public school.

coming settlers, the guarantees of the Parliament of Canada, grafted upon the British North America Act The discussion and legal decisions upon the Manitoba schools case are not so old that the public can fail to remember one clear principle which the Privy Council dwelt upon, viz.: that under the British North America Act the privilege of having a separate school system and not be ing brought within an undenomina tional system, was intended to be preserved. But rights and privileges can be preserved only where they have been created or erected. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake made it absolutely certain that separate

schools within the full intent and meaning of the British North America Act, should be established under Sec. 14 of the Northwest Territories Act. This section we have quoted repeatedly. The Globe correspondent shows how the system established is working out in actual experience. The guarantee of the constitution so frequently impressed upon us in connec tion with the Manitoba schools case was as follows "Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools is after the union established by the legislature of the province an appeal shall lie . . from any act or decision affecting

This is the constitutional guarantee of the protection of rights acquired by legislation subsequent to the Act of Union; and no legislation could have given more emphatic and solemn guarantees to the denominational minority in the Northwest. Territories than the Act of the Mackenzie Government in 1875.

any right or privilege, etc."

The True Witness has no doubt whatever that the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier will maintain every said some weeks ago, the school case in the Northwest Territories is settled, and any thought of unsettling it now by throwing it back upon the persons who do not understand the constitution of Canada. The rights and privileges of those who have established separate or denominational schools in the Northwest Territories stand protected in the fullest sense of the word. If prejudicially affected by subsequent legislation of the Province we suppose a new his tory of the Manitoba Schools cas would be inaugurated by a minority appeal. In this case the Parliament of Canada made the law, and the Parliament of Canada being a legislative body having its origin in a written constitution is bound by honor and the solemnity of its gua rantee. As Hon, Edward Blake has well expressed it: "Ordinarily all rights and privileges given by act of parliament are to be enjoyed submodo and are subject to the implied right of the same legislature to re neal or alter it if it chooses to do so. But the fundamental law may

make it otherwise." When the Northwest Territories aure to-day entrusted ernment of Canada are men who understand the nature of the guarantees given by Mackenzie in 1875.

CONSTRUCTIVE STATESMAN. SHIP.

Not the least important action of year was announced in the House of Commons on Monday. When we say important we mean to the mass of the Canadian people. There need not be the slightest hesitation in predicting widespread popular benefit to follow the establishment of a Canadian mint. That Canada, with an nnual gold production of \$20,000. 000, should have her own mint, and that the circulation of Canadian spe cie throughout the commercial world which will naturally follow the con version of her native gold into coin of various denominations up to \$20, will be a potent factor in developing nd expanding the commercial terests of Canada, was the position taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The

Premier presented for the consi

tion of the House the alluring picture of a Canadian mint coining British sovereigns out of Canadian gold as a contrast to the existing condition under which Canadian gold is sent to the United States to be minted into foreign coinage, and Canadian coin is the product of the Imperial mint. The discussion was precipitated by the pessimism displayed by Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, and echoed by Hon. Geo. E. Foster, regarding the necessity for the new mint, the contract for which the Minister of Public Works announced he had let.

JOGUES.

It is not often that we receive from a Protestant and prejudiced the Quebec government there is no source so outspoken a tribute to the Catholic missionary character as is The only trouble was that Mr. Pacontained in the following references rent was personally not acceptable to the Jesuit Martyr, Father Jogues, which we take from the Chicago Re- though they were acceptable to him cord-Herald:

"In all the history of religious zeal and martyrdom there is probably no character that is worthier of the high honors of the church than this simple, devoted and courageous soul. Carried off by the Iroquois as a captive, he was the first white may to see Lake George, and when he had been taken into the Iroquois country he acted as if captivity itself among the most cruel of foes was a rich favor and blessing bestowed upon him by Providence. Though he wa compelled to undergo sufferings the mere description of which makes the reader writhe, he kept up the work of proselytizing with a constancy that seems more than human. Neither unspeakably brutal treatmen nor the ever present menace of death deterred him, though Parkman says that he was constitutionally timic and a man of great sensitiveness and refinement. When finally he made his way to the Dutch settlements and was given an opportunity to escape from the country he hesitated. spent the night in great agitation. ossed by doubt, and full of anxiety lest his self-love should beguile him from his duty. Was it not possible that the Indians might spare life, and that, by a timely drop of water, he might still rescue souls rom torturing devils and eternal fires of perdition? On the other hand, would he not, by remaining to meet a fate almost inevitable, incur the guilt of suicide? The long de bate was decided in favor of a retreat, but when he had reached France in an utterly forlorn condition his thoughts immediately went back to the new world, and he soon returned to Canada. Once more too, he visited the Mohawk country. nce more was subjected to frightful tortures, and this time death came to him from the savages as a merciful dispensation. "One of the purest examples of Roman Catholic virtue which this western continent een." declares the historian, and it might be added a rare example of human virtue for any land and any

AN UNPARALLELED SPECTACLE. The revolt of three members of Hon. Mr. Parent's Cabinet presents a unique political situation. The action of the famous "nest of traitors" in the Bowell Government was far less sensational. The latter merely bolted. The three Quebec tonomy bill is before the public, it ministers have revolted, because it conditions and machinery of state will be seen that the statesmen who is their intention to wage war upon accepted responsibility under him with the intention of embarrass ing him in office. What their idea of Cabinet responsibility may be need not be examined too closely. At all events, they seem to have lost no time in proposing that he should the Dominion Government for this resign and request the Lieutenant Governor to send for one of themselves. If there were any reason of public or political policy behind this proposition, why did not the Lieutenant-Governor, immediately after the general election, request some one else to form a governmen instead of the Premier who had conducted the campaign as the leader of the Liberal party? Mr. Parent had given no hint that he contemplated resignation. All who accepted offic under him knew this. Why then die these three gentlemen go into his government? Did they merely think that inside the Cabinet they would be more powerful than on the out side in forcing war upon him? The public, of course, cannot know wha took place between Mr. Parent an

his colleagues while they sat beside him in the Cabinet. There were all sorts of rumors. Their intention to fore the event. These things are truly remarkable. They are amazing. When Lord Randolph Churchill bolted from a British government and made the news public himself be fore the Premier had been given tim to do so, he was denounced as a man who had no conception of the res ponsibilities of public life. But his action was prompted by sweet rea sonableness as compared with the spectacle now presented to us this province. Lord Churchill sim-THE CHARACTER OF FATHER ply disagreed with his chief upon a question of public policy and tool the public into his confidence. In question of public policy involved. to three members of his Cabinet That being so, they should not have associated themselves with him. The Lieutenant-Governor did not consult them. He consulted Mr. Parent They came in to re-arrange the busi ness of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Premier. And because Mr. Parent was not found pliable they have resigned. Not only that, but they will continue outside the Cabinet the cabal they started from within Truly they are makers of political precedents. The newspapers oppos ing the Premier, and for that reason sympathetic towards the revolt, say that the ex-Ministers deeply resent the act of the Lieutenant-Governor in postponing the opening of the Le gislative Assembly in order that Mr Parent might have time to consult his party and reconstruct his Cabi net, if, despite this confusion and its consequences, he still finds himself able to continue the government of the province. Had the Lieuten ant-Governor done otherwise he would have misunderstood the nature of an enterprise that would make the the representative of the Crown puppet of a disaffected political ale ment, that has not, as we have said. made any appeal to public policy although party interest is rightly or

wrongly involved. The members of the Quebec Assen bly are Liberal by an overwhelming majority. Liberals in Canada hav always stood up for the observance of constitutional practices. They understand by reason not only of their political training, but by the experience of government in Canada from the time responsible governmen was first won, that if the represents tives of the people are to protect their rights under the political sys tem we enjoy here, they must not, on the other hand, abuse their privileges nor expect the representative of the Crown to be swayed by pres sure irregularly and improperly ap plied. It is the duty of Liberals in this province to stand for the obser vance of the accepted forms and practices of government. There is no need to waste epithets upon the pre sent unparalleled revolt. Its course cannot be recommended to any reasonable or public-spirited element in

The statement of the French Cabi net has not produced a bad impres sion at the Vatican, where it is con sidered to indicate that M. Rouvier will institute a less severe ecclesias tical policy, which will be followed until the general elections, when the Catholics will be directed to support the more moderate elements of the majority in order to defeat the Socialists and render the attitude of the Government more benevolent to wards the Church This would b an attempt to repeat in France th policy followed successfully in Italy during the election last September,

The old Papal city of Bologna ha just been the scene of a remarkaba municipal election. A union of Ca tholics and Monarchists has wreste the municipal government from th Socialists, who were defeated by majority of five thousand on a total poll of less than ten thousand. Last year the Cardinal Bishop of Bol ceived King Victor E his visit to the city, a

King. The local reconciliation tween Monarchists and Catholics has borne remarkable fruit, and it cannot fail to show the Monarchial Party in Italy upon which road lies safety for the Monarchy-reconciliation with the Vatican or an alliance with the Revolutionists.

Paris takes some little amusement

out of the fall of the Combes Cabi-

net. Its head has been compared to a mock Napoleon owing to the impudent tenor of the letter sent him to President Loubet announcing the resignation of the Ministry. M. Combes grandly hopes that the Left. of the Chamber will be able to defy the machinations of the Clericals and Nationalists even without his help. No such letter was ever written before by a retiring Minister to a Chief of State.

When the Combes Ministry formed the Nationalist "Eclair" offered a prize of 10,000 francs for the best guesses as to the time when it would fall. The money has now been divided among several persons. The first of these, who gave the date 8th February, 1905, receives 4000 francs, and he badly needs it. He is a struggling accountant named Debarle, and has never earned more than a hundred a year. The next prize-man, who gets £80 is also a struggler. He is a M. Legrand-Cattiaux, and is a humble postman at Maubeuge, in the north of France. Mgr. Le Nordez, it will be remem.

bered, resigned the See of Dijon into the hands of the Pope last summer, and made a dutiful submission. The Combes Ministry, however, refused to accept the resignation. That however, caused no difficulty in Diion: for the Pope conferred the necessary powers on the Vicars-General of the Diocese; and as they had been regularly appointed by Mgr. Le Nordez, their acts were valid even under the Concordat. Now, however, Mgr. Le Nordez has cancelled their pointments because he disapproves of their administration. He has, in fact, exercised under his State appointment, which still endures, the powers which he resigned to the Pope; and as the Ministry of Public Worship still insists on regarding him as Bishop, the regular administration of the affairs of the dioces is brought to an end. Strong re sentment is expressed in the Catholic and Moderate Republican press this action, which goes far to justify the original action of the Holy See in reference to the Bishop. But the impasse is another illustration of the eccentricities of the Concor

Newfoundland Correspondence

In the northern districts of the is and, comprising about thirty places importance, of more or less was only one place, Kings Cove, liquor was sold. A few days ago, the local option election held, and resulted as follows: For local option, 124; against, 83.

The Dawson City hockey team were invited to play at St. John's by the nanagers of the Prince's Rink. but the gold diggers wanted a guarantee of \$1500, which was considered too high a figure for a place like John's, with a population of 30,000. The directors of the rink offered them 75 per cent of the gate receipts, bu such an offer was turned down by the Klondikers.

The Sisters of St. Patrick's Convent realized over \$400 from their annual festival in aid of the poor children attending the school Sisters feel grateful to all who help ed in the good work.

His Grace Archbishop Howley sued a book of poems which is meeting with good success.

propriately celebrated on Thursday ast at the Cathedral, where colemn high Mass was sung and a procession around the church took

and Virginia Lake had very trying trips lately. With the thermometer down to 25 degrees below, the cap tain of the former steamer had his ace frost bitten three tim

The opening of the Quebec Legisla. ture has been postponed until March 2, His Honor Lieutenant-Governor having granted the motion adopted by the Parent Cabinet Saturday last.

The C.P.R. Directors propose to spend upwards of \$4,000,000 in improvements this year. Five hundred miles of new standard rails will be laid between Montreal and Vancouver. The intention is to work towards the shortening of the pastables on the enger time stretches and to add to the equipmain ment for handling freight in general and wheat from the West in particu-

Owing to the fire which occurred last Friday in the G.T.R. work-shops at Point St. Charles, four hundred men are out of employment, The loss is \$10,000.

At a special meeting of the Irish Cattle Traders' Assn., it was decided to ask the Irish party to take all steps to prevent the importation of Canadian store cattle

The Hon. M. Tweedie, premier of New Brunswick, announced last Friday a change in the Cabinet. Hon. W. J. Sweeney, of Westmoreland, has been made Surveyor-Gene ral, and Mr. W. P. Jones, of Carleton County, Solicitor-General

An accident occurred on the C.P.R. on Sunday at Eaton, N.H. A special with five hundred immigrants on board rushed into a standing freight at the station, with the result that both engines were smash persons were injured.

Messrs. E. B. Devlin, J. M. Mc. Dougall and Louis Cousineau were nominated on Monday in Hull for the parliamentary bye-election that takes place in Wright County a week from to-day.

The second informal dinner of the Quebec Press Association will take place next Tuesday evening at St. Lawrence Hall.

The Ladies' Committee of the House of Industry-L'Assistance Publique-821 Dorchester street, will on Feb. 16 give a euchre and concert in aid of the work. The home established only a year ago. maintains at present 50 old people.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding was tendered a dinner on Tuesday evening by Mr. David Lloyd-George in London. The guests included Mr. John Morley, Winston Churchill, Lord Tweedmouth and others.

There was a frightful wreck on Puesday morning fifty miles from Halifax, when the Furness Line Damara struck a ledge off Pleasant Point.

Money is a greater torment in the ossession than it is in the pursuit.

The only way to shine, even in this false world, is to be modest and unassuming. In the course of time ruth will find a place

A single gentle rain makes grass many shades greener. rospects brighten on the influx of petter thoughts. We should be blessd if we lived in the present always and took advantage of every accident that befell us, like the grass which confesses the influence of the slightest daw that falls on it and did not spend our time in atoning for negect of past opportunities, which we call doing our duty.-Thoreau.

The wailing of the wind at night, gale's note, the scream of the eagle, the cries of animals and above all, the natural inflection of the human voice; such are the rough elements of music, multitudinous, incoherent, and Earth and sea and air are full of these inarticulate voices; sound floats upward from populous cities to the cloudland, and thunder rolls down its monotonous reply. Alone by the sea we may listen and ear a distinct and different tone each time that the swelling wavelet breaks crisply at our feet, and when the wind with fitful and angry howls drives inland the foam of th ers the shrick of the retiring surge upon the shingles will often run through several descending semi-

IN SIGHT.

The path is gone; I've lost my

Way Far from the light. Grant me, Oh God. strength-day by

To walk aright I

n pity cast a feeble ray Across my night; h Father, be my guide, my stay ep me in sight

Mary M. Re

FEAST OF CANDLEMA On Sunday last the feast rification, or Candlemas I propriately celebrated in tholic churches of the cit the blessing of the candles on was held around the ring the procession the ch Tumen ad Revelationem G "Nunc Dimittis," the mer the congregation holding lig pers meanwhile, as well as pel, making the scene of

THURSDAY, FEBRUA

ANTES FROM THE CA

PARISHES OF THE C

ST. PATRICK'S PARIS the high Mass the paste ather M. Callaghan, read th cial and general report of the the past year. There we aptisms, 154 marriages and Heaths. The sum of \$28,521 eived from all sources, and nses amounted to \$23. ring a surplus of \$5. which being added to last year plus of \$4,469.73, leaves a \$9,821.38 in the bank. In the afternoon the Holy

Society held a meeting, at Rev. Father James Killoran In the evening the Sacred

League held a reception of pro-under the direction of Rev. Peter Heffernan. A very e non was preached by th homas Heffernan. A pro-as held around the church. E tion of the Blessed Sacrament he proceedings.

Next Sunday afternoon the bers of the Total Abstinence efit Society will hold their meeting. + + +

ST. ANN'S PARISH.

Rev Father Rioux, P.P., C. officiated at the blessing of th iles, assisted by Rev. Father ier as deacon, and Rev. Fathe del as sub-deacon. In the e sermon was preached by Father Strubbe.

The Ladies' Sodality of the Virgin, under the direction Father Fortier, now no or hundred members. Meetir held on the first and third Mo

The Total Abstinence and 1 lociety will meet on Sunday on when the election of office take place.

+ + +

ST. MARY'S PARISH. The postponed debate of St. 1 ng Men's Society will take Wednesday evening, Feb. 15 o'clock. The subject of the te will be : "Resolved, straight insurance is preferable mal organization insuran A special class of boys under ion of Rev. Father McDon sily engaged practising dum bell exercises, fancy drills

enics for the annual co which will be held on the eveni rch 17th and which promise anything of the kind in the parish.

ST. GABRIEL'S PARISH nediately after high Mass ay the Total Abstinence lenefit Society met and trans derable routine business. unication was received from atrick's Total Abstinence Soc congratulating the St. Gabriel' on the forms body. The date of the soci al religious celebration ged from January 6th to a e hereafter named by the pa A grand opening of the amuse connection with the ers of the juvenile society he form of a euchre party, wil

on Friday evening, Feb. ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH. Redemptorist Fathers of S N.Y., will give a mission

The euchre held on Tuesday eve attended by a large crowd, sum was realized for the l of the Church fund.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME. The Home was photographed by Gordon, of St. Catherine str t Sunday, and made a hands

lany applications were made mission since last issue, and accepted.

as alve made at the Home doing excellent work, and and will far exceed the audince our last issue the followations have been received:

E NEWS

9, 1905.

Quebec Legislaed until March enant-Governor ted the motion t Cabinet on

propose to Five hundred rails will and Vancou to work toof the on the main to the equip-ght in general est in particu-

which occurred .T.R. work-harles, four of employment.

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rty to take all mportation of e, premier of nced last Fri-Cabinet. The , of Westmore-Surveyor-Gene-

ones, of Carle

General. on the C.P.R. N.H. A speimmigrants on tanding freight the result that ashed. Two

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dinner of the vening at St. nittee of the

Assistance Pubstreet, will on and concert in ır ago, 50 old people. lding was tenuesday evening eorge in Lonaded Mr. John urchill, Lord

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torment in the

n the pursuit.

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makes the ener. So our the influx of nould be blesspresent always every accident of the slight-t, and did not ning for neg-ties, which we

ind at night, e, the nightinand above all, of the human gh elements of incoherent, and i sea and air ulate voices; from populous i, and thunder tonous reply. nay listen and ifferent tone relling wavelet eet, and when nd angry howls of the break retiring surge escending semi-

I've lost my rength-day by

M. Redmond.

de, my stay-

NOTES FROM THE CATHOLIC PARISHES OF THE CITY.

FEAST OF CANDLEMAS. On Sunday last the feast of the Purification, or Candlemas Day, was propriately celebrated in all olic churches of the city. After the blessing of the candles a prossion was held around the church During the procession the choir sang Mumen ad Revelationem Gentium "Nunc Dimittis," the members of the congregation holding lighted tapers meanwhile, as well as at the gospel, making the scene one . . .

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH. At the high Mass the pastor, Rev.

Father M. Callaghan, read the finanal and general report of the parish for the past year. There were 271 baptisms, 154 marriages and 165 aths. The sum of \$28,521.54 was eceived from all sources, and the exses amounted to \$28,166.89 ving a surplus of \$5,354.65. which being added to last year's surplus of \$4,469.73, leaves a balance \$9,821.38 in the bank.

In the afternoon the Holy Name Society held a meeting, at which Rev. Father James Killoran presid-

In the evening the Sacred Heart League held a reception of promoters der the direction of Rev. Father Peter Heffernan. A very eloquent mon was preached by the Rev. omas Heffernan. A procession was held around the church. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament closed proceedings.

Next Sunday afternoon the members of the Total Abstinence and efit Society will hold their monthly meeting.

ST. ANN'S PARISH.

Rev. Father Rioux, P.P., C.SS.R. ciated at the blessing of the candles, assisted by Rev. Father Fortier as deacon, and Rev. Father Tru del as sub-deacon. In the evening the sermon was preached by Rev.

The Ladies' Sodality of the Pless Virgin, under the direction of Rev. Father Fortier, now numbers ur hundred members. Meetings are seld on the first and third Mondays The True Witness extends the hope of each month. that he may yet be spared many

The Total Abstinence and Benefit ciety will meet on Sunday afteron when the election of officers will take place.

+ + + ST. MARY'S PARISH.

The postponed debate of St. Mary's ung Men's Society will take place Wednesday evening, Feb. 15th, at o'clock. The subject of the dete will be: "Resolved, that raight insurance is preferable to ternal organization insurance." A special class of boys under the ction of Rev. Father McDonald is sily engaged practising dumb and r bell exercises, fancy drills and thenics for the annual concert, ich will be held on the evening of pse anything of the kind ever in the parish.

ST. GABRIEL'S PARISH.

mediately after high Mass on lay the Total Abstinence and efit Society met and transacted siderable routine business. A inication was received from St. anged from January 6th to a use a be hereafter named by the pastor. ged from January 6th to a date as in connection with the older ers of the juvenile society in form of a euchre party, will be

ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH. le Redemptorist Fathers of Saraga, N.Y., will give a mission dur-Lent.

euchre held on Tuesday evening attended by a large crowd, and ce sum was realized for the benethe Church fund.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME. Home was photographed by Pordon, of St. Catherine street,

Sunday, and made a handso any applications were made for mission since last issue, and all

sion since last issue, and accepted, accepted, salve made at the Home has solve made at the Home has solve excellent work, and the ind will far exceed the supply accepted its such as the following stone have been received:

Donations for gas meter:-F. Car- ly attended euchre party on Friday bray, Quebec; Eileen, J. J. Milloy, evening in aid of their funds.

Dr. Hornbogen, Marquette, Mich.; The Young Irishmen's Literary and Leo Girard, Mrs. P. Kelly, Bray's Benefit Association held a successful Crossing; George Pujos, Miss Elsie Guinea, Mrs. P. Doran, Miss Bridget Healy, Buffalo.

The following contributed \$1 each Miss A. Ryan, P. Kannon, P. Milloy, B. Feeney, Mrs. Thompson, Patrick Stock, \$5; Mrs. McKeown, \$5; A \$4; another friend, \$3; Christopher Doheney, \$10; Mr. P. Milloy, Jer. Coffey and R. P. Stuart Brown sent books; Mrs. Scott, P. Milloy, Mrs. Gallagher, Mrs. Coonan, Miss Lynch, Miss Roach sent cloth Capt. Labelle gave a bag of flour, James McCrory a tub of but ter, F. H. Carlin a quarter of beef, and John O'Connor two bags hen

GENERAL ITEMS OF INTEREST AROUND THE CITY.

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORES-TERS.

Father Dowd Court, C.O.F., will hold a grand euchre and social on February 24th in the Conservatory Hall, St. Catherine street.

+ + + ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE. Report for week ending Saturday 4th February, 1905: The following people had a night's lodging and breakfast: Irish 249; French 177; English 19, other nationalities 22. Total, 467.

WILL CELEBRATE HIS SILVER

On March 17th Rev. Father Fahey the popular curate of St. Gabriel's, will celebrate the 25th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. * * *

ST. ANN'S HOCKEY TEAM. The hockey team of St. Ann's school has been very successful this eason, and the boys have covered

themselves with glory by their fine

playing, succeeding in defeating every team they have played against ILLNESS OF MR. T. CALLAGHAN. We regret to have to announce the very serious illness of Mr. T. Cal-laghan, father of the Rev. Father Martin and Father Luke Callaghan.

+ + +

years.

LEFT FOR CUBA. On Sunday evening Rev. Fathers Martin Callaghan, P.P., St. Patrick's; W. O'Meara, P.P., St. Gabriel's, and W. J. Casey, P.P., St. Agnes, left for New York en route to Cuba. They will be absent about five weeks.

IN HARD LUCK. The Shamrock hockey team, it appears, have struck a bunch of hard luck. In last Saturday night's match against Westmount they lost by 3 goals to 2, and in the previous matches with Quebec and Vicrch 17th and which promises to toria, though having the better of the play in both cases, defeat came as on Saturday in an unexpected moment.

. . . MONTHLY CONCERT.

On Friday afternoon the first monthly concert for 1905 took place at the Belmont School, Guy *You must have me special choir, and the recitation of the juve-labedy. The date of the society's of Master John Duggan, "The Psalm of Master John Duggan, "The Psalm of Waster John Duggan, "The Psalm of Master John Duggan," "The Psalm of Master John Duggan, "The Psalm of Master John Duggan," "The Psalm of Maste street, and was attended by over al religious celebration was of Life," called for special mention. Medals, prizes and merit cards were awarded to several of the pupils.

AN EXCITING CHASE. On last Sunday afternoon a spiriton Friday evening, Feb. 24th. ed horse took fright and bolted near the Grey Nunnery on Guy street. A little east of Guy street on Dorchester street the occupants of the sleigh, a gentleman and a lady, were thrown out. The horse continued its mad flight until a special mounted constable, who was doing duty n Dorchester street, gave chase, and an exciting one it was. Crossing St. Lawrence street the horse narrowly scaped being killed by the stree cars. At. St. Hubert street the mounted officer of the law brought the runaway to a standstill.

SUCCESSFUL EUCHRES.

On last Wednesday evening the adies of St. Patrick's parish held a e Mesdames McNamee, Boud and O'Brien for the success of the pro-

R. Patrick's Cadets held a large

concert and social on Friday evening at Drummond Hall. A comedy, "Miss Civilization," was given in a very creditable manner, besides seve ral instrumental and vocal solos.

+ + + ST. PATRICK'S CHARITY CON-CERT.

The rehearsals for St. Patrick's charity concert are being well attended, and everything bids fair to prove that Prof. Fowler will produce his best effort in this line on Feb. 14th. Ladies and gentlemen in handsome costumes, and Mr. Victor Occellier late baritone of the N. Y. Grand Opera, presenting the Toreador scene from Carmen, will form a handsome setting for this year's concert. Instrumental vocal solos and choruses will make up the balance of the programme. The members of the choir are very enthusiastic and Prof. Fowler is loud in his promises of a really fine entertainment.

There should be a banner attendance on the 14th to help along and 500 yards of English Worsted Suitencourage this charitable work.

+ + + COLUMBIANS AT KING'S HALL.

On Wednesday evening last, in the King's Hall, an "At Home" held by the members of the Columbian Students' Club, and the progressive card party which it included, contributed to make it a unique and brilliant event. The guests were received by the students themselves, who also personally directed the various arrangements, and contributed most satisfactorily to the mirth and success of the evening.

Amid the decorations the crest of the club, enshrined in smilax and club colors, occupied a prominent position. Palms banked the dais for the orchestra and graced the prettily arranged tables in the banquet hall.

Euchre was played for an hour and a half, the unique tally card, designed by themselves, with its pretty etching and acrostic, being generally admired. Supper was then served, after which the prizes were presented by Mr. Chas. F. Smith.

The students are to be complimented upon the large and distinguished number of friends present, and as for the popular Columbian Girl, there was mirth and cheer in abundance for her, as well as for her parents of maturer age and tastes, and her de but may be considered a most creditable one, in the fullest sense the words.

Sister of Charity Gets Unexpected Feast From Civil War Veteran.

The Boston Herald relates the following incident of a Sister of Charity who was returning to Boston from New York on a Round steamer

As tea time was about to be ar nounced, the colored waiter approached her and suggested that perhaps it would be pleasanter for her to go to the table before the general rush of passengers. and took her place at the table for a very simple tea. The waiter left her without waiting for an order and was gone so long that the sister wondered what had become of him. At last he appeared with a large tray loaded with all the luxuries of the season and set it down before her. Of course, the modest Sister was quite taken aback, and said to

"You must have made a mistake;

"Oh yes, Sister," said he. "it is "But I did not order such a sup

per as that; it certainly must have been ordered by some one else and you have brought it to me by mis-

"No, Sister, there is no mistake, it was ordered for you.'

Convinced at last, the Sister ate all she wanted. Before she could eave the table, the waiter appeared with a second course of sweets, ices, fruits, etc.

"My dear man," said the Sister, "that is too muck. Who has or dered all those things for me?" "There is the gentleman who gave

the order," said the watter. "Then go and express my grateful thanks to him, and ask him for the

pleasure of his name." The waiter conveyed the messa to the gentleman, and returned with

this reply:
"Tell the Sister that my name is of no consequence. I am a stranger, and may never see her again: but say that I am always happy to avail myself of every favorable opportunity of testifying my profound respect for the Sisters of Charity, whom a first learned to venerate and love

COLONIAL HOUSE,

SQUARE

Boys' Clothing Department

Children's Norfolk Suits, in Scotch and English tweeds; sizes 23, 24 25, 26 and 27; price \$6.50 and \$7.50, for \$2.99.

Boys' Norfolk Suits, in Scotch and \$2.99. 25 Children's Raglanette Overcoats

in dark gray overcoating, in sizes 24, 25 and 26; prices \$8, for \$2.99 1 lot of 25 Boys' Nap and Frieze Reefers, tweed lined; sizes 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35; prices \$5 and \$6.50, for

Custom Tailoring Dept

ing, 27 inches, at \$1.25 per yard, less 20 per cent.

200 yards of Scotch Tweed, 38 in. at \$2.50 and \$3, less 20 per cent. 200 yards Worsted Pantings, worth \$6.00 and \$7.00, for \$5.00. 200 yards English Worsted Suiting,

27 inches, at \$1.25, less 20 per 200 Suit Lengths best West of England, to be sold less 10 per cent.

All Winter Overcoatings, less 20 per cent. All Vestings, less 20 per cent. Pant Stretchers, 25c, 30c, less 20

per cent. Foxe's Puttee's, navy and black, \$2.50, less 20 per cent.

Men's Furnishing Dept. SPECIALS FOR THE BALANCE OF SALE.

30 doz. Fine English Ties, worth 75c each, made in reversible Derbies and Flowing Ends, new colors and shapes, to clear at 25c each.

PYJAMAS-1 lot of Fine Pyjamas made of imported Madras, zephyr, and Oxford, with large pearl buttons, frogs and girdles. Regular \$2.50, for \$1.90 cash.

COLLARS-1 lot of American Double Collars, nearly all sizes in stock, assorted heights, for 50c per doz. BOYS' SWEATERS-Boys' School Sweaters, and other colors, made of fine fingering yarn, long collar, double skirt. Regular \$1.50 each, for \$1.00.

SPECIAL PRICES IN MEN'S SWEATERS.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR-Special price in Men's Underwear in cotton, balbriggan, lisle thread, silk, silk and wool and Saxony wool.

Men's Dressing Gowns.

All Dressing Gowns, assorted colors and sizes, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, less 20 per cent. All Turkish Robes, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00, less 20 per cent. Eiderdown Bath Robes, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00, less 33 1-3 per cent.

Japanese Department.

Bronze Vases, Lamps and Jardinieres 75 per cent. Entire stock of Glaze Vases, half

price. Special lines, 66 2-3 off. China Decorated Jardinieres, half

price. Paper Umbrellas, Banners, Screens, etc., half price.

Bamboo and Bead Portiers, 33 1-3 off. Artificial Flowers, regular \$1, for bination Suits, long sleeves, ankle

Bronze and Clock Dept. TWO SPECIAL TABLES 66 2-3 Off.

Consisting of Clocks, Vases, Orna ments, Frames, Jardinieres,

TWO SPECIAL TABLES, HALF PRICE.

Consisting of Fancy Tables, Clocks Wine Sets, Clocks, Mirrors, Ornaments, etc.

CLEARING PRICES OF PLATED SPOONS, FORKS and LADLES. Balance of Silver Plated Ware from

our over stocked manufacturers, to be cleared on tables of \$1.50 \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5, consisting o Pudding Dishes, Fern Dishes, Cake Baskets, Cream Jugs, Trays, Sugars, Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Fruit Bowls, Salads, Biscuit Jars, great- 10 per cent. off all Staple Goods in ly below cost ret

As the present sale closes on 80c and \$1.25 per yard Black and SATURDAY, the 11th instant great inducements will be of-English tweeds; sizes, 30, 31, 32 and 33; prices \$7.50, \$8.50, for out all odd lines and broken out all odd lines and broken lots, and all discounts already advertised will be good till that date.

Linens and Cottons

Lot Table Cloths, 2 to 5 yards long, extra value, less 33 1-3 per cent. Lot 5-8 and 3-4 Napkins, 33 1-3 per cent.

Special Lines all through Linen Stock, 20 per cent. 3000 yards English White Cotton, 25 per cent.

200 pieces English Cambrics in 12 yard pieces, less 20 per cent.

Down Quilts, Blankets, Etc. The whole of our Down Quilts, including goods already marked under regular price, less 20 per cent. Special lot Down Quilts in panels and borders, very fine coverings, worth \$6.00, for \$4.00 Special Table White Quilts, less 20

per cent.

Silver Department Entire Stock of Silver Plated Tea Sets, Coffee Sets, Pudding Dishes, Fern Dishes, Jewel Cases, Soup Tureens, Trays, Crumb and Scrap ers, Salad Bowls, Candlesticks, etc., etc., all regular stock, to be

offered 25 per cent. Sterling Silver Novelties, Brush, Comb and Mirrors, Manicure pieces, Hat Brushes, Hair Brushes, etc., etc., 25 per cent.

Sterling Silver Flat Ware, such a Spoons and Forks, all sizes, 10 per

Sterling Silver Bon-Bon Spoons, Berry Spoons, Pickle Forks, Cream and Sugar Vases, Salts and Peppers Mustards, etc., etc., 20 per cent.

Mantle Department

Ladies' Dressing Jackets, in opera flannel, eiderdown and flannel-ette, less 50 per cent.

Ladies' Bath Robes and Dressing Gowns, in Moleton and eiderdown, less 50 per cent. Ladies' and Maids' Covert Cloth Jackets, in different shades, less

75 per cent. Ladies' Fur-lined Capes, less 33 1-3. Ladies' Silk and Velvet Coats, less 50 per cent.

12 Colored Ladies' Fur-lined Capes less 75 per cent.

40 Children's Coats, in small sizes, less 75 per cent. 100 Children's Long Paletots, less 50 per cent.

Ladies' Dress Skirts, fless 50 per cent. Ladies' Costumes, less 50 per cent. 100 Ladies' Underskirts, less 50 per cent.

Ladies' Muslin Dresses, less 50 per cent.

Hosiery Department

Ladies' Black Wool Overhose, prices 50c, 65c, 75c, 90c, \$1 and \$1.25, and \$1.50, less 15 per cent.

Ladies' Natural Ribbed Wool Comength, sizes 3, 4, 5 and 6. Prices \$2.65, \$2.75, \$2.85 and \$3.00,

less 15 per cent.
All Boys' Scotch Lamb's Wool Underwear, less 20 per cent. Special line of Ladies' Black Cash mere Hose, at 40c a pair, less 15

per cent. Ramie Underwear, Ladies' Vests two weights, long or short sleeves. Price, \$2.50 each, less 33 1-3 per

cent. Drawers to match at same price as Vests.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose broidered fronts, 81 only. Prices, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.35, less 50 per cent. Entire Stock of Ladies' Ribb Swiss

Japanese Grass Cloths, at 50 per Silk Under Vests, all shapes and sizes, at 15 per cent, discount, Wool Tuques, assorted colors, at 75c each, less 10 per cent., 68c. Scarlet Wool Sashes, 65c, less 10

Coloured Dress Goods

80c per yard Navy Suitings, for 40c

White Mixed Voiles and Etamines, for 50c per yard.

80c Black Serge with white stripes. for 40c per yard.

55c Black and White and Navy and White Mixed Voiles, for 271c per Fancy Suitings, choice lots, at half

price. Also for balance of this week. Embroidered Sheer Pine Apple Cloth, worth \$2 to \$3 per yard, for 65c

Fancy Silk Gauze, worth \$1.50 per yard, for 60c per yard.

Glassware Department 25 Per Cent. Off.

Entire stock of American Cut Glass, English Cut Glass and Baccarat Carved Glass Wine Sets, Wine Set Stock Patterns, odd lines Tumblers, Belgium Cut Glass, Austrian Cut Glass, consisting of Pickle Jars, Cream and Sugars, Knife Rests, Salts and Peppers, Vases, etc., etc.

Roemer's Glass Jugs, of all descriptions; Water Bottles, Oil Bottles, etc., etc.; Canadian Cut Glass Less 10 Per Cent.

Smallwares and Notions

pecial line of Fancy Silk Belts in black, white, red, navy, sky, orange and green. Regular \$1.50. \$2.00 and \$2.25, to clear at \$1 each net.

All Fancy Silk, Velvet, Satin, Kid and Cut Steel Elastic Belts, less 25 per cent.

Extra good quality Satin Belts, gun metal and silver buckles back and front, while they last, 50 per cent. Fancy and Cut Steel Combs of all

Jewellery of all kinds, less 20 per

kinds, less 20 per cent.

RIBBONS. Colored Taffeta Ribbons, 5 inches

wide, 28c. Colored Duchess Satin Ribbons, 5 inches, 28c. Colored Duchess Satin Ribbons, 81

inches, 20c. SPECIAL-Colored Satin Ribbons, 5 inches, 25c Green, Cardinal, Heliotrope, Pink, Grey, Sultan, Coquelicot.

Satin and Faille Baby Ribbons, 21c yard. Odd lines of Ribbons, 75 per cent.

Remnants Ribbon, 50 per cent.

Dress Trimmings. Black Chiffon and Silk Appliquef Black Sequin Gimp and Insertion. White Chiffon and Silk Applique, Black and Steel Sequin Gimp.
Black, White and Colored Silk

Fringes, and Black Sequin Drop. Ornaments. Black Silk Gimp and Braids. Colored Chiffon and Silk Applique.

Black and White Cloth and Chiffon Applique. Colored Silk Gimps. Black Sequin and Beaded Fringes,

All less 20 per cent.

Colored Cloth Applique, Pearl Gimp, Black and Colored Silk Collars, and Black, White, and Colored Drop Ornaments, less 33 1-3 per cent. A line of Colored and Beaded Jewel

Gimp, Colored Cloth Collars, Black, White, and Colored Satin Folds, less 50 per cent.

Wall Paper Department Wall Papers at 10 per cent discount. Wall Papers at 20 per cent. discount. Wall Papers at 33 1-3 per cent dis-

Wall Papers at 50 per cent. discount. Room Mouldings, at 20 per cent. dis-

count.

Burlaps at 10 per cent discount. Japanese Leather Papers, at 10 per cent. discount. Japanese Leather Papers, at/50 per cent discount.

cent. discount. 25 DOZEN Flannel & Flannelette Waists At HA! F PRICE.

These are by far the best values we have offered in Waists during the

this department.

5 Per Cent, for Cash in Addition to All Other Discounts or Reductions. HENRY MORGAN & CO., . . Montreal

Mrs. Valgrave and refused the drop of Jamaica rum she offered from her dainty cut glass decanter.

'No," he said, with the smile of a nan who must deny himself for the sake of duty, "you're awfully kind, Mrs. Valgrave, but I must keep my head clear-I must write my last chapter to-night."

"Ah !" said Mrs. Valgrave, lighting the lamp under the hot water kettle, "you don't know how shall rejoice in your triumph, for it will be a great triumph. Your first book is all white roses and dewdrops -but this-this!" Mrs. Valgrave clasped her fingers, which glittered with bands of brilliants and topazes, under the candles.

Ruxton stood holding his teacup and looking into the eloquent violet eyes before him.

'You are very kind," he said, drinking in the flattery of the voice and the eyes. "But I am not sure that 'The Pride of Life' is an advance on 'The Lily of the Woods.' I think that I put my best into my first book.

"Don't go yet," Mrs. Valgrave said, looking over at Lafayette square, where the cold winter shadows were falling. "There has been such a crowd here-such a crowd but not one spirit."

The light from the great fireplace glittered on the arabesques of that covered Mrs. Valgrave's velvet gown, whose long train was thrown in front of the low chair into which she had thrown herself. Her slender figure, her well-formed head crowned with a coronet of red gold hair, were lighted at intervals by the steady glow of the candle and the thousand flickers of the fire. Th scent of violets filled the warm air. Ruxton felt a sense of delicious con tentment upon him-she sympathized with him. There was a short silence. The sound of carriage wheels

"I hope that nobody is coming here!" she exclaimed. "These minutes are sacred!"

The strokes of the horses' feet or the asphalt died away.

Ruxton had doubts about his novel "The Pride of Life," which the publisher of the "Lily of the Woods" had bought before the tenth chapter was finished. A young man from a country village in Northern New York, he had enjoyed his success a only he who has struggled can enjoy it. "The Lily of the Woods" had been the idyll of a pure and simple life. He had written it. fron the impulse of an unstained heart

"The dew upon the lily in the shade Of tangled wood paths, where the mosses grow

Untouched by foot of man-that

The garish moonlight-so art thou O maid !"

Sipping his tea in the presence of Mrs. Valgrave, whose face and exquisite figure were now outlined in the fire and candle light against the darkening background, enlivened only by a little sword point of sharp brightness, which now and then pierc ed the gloom, Ruxton felt as if his past experience of life had been cold and colorless. He thought of the little house in the hop fields, whose rooms were even now wreathed with holly for him-those plain, whitewashed rooms, where there was no scent of violets and gardenias, but your 'lily!' only the homely smell of old a leaves and last year's lavender. How dim it all seemed ! He thought of his little bedroom, with the crucifix standing out against the wan wall in the evening shadows, and of the serene face which would flush when his hand touched the old-fashioned knocker, wreathed with holly, too Far off! Far off! But here the joy of life-no maxims of narrow -rich scents and the stimulus of understanding words from a beautiful woman.

"You will finish the last chapter to-night?" Mrs. Valgrave said, soft-

"To-night."

There was silence again. Again a counter-picture arose before himthe picture of the winding road through the dried and snow-sprinkwild asters-in the early morning light. Again he heard the distant sounds of singing from the groups of farming folk, hastening to the chapel, over the snowbound earth. Ever since he could walk he had e, hand in hand, with his mother on Christmas morning towards the sacred place where the neighbors strange tone.

Ruxton took a cup of tea from waited for Mass, while they the "Adeste Fidelis." He reached towards the decanter half filled his teacup with the aroma tic liquid. He wanted to forget-to feel that life was full of color.

"The Pride of Life' will make you!" Mrs. Valgrave said, enthusiastically. "My dear boy, when I inished the MS. I could have imagined that anaemic young monks of 'The Lily of the Woods' is the very passionate god of 'The Pride of Life I inspired you-admit that."

"I think you did, Mrs. Valgrave," he said, slowly; "some things said-"

"Many things. I will bring you the MS.-since you must finish book to-night. It's the only copy isn't it ?'

"The only copy." She shuddered. "If It should be

lost .!

"I should be ruined! There's mor than two years' work in it.

"And I-I should never be the same There is so much of me in it. There are some passages in it I must read o you now before you take it. They are not of my heart-not of my hear which was imprisoned and bound while my husband lived."

She arose and swept across long room, her train of glittering jet and soft velvet catching the light as she went. She returned with the portfolio containing many sheets and sat in the low chair again.

"You must dine with me on Christ mas eve." she said, as she turned the pages of the MS. "I shall have the Illyrian minister and the Coun tesse de Bravoise. He is in love with her, but she can't marry himthe Count de Bravoise will continu to live:-and after dinner the thea-

Again the chapel flashed before his mind:-he kneeling at the rail, as he had done every Christmas, and-the old Southern garden and a soldier and a maid !

"You didn't answer."

"Oh," he said, starting, "I am engaged."

She looked at him steadily. "With another woman?" she ask

ed, a faint touch of shrillness in her

"She who inspired 'The Lily in the Wood,' I presume ?'' There was

"Yes." The logs in the grate burned under the rising wind. Blue and green and red tongues shot from them; they had more part of strained hulks sea

oned by the sea. "You'll not break your engagemen with that woman ?"

He did not answer. The scent of the violets was more insistent. A band in one of the homes where there was a reception played Schubert' Serenade. It was sortened by the distance and the thick hangings. It emed to strengthen the scent of

the violets. "Will you read our book to that ther woman ?-our work full of the rapture of the free joy of life? Sc you think that she-the pale, bloodess creature-can understand your heroine? Why, she will cast you off as one polluted! She. 'The Lily !' " Mrs. Valgrave laughed. "I should like to see her read some pas sages in which the secret of hearts is revealed. It's splendidly pagan! Fancy her horror! No-you will not break your engagement with

'The Lily in the Woods' was the story of a woman's youth; I had it rom her very lips-"

Mrs. Valgrave stood up, a fierce light in her eyes. She threw aside the portfolio and clutched the MS in her beringed hands.

"But this, passionate, redolent of the revolt that defies all law love-speaking a passion which the pagan heart of one would well welcome—is more than a story. It is a heart-throb: it is a defiance of those onventions which Julian of old protested against. It is the apotheosis of the elemental passions;-you can't go back to her now."

He arose

"You read all this in my book?" "The world will read it, too-and the dormant pagan love of joy revive-and you will triumph with

Again he saw the crucifix on th white wall, and the slim figure crowned with gray hair praying b fore it-perhaps now praying

"And you read all that in book?" he asked again, in a



imphantly. "You say what few men have the courage to speak in these Christian times of hypocrisy! I read perhaps more than you know there." He did not move: then he laid down his tea cup-a trifling action, but

"Your 'lily' will not dare to read

Ruxton started, as if stung one of those green serpents in the

"If she dares, she will turn as red as the reddest rose !" she laughed. "But I love her," he said, slowly

and I shall always love her.' She looked at him from under her Then she approached the red glow of the grate, fanned by the wind.

"You love her !" "Yes,": he said, watching her, and knowing intuitively what she was

"And you will always love her: and

you will go to her to-morrow, with He made no reply; he took up his

She threw the papers upon the fire-serpents, red, purple, green, blue and of the color of saffron seized upon them. "Now !" she said shrilly holding

out her hands to prevent him from saving the sheets. "Now ? you are ruined. Your 'lily' will not car or you-there will be no long leafs among the holly." His lips curled; he made no

tempt to save the sheets. They turned black while he watched them; the smell of the burning paper had killed the perfume of the violets. "You can go," she said. "I have

uined you-but you drove me to it And you love her still?" "Yes," he said, a finer light in his

eyes. "Yes; I shall always love her for she is my mother-and you have saved me.

The butler pushed aside the doo urtain. "The Countess de Bravoise

the Illyrian minister," he said. "Tell them that I am dressing for dinner." Mrs. Valgrave answered softly.

Ruxton bowed to her. "Good-night," he bowed again

slightly, with a glance at the black ragile paper in the grate. "Good-night," she answered

Richards, find Mr. Ruxton's ever coat;-it is cold, very cold;-more logs, Richards."-Dr. Egan, in the Boston Republic.

POWER OF A PRIEST

"The hold of the priests on the foreign workingmen of the coal regions of Pennsylvania is something of Philadelphia, who was a guest last week as the New Willard, Washington.

Once while on a business trip to small town in Somerset County, th proprietor of the tavern told me, as I was about to depart, to wait over until the next day if I wanted to see some fun; that rumors affecting the solvency of the local bank had got out and that there was going to be a run on it by the Huns. Poles Lithuanians, and other alien deposi tors. Now there wasn't the slight est trouble with the bank and it had five times enough money to pay all claims, but the officials didn't the nuisance of a run upon it, and that night the president went to see Father Giotti, the priest of the pa rish, whose authority with the

"Sure enough, by sun-up the nex morning a vast crowd of depositor gathered in front of the bank. take no chances, the bank people had everal sacks of gold and silver carted down and the coin was heaped up in lofty piles on the counters when it could be plainly seen. As a fur ther mark of security, the doors of the institution were opened ar bour

"And more ?" she exclaimed, tri- ahead of time, and as soon as the were the motley crowd began surge forward; but just as the run started Father Giotti appeared on the scene, and, lifting his arms, be gan to talk to the people. The effect was magical. What the sight of ar abundant supply of money could not do the voice of the priest did in less than two minutes. In absolute submission to his orders the crowd melted away, and in less time than it takes to tell it the run was over. been more promptly obeyed."

RISKY SURGERY.

Inoculation against smallpox preceded the modern method of vaccine tion and was attended with a good Thomas Dimsdale deal of danger. was the foremost advocate of noculation. He innoculated Empress Catherine of Russia. This was in 1768. There was considerabl danger to life in undergoing this artificially induced disease. Czarina, therefore, arranged tha during the whole course of the illnes of her son and herself there should be relays of swift horses kept constantly ready attached to carriages all along the post road the nearest way out of Russia

Catherine told Dimsdale that i bad symptoms displayed themselves he was not to remain to look after them, but to fly for his life without delay or compunction. She knew that he would not be safe i she or the heir of Russia died in his

She gave him an order of the most urgent kind from herself to the suc cessive postmasters not to delay him for a minute on any pretext Dimsdale received a fee of about \$50,000 from the Empress and other gifts besides,

BE MERCIFUL TO YOUR BEAST.

Hardly any class of animals suffe so much from ignorance, carelessness and cruelty on the part of drivers as the horse. Many of the people who hire horses know nothing of driving or caring for them; many others since they do not own the horse, care nothing about any injury to him provided they do not have to pay for it, and still another class takes pleasure in driving him at the top of his speed as long as he can go, regardless of his distress. Then there are the drunken drivers, reckless of every thing, the drivers who want to rac with everybody who comes along and the people who are out for good time," and whose idea is to 'let'er go." There are the people who over-drive, who do not who water when the horse is over heated, who do not blanket. and kinds of offenses against horsefleshthe one idea being that since horse is not their own it don't make much difference.

The only remedy is to educate public opinion up to the point where people will treat horses well for th horses' sakes, and see to it that others do so also

He who lives by noble ideals nev others.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Parist of St. Michael the Archangel of Mon treal will apply to the Legislature of ec, at its next session to have the Education Act so amended as to erect the Parish of St. Michael th Archangel of Montreal, into a school municipality, with all the rights and privileges of Catholic School Boards in the Province of Quebec.

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THOMAS FLOOD.

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MICHAEL'S PARISH.

ing of the Fabrique of St. Michael's dated the 3rd of January, 1904, and with the approval of His Grac the Archbishop, the Fabrique bind itself to cause to have said in St. Michael's during four years two masses a month according to the inention of those who contribute 50 cents yearly. Help yourselves, help your deceased friends and help the new church by joining this Associa-The two masses in favor of

tributors to St. Michael's Building Association, are said towards the end of every month. They are said with the intentions of those who contribute fifty cents a year. tributors may have any intention they please, they alone need know what their intentions are, they ma hange their intentions from m to month—they may have a different intention for each of the two me in every month, they may have several intentions for the same mass, they may apply the benefit of the contribution to the soul of a deceased friend.

Contributions for the year 1905 (50 cents) may be addressed to REV. JOHN P. KIERNAN, P.P.

1602 St. Denis Street,

(All contributions acknowledged.)

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY-Established March 6th, 1856; imcorporated 1863, revised 1840. Meets in. St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P.; President, Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty; 1st Vice. F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Vice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treasurer, Frank J. Green; correspond-Secretary, J. Kahala; Recording Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

CIETY-Meets on the second S day of every month in St. Patrick's. Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, at 3.30 p.m. Committee of Management meets in same hall on the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Killoran; President, W. P. Doyle; Rec. Sec., J. D'Arcy Kelly, 13 Vallee

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St, Dominique street; treasurer, M. J. Ryan, 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second day of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.30 p.m.

D.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—Organized 13th November, 1873.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., 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 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chancellor, P. J. Darcy; President, W. F. Wall; Recording Secretary, P. C. McDonagh, 139 Visitation street; Financial Secretary, Jas. J. Costigan, 325 St, Urbain street; Treasurer, J. H. Kelly; Medical Advisers, Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Connor and G. H. Merrill.

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Piux X., and Approved by Cardinals, Bishops and Priests, several of whom

P. E. EMILE BELANCER. Supreme Deputy,
Secretary, Quebec Grand Council,
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SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

THE CHILDREN OF I (By Miss May Quinlan, in (Continued.) Carrots' relations were

THURSDAY, FEBRU

good repute in the quarter

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these are evil times when

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ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SO-

seeing her family grow slee fairly comfortable-looking; this she took some credit 't She had never been taught But having been endowed b with the deftness of touch quickness of eye that go to pickpocket, Carrots stole ould and her conscience bl Conscience! what di child with the Rubens hair of conscience, or of moral Did not the human element pass her mental vision? W her life steeped in it? A herself, was she not girt are the brutishly human? The no commandments where came from. She lived in

watching. And perhaps sh not as yet that the sword Avenger was already unshea that the tenement even no accursed: sealed with the d

A CHILD'S DEATHBE

the plague-stricken areas of The adjoining tenement was

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she sat on the steps she

day by day, the lost souls t

in there. Yes, with the bal

arms and the sunshine in !

little Carrots sat listeni

I was pondering these thin woman came along a thoroughfare and touched r Her hair was dishevelled as eyes red with weeping. "'E was all she said, "Won't yer So I turned and went with I we threaded our way between ed looking people, who hurri in their rags, across the bur road, with its stream of tra ing for the docks; past public where idlers loitered with o less eyes, or canvassed the r the favorite; then down a si

where, facing one of the courts of that evil quarter, s tenement we sought. So up the dirty flight of stairs the stifling sick room. crowded. Factory hands w with rough, bare arms; dock unshaven faces; a newly arri dier in khaki and numerous grimy and ragged, from ther ing tenements. All of the come "to see the child die, each one's gaze was rivetted feverish little form that lay in delirium on the tenement was four years old, with gre

baby lips moved in incoheren SOCIALISM AND

CATHOLIC F

eyes, and softly rounded che

hazel eyes staring wide, unse

unconscious, while ever and

Neither God nor Master. the shibboleth—the Socialis gramme, in a nutshell. We France that the Socialists implacable enemies of religio have no illusions whatever o score. They declare it thems under the pretext of only their reason, of showing selves to be men of science mitting of no God. For the son explains all, and every p na of nature is brought ab natural causes, although they indicate them. The creation is not an embarrassing pro them; in fact, they do not a any religious teaching. Tha and had are two distinct this admit, but they claim that (By Miss May Quinlan, in London

Tablet.)

(Continued.)

ought to have prospered. However

is often a drug in the market. And

So Carrots was told off to

having first nominated a trusty lo-

with the bright eyes and the tangl-

ed hair would saunter off to gaze

to hover near a vegetable stall. The

net result of such foraging expedi-

as Carrots had the consolation of

seeing her family grow sleek and

fairly comfortable-looking; and for

this she took some credit to herself.

She had never been taught to thieve.

But having been endowed by nature

with the deftness of touch and the

quickness of eye that go to make a

pickpocket, Carrots stole all she

could and her conscience blamed her

not. Conscience! what did the

child with the Rubens hair know

of conscience, or of moral values?

Did not the human element com-

pass her mental vision? Was not

herself, was she not girt around with

the brutishly human? There were

no commandments where Carrots

came from. She lived in one of

the plague-stricken areas of our city.

The adjoining tenement was marked

out as a place of rank iniquity. As

she sat on the steps she watched,

day by day, the lost souls that went

in there. Yes, with the baby in her

arms and the sunshine in her hair,

With Carrots sat listening and

watching. And perhaps she recked

not as yet that the sword of the

Avenger was already unsheathed and

that the tenement even now was

accursed: sealed with the doom of

A CHILD'S DEATHBED.

I was pondering these things when

a woman came along a crowded thoroughfare and touched my arm.

eyes red with weeping. "'E's dvin'.

was all she said, "Won't yer come?"

So I turned and went with her. First

we threaded our way between wretch-

ed looking people, who hurried along

in their rags, across the busy main

road, with its stream of traffic head-

ing for the docks; past public houses,

where idlers loitered with dull list-

less eyes, or canvassed the merits of

the favorite; then down a side street

where, facing one of the foulest

courts of that evil quarter, stood the

tenement we sought. So we went

up the dirty flight of stairs and into

the stifling sick room. It was crowded. Factory hands were there

with rough, bare arms; dockers with

unshaven faces; a newly arrived sol-

dier in khaki and numerous women,

grimy and ragged, from the neighbor

ing tenements. All of them had come "to see the child die," and

each one's gaze was rivetted on the

feverish little form that lay tossing

in delirium on the tenement bed. He

was four years old, with great hazel

the cheeks were thin now, and the

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hazel eyes stari

SOCIALISM AND

Her hair was dishevelled and

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her life steeped in it? And

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LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY IN.

Y 9, 1905. RECTORY.

OCIETY-Estab-1856; imcorpor-1840. Meets in 92 St. Alexan-Ionday of the meets last Wed-Rev. Director, P.P.; President, C. J. Doherty; evlin, M.D.; 2nd

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T. P. Tansey. A. AND B. SOh in St. Patrick's. ander street, at ittee of Managese hall on the r, Rev. Jas. Kil-V. P. Doyle; Rec. Celly, 13 Vallee

& B. SOCIETY,
-Rev. Director, il; President, D. e., J. F. Quinn, e street; treasur-18 St. Augustin the second Sunh, in St. Ann's g and Ottawa p.m.

ADA, BRANCH th November, meets at St. 2 St. Alexander donday of each ar meetings for of business are and 4th Mondays 3 p.m. Spiritual Callaghan; Chany; President, W. Secretary, P. C. visitation street; y, Jas. J. Cos-ain street; Trea-Medical Advisers, n, E. J. O'Conill.

RCULAR Falls, N.Y., July & Special Act of the ature, June 9, 18791

increasing rapidly years ember 25th, 1964, nctioned by Pope red by Cardinals, veral of whom

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NTS र श्वामा हिंद

"Neither God nor Master.". This is the shibboleth—the Socialist proramme, in a nutshell. We know in Fraace that the Socialists are the mplacable enemies of religion. We have no illusions whatever on that' score. They declare it themselves, be sides, under the pretext of obeying only their reason, of showing themdives to be men of science and admitting of no God. For them, Reaplains all, and every phenome a of nature is brought about by natural causes, although they cannot indicate them. The creation of man is not an embarrassing problem for em; in fact, they do not admit of

CATHOLIC FRANCE, His existence. If there are it is because science has not made sufficient progress. Scie recognize no masters. Man is essen

THE CHILDREN OF LONDON. This child was dying. This human thread, which had scarcely been unravelled, was about to be cut off-as though the Master had repented Him of His work.

Then a woman touched me from behind. It was the child's mother. good repute in the quarter, but being children of this world, they Carrots' relations were not of these are evil times when vice itself

"Ain't yer goin' ter say none?" "Let me join in yours," I answeras there was little to eat in the te- ed, recoiling from the prospect nement and many a mouth to fill, it conducting a public prayer meeting. was obvious that something must be "Dunno none," said the woman. She reached over to a nail on the wall supply the family larder. And and detached what looked like a framed set of rules. This she thrust

cum tenens to hold the baby, she into my hand. "It's printin'," said she, "an' we

ain't no scholards." Meanwhile the people had shuffled down on their knees-clumsily, as if the movement were unusual-and bent their heads in the presence of approaching death. A hushed silence had fallen on the tenement room, a silence which was only broken the drunken father, who sobbed in maudlin grief, and the unearthly mutterings of the child tossing in delirium. And thus with a throbbing heart I read aloud the printed prayer that lay under its thick coating of dust.

The prayer finished, each one rose and stood watching in silence. The tiny patient was now quieter, and the mother in a broken voice was whispering to me the doctor's verdict, when suddenly, as if damnation were at hand and the child stood among the lost, he sprang up in bed.

The baby eyes were wild with terror; he glanced around in horror; and with a piercing shriek that rang through the evil tenement, the dying child called down a wild curse upon

In that instant the earthly veil

seemed to be rent asunder; laying bare the awfulness of eternity. The women crouched down-shrinking back-dizzy-as they might from the edge of hell; while a trained look of fear came into the men's eyes, and an inarticulate cry died in each throat. A rough factory hand near me sank down on her knees, and with a sudden movement she raised a bare arm above her head, as if to avert a blow. Then with a stifled cry for mercy, she stretched out both her arms; for in that tenement room there stood an outraged Deity. And to me it seemed as if a voice were heard, coming from all the corners of the earth: "Woe be to him through whom the scandal cometh. * * *'' was a cry that sank into each guilty heart. Instantly the stricken people knelt and prayed aloud. Rough, untutored words they were, but they welled up warm from throbbing human hearts to plead for the child who now stood to his judgment.

Such are some of the glimpses of child life that I have seen in the courts and alleys of the metropolis. Such are among the lurid pictures, which once seen can never fade. Such is the situation before which the mind pauses.

Is Christianity then a farce? If so, then in pity let the children die. For a farce more grim 'was never penned in the lowest depths of hell.

But, if not? If Christianity be a if human life be sacred, and the eyes, and softly rounded cheeks. But soul of man immortal, then surely it and to fight th cious, while ever and anon the would save the faith and the morals baby lips moved in incoherent curses. of this generation.

whether an act is good or bad. They do not admit that men have evil instincts and that they can correct them by a superior moral sentiment For them the fear of public opinion is the only reason for good conduct. They do not believe that a man who has no religious morality can easily commit criminal acts if he is sure that society will know nothing of it. French Socialists will not admit there is a God. They deny mysteries still unexplained, they say now explains everything-the sky, stars, seasons and such li'. They tially free and should not give up that freedom to any master whomdem; in fact, they do not admit of soever. He should lend his activity, his physical strength and his intelligand had are two distinct things they admit, but they claim that a man, should be done for all in general.

The Socialists dream of a state of THE MODERN BABYLON. shall be equal; the means of production be at everyone's command. Each shall work at his own trade, and shall give the produce of his "work to society, which, after having collected all the products, will then distribute them between the indivi-

It is a foolish dream. One cannot conceive of such a civilization. There will always be men who will work more than others, men who will acquire more than others; men will enrich themselves where others will go to ruin. Equality is impossible. French Socialists do not want any army or frontiers. They dream of the fraternity of all men, hoping blindly that the tempera ments of different nations will harmonize.

There are several schools of Socialists in France. There are the Revolutionary Socialists who desire the downfall of the existing state by violent measures; then there are the Socialists like Jaures and Millerand, who willingly accept participation in power so that they can attach more in the New World. value to their doctrines. But all the wrangling schools are strongly In recent days in anti-religious. anti-religious. In recent days in France we find them always leading the battles against the Church. They say, "The Church is a power which oppresses both conscience and intelligence; we must crush it." Just lately we have seen a proof

of this. At the Congress of Free Thought which was held in Rome, France was represented very largely by Socialists. Every Socialist mu nicipality sent delegates. It is known, of course, that this congress was held expressly to organize fight against the Catholic Church. Most of the French Socialists Freemasons, and no one denies that freemasonry is anti-religious. At every Socialist meeting the fight against religion is represented clearly at the head of the programmes

We do not doubt the sincerity their sentiments. Catholics know their doctrines, and at the elections they will not have a Catholic vote They have the workingmen's votes in certain towns, because they flatter their passions, promise them happiness and excite them against clergy.

To prove what I say I could site numbers of anti-clerical reunions which were given every day at certain points of the country by the Socialists. I recall one particularly which took place two years ago, when M. Combes wanted to apply the law against the religious orders. His best and most reliable helpers in the execution of this law were the Socialists. Combes commanded an attack on the convents by the army, but everywhere the Socialists were the first to do his bidding. At the same time the Socialists organized large manifestations in all parts of the country against the Church. In many places they invaded the church buildings and tried to forbid the celebration of the religious ceremo nies. In Paris many were wounded in such attempts. In one church, just outside Paris, they struck the women and children. At Nantes, one Sunday, according to custom, the priests and the faithful marched in procession through the streets of the town carrying the Blessed Sacrament. The Socialists organized a counter procession and a veritable battle ensued in which one person was killed. At Lyons a similar conflict took place and a death resulted. At Reims they struck a class of litreality, and the Redemption a fact; tle girls, who were in the act of human life be sacred, and the making their First Communion. It soul of man immortal, then surely it was the beginning of a revolution, lets everybody know that he has were time to cast off indifference which ceased when the Catholics de-loaded both himself and his guns. lared they would defend themselves against these disgraceful attacks.

believe that the Socialists are enemies of the Church. It is scarcely year since, during a strike in the North of France, they threw a priest into a river. The poor man was simply passing quietly along the road, but they treated him brutally, just because he was a priest.

There are undeniable proofs of the socialistic spirit, taken from their on the occasion of the last legislative elections, in the month of May, 1902. The Socialist arty launched an appeal in ravor of its candidates at the time of the elections. Here it is:

"In the shadow of the sacristies our enemies are gathered and conspire. The Church, directress of the novement, put the deceitful and in its organization. The stockprok rs, traitors to France, enriched by mercenary marriages with the daughters of hig Jewish bankers or American monopolists, have opened their

that deny the unlimited right of free affairs when there shall be no proeducation exclusively founded on science and reason.

"Thus accustomed to free thought and reflection, the citizens will be protected against the sophisms of capital and clerical reaction."

The Socialists had also in their programme: Suppression of the Vatican; separation of the Church and State; abrogation of the concordat . rigorous enforcement of the law against the associations; suppression of all religious congregations; zure of their property; monopoly of instruction and suppression of the budget of public worship

tain texts from existing socialistic Bible quotation-and when this does programmes. They will show that not convince he will get angry and the Socialists are publicly and call his opponent a fool. avowedly the enemies of Catholicity. They fight it in their books, in their newspapers, in their political programmes and public reunions. They vant to dischristianize France. And they are everywhere the same. We shall see that they contribute to all anti-religious laws and that they often inspire these laws.—Louis Bard,

KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS.

Strange tales are afloat about 'the Kentucky mountain people. Exaggerated newspaper reports, and the fancy and imagination of their readers, paint them in the color of blood. The most atrocious crimes are daily committed, not only in the slums populous cities, but even in othervise quiet country towns, and hardby any attention is paid to such re port; but let a Kentucky mountaineer, under the flery sting of his 'mountain dew," pull his No. 45 and send a bullet crashing through the bones of his slower adversary, and the journals of the country will, under scare headlines, give most grue some details of "another bloody mountain feud." It is true there have been foul murders, cowardly deeds; but, let it be said in defence of the mountaineer, the perpetrators of the majority of these crimes were outsiders, or they were instigated and paid for by men who do not call the mountain their home. Deduct also from the list of crimes the fatal escapades of the numerous imported coal miners, and you will easily reduce the home-bred murders to two causes-feuds and illicit distingries. Outside of these two causes, the mountaineer is a most peaceful and congenial citizen. He is not looking the same amount of comfort. for trouble, and if you let him alone he will certainly not pick a quarrel ambition, and the glitter of gold has

little attraction for him, especially if it has to be earned by hard and constant labor. He is frugal, and can not understand why any man should be dissatisfied with such good things to eat as corn-bread, bacon, potatoes, beans and molasses. The vanities of life have no strong grip on him. A fifteen dollar pistol and a thirty-five dollar Winchester rifle are his most cherished articles of wear. He will come to town on a ten-dollar mule, and will wear about seventy-five cents' worth of clothing, but carries forty or fifty dollars' worth of guns. He has two dozen chickens, tied together by their legs, hanging head downward, on either side of his mount. These chickens

A plain, rough log the same thing.' home-made. You see, we have every reason to cabin, the cracks open in summer and stuffed with clay or moss in winter, with a big stone chimney on one side and a door on the other, is his residence. More fashionable residences in the neighborhood of towns and railroads are fitted with openings to let the air and light in on warm days, and a few even boast of one or two glass windows.

are speedily turned into money, the

money is turned into whiskey and

cartridges, and on his way home he

What is the religious status the average mountaineer? It hard to tell. His ideas on religion are rather hazy and contradictory, consequently he prefers to hear yo speak rather than to assert his own opinions. It is interesting, however, to hear them talking religion among themselves. They have listened to so many different propounders of the Gospel, one contradicting the other, jesuitical duplicity of its methods that they assume the right to discriminate between the truths laid before them, each man being his own theologian. They like to argue the question of the forgiveness of sin rican monopolists, have opened their with an without penance, the salva-sales.

"The Socialist party opposes all them, the resurrection of the body religions, all dogmas, all churr's or the beatification of the soul only, they will ask. "Did you ever hear have any knowledge."

Liquor Habit PERMANENTLY CURED.

GOOD NEWS.—To all men and women who have become enslaved by the soul destroying vice DRUNKENESS and to these who are on the of becoming slaves to drink here is indeed Good News. ARCOTOS will quickly and permanently destroy all taste for liquor, it is a sure and lasting cure as hundreds can testify, can be administered unknown to the patient, quickly restores shattered nervesn tenes the appetite and digestive organs a d rehabilitates the entire system. ARCTUS is guaranteed to cure, money refunded in case of faulture. Price of ARCTUS, Two Dollars pertreatment. Sent by mail securely sealed to any address. Register all letters containing

THE VICTOR MEDICAL CO., Toronto, Can.

etc. If one gets stuck in his argu- me preach in Latin?" "No. but ments he will attempt to substanti-In another article I will give cer-late his assertion with a falsified

> The average minister of the gospel excels neither in refinement nor superior education. Any man who can prove to the Conference that he knows his Bible is authorized to preach. Few can make a living out of preaching. They simply follow their former trade and preach, amateur-like, whenever an opportunity presents itself. The mountaineer has not much use for a "larned" preacher; he wants one who lives and speaks like himself, and 'who is not likely to exert any authority over him. The more mistakes he can point out after the sermon the better he likes it. In other words, ne hates to be a mute listener.

I have listened to their sermons and to religious discussions outside the church. I have tried to coax them into a conversation on religion, but have never succeeded in getting any definite doctrine out of them You will never hear them say: "Our faith teaches us so and so," "Bro. Jones said so and so," but 'Old Squire Hancock used ter say,'

Still this condition of uncertainty does not prevent them from growing rather enthusiastic during a sermon. A friend of mine relates that one day she stopped in front of a meeting house in Williamsburg, when preacher, in a frenzy of religious excitement, threw his Bible up against the ceiling, shouting at the top of his voice: "Hurrah for Jesus Christ!" And another lady told me she was present when the preacher, having worked himself up to that pitch where numerous pearls of sweat trickled down his face, took off his shabby coat, remarking that for him "comfort came before quality," and, with renewed vigor and less clothing, continued his oration. The good man was right. for about half his audience came without coat and shoes, and he surely was entitled to

The Catholic priest whose lot is with the mountain people very naturwith you. He is a man of small ally will try to find out what they know and think of the Catholic Church. In order to open to them the gates of truth, it is necessary first to dispel their false ideas of us and remove their prejudice.

> What do they know and think of us? Very little. It is their firm conviction that the Catholics believe neither in Christ nor in the Bible, brose Reger, O.S.B., in the New that they worship the Virgin and World. adore pictures, that they are a mixture of Mormons, Jews and Mohammedans, and that it is safer not to fool with them.

One day I met a man on the train who professed to be a "Seventh Day Adventist" and plied me with many questions when he learned that I was a Catholic priest. Finally he told me there was a Catholic from his town on the train, and he wanted me to meet him. The man came, but Own Tablets my little one was almoney is turned into whisely and to meet him. The man cause, of the cartridges, and on his way home he lets everybody know that he has bloaded both himself and his guns.

My friend looked rather puzzled and remarked: "Why, I thought that was strength, and bowels, given him strength, and he is now good-natured."

Not infrequently you can hear man or woman say they wished so man or woman say they wished so much to see a Catholic, and when you invite them to have a good look at you they will say (Why, say look) with perfect safety to a new born at you they will say: "Why, you look all right," or "You dook just like any other man." They really appear disappointed because we have no horns or other marks that would make us look like the picture they have formed of us in their mind.

The celibacy of the Catholic priest hood is a hard problem for them Why, oh why don't priests get married-especially the good-looking ones? It worries them a great deal. Of course they have the famous A P. A. book, "Christ or the Pope," or have listened to evangelists fake ex-priests detailing the fright fully immoral and corrupt ways of priests and nuns, and they can not But here lives a young priest with a housekeeper old enough to be his grandmother, and no nun in sight.

Jane Cox told me she was in your, church and she could not understand a word." Our High Mass was Latin sermon for Jane. There is no way of ascertaining the

feelings and impressions of these

good people when for the first time in their lives they enter a Catholic Church. They have heard such awful tales about the Catholics that it even taxes their courage to the utmost to go there at all. They enter with fear and trembling. Everything is so different from the meeting house. There is deep silence-no body talking and giggling, eating peanuts or candy "before the meeting takes up." The people come in make deep genuflections and kneel down in the pews. What a surprise to the Protestant visitor! And then the altar, the Stations of the Cross, the statues, crucifixes, etc. They never saw such things. The sermon is preached in English-they were always told it was in Latin. And the priest speaks of Christ and the Bible just as if the Catholics believed in it. And how funny the priest dresses -a black gown with a night robe over it. Children ask why he wears a lace curtain. What makes them open their eyes and mouths in utter amazement, however, is the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Some think it is a clock that strikes just at the moment when the priest raises it over the audience; others believe it to be a charm, and that the priest the can do with you whatever he pleases whilst holding it; and others, again, maintain that it is a spy-glass through which the priest inspects his audience before closing the services. The priest, working in the moun-

tains, is truly a missionary. must be well instructed and able to speak in a clear and convincing man-He must converse amiably with every one. It is wrong to imagine that one must be rough to handle the mountaineer. The priest is no deputy sheriff. The gentle ray of the sun melts the ice, not the blast of the roaring tempest. missionary will ever succeed who does not love children. The hope of the Catholic Church lies in youth. Give us the hearts of the little ones to mold and their minds to train, and they will be our missionaries in the future. Erect tholic schools in the mountains, endow them sufficiently to enable the poorer class of people to send their hildren, engage a capable and virtuous teacher, and you will plant the seed for a rich harvest .- P. Am-

A SMILE IN EVERY DOSE.

If your little ones are cross, peevish and fretful, give them Baby's Own Tablets, and they will soon be heerful, smiling and happy. Worried mothers who use this medicine will find there's a smile in every dose. Mrs. N. Nathieu, Nosbonsing, Ont .. says: "Before I began using Baby's strength, and he is now go and growing finely." Mothers need not be afraid to use this medicine-it babe. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SOLOMON'S SYSTEM OF SELF-DEFENSE

"Do you think it would be wrong of me to learn the 'noble art of selfdefense'?" a religiously inclined youth inquired of his pastor. "Certainly no," answered the minister. "I learned it in my youth myself, and I have found it of great value during my life." "Indeed, sir! Did you learn the old English system or Sullivan's system ?" I learned Solomon's system," replied the minister. "Solomon's system?" "Yes. You will find it laid in the first verse of the fifteenth chapter of Proverbs: 'A soft answer through away wrath.' It is the best turneth away wrath.' It is the be

Justin McCarthy's "Story of an Irishman."

playground," says Justin McCarthy, narrating the story of his own life, in his latest book. "I have seen many rivers and harbors in foreign countries, on this side of the Atlan-longed to him." The methods tic, and the other, but I have seldom looked upon a scene more fasting to the eye and mind than that which was so familiar to my

With this tribute to the Lee, "the river of my youth," he tells with inimitable simplicity and charm of his early home and his boy companions, who rowed with him in the harbon and out to the tossing sea. "At that time the boys I knew cared for little or anything in the way of sport that and the sea, with boating and swim-Football, racing, and cricket had no charm for these Irish lads, and with a word of apology for such ference their comrade dwells on the long rambles they took together, their scholarly tastes and high ideals. "We could read our Latin and make something of our Greek, most of us could read French, some few Italian, and many of us were already taking study of German. I have never met with a set of young men more happily endowed with literary tastes and more given to steady literary culture than that which I can nember in my native city during those far-off years." The reason for this culture is not

far to seek. It is discerned when this man of letters opens the door of his boyhood's home,-a home typical of many others in Cork at that the family circle. The father was a man of much reading and a distinct literary gift; the mother and sister live always as ideals of womanhood in the memory of the son and bro-

"Looking back as thoughtfully as I can. I recall nothing in the character of either woman which suggests aught but purity, sweetness, utter ess, and loving devotion to duty." The dearly loved sister passed out of life with the close of her twentieth year. The third child, Frank, had a great ambition to be come a painter, but at a very early stage of his career he had to work hard for a living. While still very young he emigrated to America and settled down in New York as an office clerk in a wholesale dry goods store, and soon married a charming and gifted American girl. Though he continued painting, the needs of a growing family kept him to the busiess that supplied their income. He served on the Northern side during a living." the Civil War, and owing to exposure to inclement weather contracted a disease of the lungs that brought his life to an early close.

"I have the most delightful memories of happy days and evenings spent with him and his wife, in quaint old house, mainly built stone near to the village as it then was of Bayonne, in New Jersey,' says Mr. McCarthy. A son of this brother, another Justin McCarthy, now holds an honorable position in the state administration of New York.

The schoolmaster who influenced the bent of young McCarthy's mind is honored with a chapter all himself, as becomes his worth. Few men remember their teachers so gratefully and lovingly.

"My schoolmaster-my only schoolmaster as I may well call him-was a Cork man, named John Goulding, who had been educated for the priesthood, and had, I believe spent some years in Rome, but owing to illyears in Rome, but owing to ill. I do not think that any of my later experiences of work or travel all hope of becoming a priest calling. Mr. Goulding must have been some seventy years when I first found a place in his schoolroom. My appeared to be much older than his He was a tall man-stood quite six feet, I think-and his form was one of strength and symmetry while all his movements were quick, active, and vigorous. His face was clean-shaven, and his head and high forehead were crowned by a mass of thick, white hair which even yet had not had the curl quite taken out of it. The general expression of his thoughtful and even melancholy, but when he spoke with animation eyes lighted up with an inspiring brightness. He was tond of move ment, and even when examining his pupils or explaining some subject to m it was his common habit to walk rapidly up and down his room, and indeed he seldom remained seated for any great length of time. Yet associates.

"The river and the sea gave me my there was nothing fussy or even im petuous in his movements-they only illustrated his physical vigor mental activity, and they never marred the grace and dignity which bethis gentle master are described length by his pupil, who remained under his charge until the necessity of making a living forced him from the schoolroom into a lawyer's office. One shares his regret at having to say good-bye to such congenial sociates and environment.

Among the literary and education al institutions of Cork city at that time was the Temperance Institute founded by Father Mathew. young McCarthy came often in his evenings to hear lectures and bates. "Father Mathew had a strong confidence in the common desire o young men and boys to cultivate their natural intelligence when the opportunity was placed easily within their reach. . . He visited the Institute very often himself and talked with the members, always in the friendliest and easiest way, and entered thoroughly into all the ideas and pursuits of the young.

"My own knowledge of Father Mathew," says Mr. McCarthy, "was close and intimate for many years. I was little more than a child when I accepted from him the temperance pledge and was invested with his own silver medal-the badge of the Order. I was a frequent visitor at his house, and he often came to see my father and mother. He was ever ready to lend a helping hand, by advice or personal intervention, when a time-and introduces his readers to friend was involved in any sort of difficulty, and in the houses of the very poorest it was noticed that whenever serious trouble came on Father Mathew was sure to appear, like a protecting angel . . . all his horror of drunkenness, with his lifelong devotion to the cause of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, Father Mathew had a never-failing patience with and pity for the drunkard. . . It was this very attribute of unfailing sympathy and sweetness that made Father Mathew's influence all but magical over those with whom he had any influence whatever."

With the same closely personal touch that makes itself felt in those chapters the writer attracts our attention to his early friends, both boys and books, and through all the delightful reminiscences there is no suggestion of necessity marring the mind-repose of the Irish youth, though he tells us frankly: "But in the meantime I had to work hard for

Having left the law office to sume the more congenial occupation of a reporter on the Cork Examiner, young McCarthy began work under the most inauspicious conditions. The first work of any importance assigned to him was to travel through the country as a special correspondent to note the devastating effects of the failure of the potato crops. His reminiscences of this period make saddening reading. It is a relief to turn from them to the boy reporter's experiences at the state trials Monmel, when in order to get copy to Cork in season for the evening paper, "two of us would charter jaunting car in Clonmel, drive the greater part of the night and morning to Cork, and, when we got there sit down without thought of rest in the newspaper rooms, go on the writing out of our copy until it was finished, and then start off again as quickly as possible on our return

have left in my mind so intense an undergoing the severe labors of that impression of hurry, discomfort, and

fatigue." The story of the middle and later life of this gifted Irishman is even more interesting than the reminiscences of his youth. For among other things it relates the events of his parliamentary career, and gives personal impressions of the men he net and knew during half a century of public life.

From the Lee to the Mersey, acrothe Atlantic for "a wandering holiday," amid American scenes and pe ple, and back again to London, Mr McCarthy takes his way, and is always so entertaining that his read ers follow him without protest, ever old lady who never was on water "except on a bridge."-Beatrice Oulton.

If you would have men honor you,

There passed away recently at the carmelite Abbey, Loughrea, Ireland, venerable priest, to whose patriotic labors the revival of the Gaelic lan guage and literature may be said be largely due. The Rev. Elias Nolan, who belonged to the Order Discalced Carmelites, was ordained in 1865 and passed the greater part of St. Teresa, Clarendon street, Dub-Soon after his ordination Fa way, spoke Gaelic fluently, founded with the assistance of a few other Gaelic enthusiasts, the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Lan-Over twenty years ago he guage. brought out a prayer book in Irish which had a large sale. He was a ealous but retiring and very pious priest and worked energetically though unobtrusively for the Gaeli revival which is now daily giving evidence of strength, growth permanence.

PAINFUL RHEUMATISM.

Now It Is Caused by Bad Blood and Why Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Not many years ago doctors thought rheumatism was only a local pain caused by cold or wet in ageing joints and muscles. Now they know that rheumatism is caused by blood becoming tainted with uric acid from disordered liver and kidneys. This acid eats into the vital organs. It destroys their vitality, contracts the muscles, stiffens joints and irritates the nerves. Then cold and wet make every bone groan with aching rheumatism. You blame the weather, but the real cause is acid in the blood. The stiffness spreads and the pains grow worse each year until you are a helpless cripple, tortured day and night. Perhaps the disease may spread to the heart—and that means sudden death. You must not neglect rheumatismbut you can't cure it with liniments, plasters or hot cloths. They cannot possibly touch the blood. The only sure scientific cure is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because they actually make new blood. They sweep out the painful acid, loosen the joints, and muscles, brace up the nerves, and strengthen the liver and kidneys for their work in casting out impurities. This is proved by the thous ands of suffering rheumatics who have been made well and strong by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. T. H Smith, of Caledonia, Ont., is one of these many witnesses. He says: "For a number of years I was badly troubled with rheumatism, and was so crippled up I could scarcely do any work. I tried a number of medicines, but they did not help me. A saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills adver-

tised as a cure for rheumatism and

decided to try them. Before the third

box was gone I found myself much

better. I continued to use the pills

throughout the winter and they have

completely cured me. I got so I

could work on the coldest day with-

out a coat and not feel a twinge of

the trouble. I think every rheumatic sufferer should promptly Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure men and women who are crippled with umbago, rheumatism, sciatica, paralysis and even locomotor ataxia, because they actually make new, rich ed blood. This new blood sweeps the painful, poisonous impurities out of the system, and puts the whole body into a healthy state. Nothing but good rich blood can do that-and nothing can give you healing blood except Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If the blood is bad the nerves are bad, for the nerves feed on the blood of sleeplessness nervousness, hysteria, St. Vitu dance, neuralgia, and loss of vitality Pink Pills faithfully used cure the diseases and other blood disorder such as anaemia, biliousness, indiges tion, heart troubles, backache, kidney trouble and decline. But you must get the genuine pills. "something else just as good" mediine which some dealers try to peruade their customers to take never cured anything nor anyone. See the he full name, "Dr. Williams" Pink Pills for Pale People," is on wrapper around every box. oubt write direct to the Dr. Wil.

"My husband died last spring," re Mrs. Smith, plaintively 'All the doctors' medicines couldn' save him. They tried a post mortem examination, but they didn't do it coon enough to do him any good."

ents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

Vancouver Victoria Seattle Tac ma Portland

March 1st, 1905 SECOND CLASS FROM MONTREAL

OTTAWA

Ticket Offices 129 St. James St. Windso

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM REDUCED FARES

MARCH 1at to MAY 15th, 1905

an Francisco, Los Angeles, \$49.00 TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

CITY TICKET OFFICES :

The John Murphy Co.,

EXPECTATIONS.

We know that you are expecting to some changes around this store, and you will not be disappointed. Every day there will be improve gents somewhere.

Just now our principal attention is being given to selling out stocks as we do not intend to carry, and the clearing up of the stocks we

\$1.00 SILKS 50c

In looking over our stock of Silks we find some 1670 yards of a certain line that isn't moving out rapidly as its quantity demands. It is Taffeta Silk of the best quality, that we have been selling for \$1.0 a yard. The colors include dark seal, goblin, garnet, blue gray, royal blue, slate, purple, old rose, dark drab, three shades of heliotrope. cadet, etc. In order that there shall be no doubt as to its complete sale we have set the price at, per yard,

Nick-Nacks to Co.

There is a lot of valuable space on the main floor taken up with nick nacks. We want to get them out of the way as soon as possible. Therefore we shall sell

EBONIED GOODS, such as Manicure Pieces, Brushes, Whisks, Shaving Sets, Blotters, Ink Wells, Hand Glasses and more such articles than we can possibly mention at 25 per cent. off.

NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES. in fancy boxes. Regular prices 25c and 30c, for 15c.

Smallwares.

10c worth of Linen Thread for 5c. 10c worth of Pins for 5c.

By the way, a lot of Valentines just came in ranging in price from 1c to 65c. Remember us when you think of the 14th.

-JOHN MURPHY COMPANY...

2341 & 2343 St. Catherine St.

Corner Metcalfe.

Tel. IUp 2740

on the whole of our emotional na ture, and indirectly upon expressions of all kinds. He who has once learn ed the self-control of the musician. the use of "piano" and "forte." each in its right place, when to be light liams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., ly swift or majestically slow, and the pills will be mailed at 50 specially how to keep to the once chosen till the right time ome for changing it, he who has once learnt this knows the secret of the art. No painter, writer, orator, who had the power and in sician, could sin against the broad principles of taste.

HE BIG STORE WILL CLOSE AT 5.30 P.M. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

WELCOME ARRIVAL OF THE

arrived. Fresh, cool, sheer delightful weaves, propitions harbingers of approaching spring. As to prices—sufficient to say The Big Store's traditionally marvellous values are surpassed-prices will be the lowest record. Some promises of spring:

Plain Voiles in an enormous variety of new and charming tints. Dainty Check Voiles, in a multitude of color tones, chick embroides ed spots, new effects. Per yard..... Splendid Canvas Cloth, beautiful open work embroidery, in two to 25c effects. Per yard ...

Voiles, delicately embroidered in saks, lovely designs, in three tone 59c effects. Per yard .. Etamines, in two strikingly original check effects. 35c 33c

NEW WINTER COSTUMES

Equally desirable for early spring wear. Suits that we wouldn't sell at puble their present prices if space were more plentiful. New importations cannot be denied, hence the sweeping price cuts n the Costume Salon. This list will give an idea of prevailing price conditions,

\$15.00 LADIES' STYLISH COSTUMES for \$16.00 LADIES STYLISH COSTUMES for 9.30 \$45.00 LADIES' STYLISH COSTUMES

SOME BARGAINS FOR MEN

Some opportunities men will do well to consider: MEN'S WOOL CARDIGAN JACKETS, in black and seal brown, warm and well fitting, two pockets. Worth 75c. Reduced price, each... 59c MEN'S FLANNELETTE NIGHT SHIRTS, fancy stripes, extra good quality, all sizes, good roomy cut. Worth \$1.00. For 85c quanty, an sizes, governor JACKETS, in various colors, materials and styles all the best. To be cleared at Reductions from 25 to 50 per

Stirring Announcement From the SILK STORE

Here is a collection of about 2500 yards of Silks and Satins that are worth from a half up to double the price you need pay for them.. It is a gathering up of odd lots, part pieces and discontinued lines, and yet all the fabrics included are most desirable. There are Silks and Satins for full dresses, waists, linings, petti-

The lot includes Liberty Satins, Merveilleux and Suran Silks. color assortment includes most all of the fashionable shades, 48c a yard_for 75c to \$1.00 SILKS! -

Ladies' Winter Coats At HALF PRICE.

Here are two groups of new and beautifully tailored Coats, made of excellent materials, stylish and correct in every way-absolutely at HALF Here are descriptions in detail: AT \$3.90-LADIES' AND MISSES' TWEED COATS, epaulette should-

ers, smartly shirred sleeves, trimmed plain box cloth. Regular value, \$7.80. Reduced Price

value, \$7.80. Reduced Price \$3.90
At \$6.85—LADIES' AND MISSES' HEAVY REVERSIBLE CLOTH COATS, long shoulder and belted backs, collar, cuffs and belt inlaid and piped light box cloth. Regular value, \$13.75. Redu

**************** S.CARSLEY CO.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St. Montrell

Enamelled Bedsteads will be continued for a few days. Liberal Discounts and a most complete and up-to-date stock make this sale a golden opportunity for saving

THOMAS LIGGET

Empire Building, 2474-2476 St. Catherine Street.

LITTLE LAUGHS.

ONE ON PAPA'S NOSE. "Your little boy seems to have his

father's nose, Mrs. Wibbleton." "Oh, no. It looks that way be- action box of bo

The Fulton (Mo.) Gazette reports that a minister of that town was point and declared themselves in famoved by the grief of a husband vor of a foraging expedition sought to commiserate him in the with the red hat stuck to the original following manner:

"My brother, I know that this is a great grief that has overtaken you and though you are compelled to your companion and partner in life. I would console you with the assurance that there is another who sym pathizes with you and seeks to embrace you in the arms of unfailing

To this the bereaved man replied by asking, as he gazed through tears into the minister's face. "What's her name?" ALL HE GAVE HER.

After the concert was over they all boarded the Clifton and Elm car, each with a new gown and a singleit on an iron choo-choo car, poor little pet."

The announced intention of all was to transfer to Norwood, and to this end the girl in the west. their minds just before the trans the shopping district. nal plan and boarded the Norwo To the conductor looking car.

> ch side of her and all around At last he looked into the honbo box. She was oblivious. Then:

"Where are the others?" he

The girl looked up, startled, onfused for an instant. Then ooke, rather haughtily:

That's all he gave me!" she soid

Vol. LIV., No. 3

Right Reveren

Erection of the Dioces ment of the Rig

Richard Alphonsus O'Con Holy S

To the Clergy, Religious C and Laity of our Dioc peace and benediction i

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHR The Apostolic See, eve over the interests of th Church and solicitous for ual needs of her members portion of the Christian wealth, places Bishops to Church of God, and dis mysteries of religion to th As a country becomes m ous, and the wants of the multiplied, new Dioceses a and Bishops are appointed and govern them.

On account of the large settlers of late years into tario, which embraces the and western part of the Di Peterborough, the Holy Se petitioned to establish a cese in that district.

Our Holy Father Pius X graciously pleased to gran quest, and has erected the ese of Sault Ste Marie, w prises the western part of District, the Districts of and Thunder Bay, include toulin and St. Joseph Islan new Diocese will extend fr Bay west about 800 miles eastern limit of the Rainy trict, whilst the Diocese of rough will comprise the C Northumberland, Durham rough and Victoria, with tricts of Muskoka and Par A glance at what has be plished in the western port

Diocese during the fifteen be interesting, as well a the rapid growth of the Ca pulation in that district. that time 72 churches ha built, 49 of which are wit limits of the new Diocese Ste Marie. In addition. churches have been enlarg improved. To provide suit lings for the clergy, 19 Pr have been erected, and of are in the new Diocese. pitals have been construct three of these are located i ant towns of the new Dio Sault Ste. Marie. Port Art Sudbury-suitable centres relief and consolation to and injured that are brown the surrounding districts. of the parishes and mission lic schools are established the children receive religion moral training. Moreover, about 6000 Catholic India per cent. of the total India tion in the Diocese vided with three boarding

rudiments of a religious and education are imparted to The Catholic population ocese of Sault Ste. Marie 27,000, with 35 priests a churches, whilst the Cathol lation of what will hencefor stitute the Diocese of Pete is about 24,000, with 2 and 45 churches. Thus the Diocese will contain a large of territory and also a gree ber of priests to attend to ritual welfare of the people.
From these few details if easily perceived why the H ther was pleased to establis ese and appoint a Bisho will build upon the foundati ready laid, and continue me fectually the work of religi-that section of the Province action taken to urge the par-

where the children are educ

trained by devoted and sel

ing Sisters, under the dire

the Jesuit Fathers. Beside

are several day schools wh