PRICE FIVE CENTS

By Our Curbstone Observer.

nal New Year, I noticed a rable falling off in the old "calls; " possibly "coffee" is ible for much of it. However, it is evident that the customs of the per years are being gradually ahed by the electric pressure ur progress; some of them are to be regretted, others are just as well with the centuries that are dead. I m not going to moralize, much less be very lengthy in these few observtions. It is a season when people Ike a little of every good thing gobut they do not want an overof any one of them in particu What most attracted my attention was the form of the New Year's greetings. "A Happy New Year; happy returns," usual the salutation and reply; but, as a rule, each one had something add concerning the "new century"-and the most general obser vation was to the elect that none of us are likely to be present when the next century dawns.

powerful and practical sermon properly understood—that could be preached. In fact, each one, on that ccasion, delivered, without thinking of it, a regular sermon, and each one equally heard one-without, all probability, paying any attention What an overwhelming reflection! I actually believe that were we to dwell too much upon its awe-inspiring truth, the majority of us would go mad. It is well that the world is so busy, that men are not allowed by circumstances to pause sufficiently long to become entirely bsorbed in any one great conception. Campbell never wrote anything more true and more beautiful than "Pleasures of Hope; " right was that "Distance lends enchantment to the view." No matter how depressed we may feel, Hope ever springs up in the bosom and sheds an illumining ray upon the ve.ied avenues of the future. In youth we live in hopeful anticipation of long ears of life and happiness; son. F that hope is realized, often ic shattered. In midlife we fc: dly look onward to a vigorous old age and while common sense and experience teach us that this hope is uch more likely to fail us than to become a reality, still we cling 1, it. and are contented. And when "age mes on with its winter," we still to feel that the term of our career should be like the horizon that ever recedes as we advance. But and there must be some time or other; sooner or later and probably sooner!

This year, considering that it was | I have observed that even the nost unimaginative of men live principally on the imagination. l'erpetually building up castles in the air that the hand of reality knocks to pieces, they go on from year to year, never, for a moment, reflecting upon the precipice along whose brink they walk. It is only when we con down to cold and mathematical calculation that the fearful truth arises like the "Phantom of the Threshold" that the genius of Bulwer so graphically describes. The twentieth century began the other day; when its last hour shall ring, in all buman probability not one of us will be in the land of the living. But if that were all, we could console ourselves with the thought that one hundred years is a long time, and that we will have ample occasion to enjoy this life. However, unfortunately this general conception is only the shadow of that which each of us entertain. The man of thirty to-day cannot expect to see 1970; the man of forty can scarcely expect to see 1950-the mid-century; the man of sixty is certain to be in the silence To my mind this is about the most of the church yard when 1940 dawns; the man of seventy may fairly calculate that 1930 will find his place vacant. And so on we might go, until we reach to nonogenarianwhose hours may be counted

> Here then is the reflection suggest ed to me by the birth of a century; I will suppose that I am president of a company, and that as such l sign a lease, which is to expire 1950. Will that lease be renewed at the expiration of that term? I cannot say. All I know is that when that term is reached, if our company still exists, another president have to sign a new lease, or renew this one. As far as I am concerne years in the cemetery; my very appearance will be forgotten; the signature I now give will be unrecognized by any one interested; and my itself, will have no signifiname, cance, will awaken no memories will be an empty sound - and still half the century will scarcely be over.

These are sombre observations you may say; if so it is the situation you must blame and not me. I cannot help it if this is the first, last and only century that I will ever see come into existence. I would be very glad to be writing paragraphs for 'True 2000; but, while the "True Witness may still flourish at that time, and be a forty-eight page daily, will not be around to enjoy its pros perity or contribute to its succ

I will then have spent a number of

RELIGIOUS NOTES AND COMMENTS.

BURNES OF THE PARTY OF THE PERSON OF THE PER

the mission for women in Baltimore protests of her father. The Princess of the priests was on the line is said to be a charming person. St., Francis de Sales and there as a large gravitation, to him in the confessional, says a correspondthe "Catholic Columbian." The other was more austere in the pulpit-probably having the sterner duty to perform—but sweet and ten-der in the confessional, if the women and only known it. Two Jesuit Fathere had active charge of the mer One was a young, stout man, with a beautifully white and symmetric reachead, and a most determined and d, and a most deter escend, and a most determined an imphatic manner, full of sincerity and precision. The companion priest was an older man resembling what we associate with the hermitage, a we associate with the manners, spiritual veteran who has emerged from many a fiery trial into a gentle seresity but most pathetic eloquence when discoursing on the things of on terrible and consoling, as discipline rose from the por

PRIEST IN CONFESSIONAL .- At | years past, but was deterred by the

BERTH FOR FATHER CHIDWICK -Father J. P. Chidwick, who was chaplain of the battleship Maine when she was blown up in the harbor of Havana, has been assigned to the cruiser New York. It is stood that Rear-Admiral Rogers whose flagship the New York is be, made a special request that Fa-ther Chidwick be assigned to his ship

SALOONS OPEN ON SUNDAY The Very Rev. Dean McNulty made a tour of the saloons of Patterson, N. found a number of them selling quor. It is expected that he make complaints against some them to-morrow.

POPE AND CENTENARIAN .- One ng incidents, says a Protestant respaper, of the Holy Year was the ent reception by Leo XIII. of the Carolina Tanturelli, an aged y from Perugia, who attained her adred and first year early in Januals. On account of her great the Pontiff granted her a price audience, Much to his surprise, and Carolina reminded him that y first met in her late husband's

house in 1850, "fifty years ago, and, added she, "We were neither us very young then." The Pope, who is only nine years her junior, Was greatly amused.

CONVERTS ORGANIZE. -An organization composed of a number of nen and women of New York city and vicinity who have been converted from Protestantism to the Roma Catholic faith has just been formed in that city. The organization was effected when twenty-two recent con verts met at the Church of the Paulist Fathers to informally discuss th suggestion which had been made by several of the most prominent ones looking to the establishment of som sort of an association wherein those who had given up their former reli gious connections might find mutual benefit.

The object of the organization to give the members an accurate knowledge of the Catholic religion and to stimulate them to the regu lar practice of its duties; to propa gate the Catholic faith by persons example and social intercourse, by the establishment of Catholic libraries, by the circulation and distribu tion of Catholic literature and the support of non-Catholic mission work for the bringing of other Protestants into the fold: to foster fraternal relations among converts and to as sist those who have made sacrifices for the faith.

CATHOLIC SAILORS -The Sailors' Catholic Club, Charlestown, is latest enterprise undertaken by the charitable bureau of the Catholic Alumni Sodality of that district The superintendent will be Albert G Avres, who has conducted a similar establishment in Montreal.

A PROTESTANT ON CATHOLIC PIETY IN IRELAND.

An Irish Protestant, writing from his native land to the editor of the "Church Times." laments the fact that the Protestant Church in land shows up not merely badly, but almost ludicrously when compared with the Catholic Church in Ireland His words are so fraught with interest that we cannot refrain from put ting them before our readers. He says :-

It is admitted all round that the

Church of Ireland is not "a joyful mother of children; " she has qual ity, but not quantity; she does not attract the bulk of the population To understand the reasons for this one must know Irish history thor oughly, not superficially. But as a matter of commonsense, look at the matter thus. In a fair-sized Irish country town, what do you find? You find the Roman Catholic Church with a daily morning service —the Mass at 8 o'clock regularly; you find convent of nuns, a sufficient staff of clergy, a well-equipped and organized staff of workers all round. Look at the other side of the picture: the lrish Church with a mere handful of people; two Sunday services of neressity scantily attended; as a rule, no week-day services; the fabric locked like a jail. How does all this strike the ordinary thoughtful Ro nan Catholic? He reflects on his religious privileges, his daily worship, the church always open for privat prayer; the religious community, in addition to the secular clergy, always in evidence, engaged in perpetual devotion and works of charity. He hears the Angelus bell twice day. He is constantly reminded of his religious duties and privileges in one way or other. He has a great respect for many or most Protestant neighbors, but their form of worship does not attract him, it He is aware that they dare not have a cross on or behind the altar, and this shocks him. He knows they never go to confession, and him another pang. He has no lesire to change his form of religion which has outlived Queen Elizabeth n Ireland, Oliver Cromwell, William III., and the penal laws of some red and fifty years' duration; to 'to it is with him a matter of ent as well as of reus duty. It is better to realize

r strongly exhorts the Protestantism in Ireland iller life, to abandon the

healthy warmth, and to strive to make a new departure on Catholic ines, as these lines are understood by English Ritualists. We fear this well-meant advice will scarcely be ntertained by the worthy thickskinned Protestants of the Emerald Of all hopeless, lifeless tems Irish Protestantism seems us to be the most moribund and de cayed .- London Universe.

TAXATION OF CHURCHES

On this subject the New York "Sunday

The efforts of infidels and secula ists to tax all church property show an insensate hatred of religion Phose who advocate this measur from sheer hostility to Christianity would accomplish nothing in the way of gratifying their spite, even if they did succeed in imposing what ever burden the taxation of churches night impose on Christians. For churches would still be maintained be the expense small or great, and

Christian worship still continue If the sword, the stake and hangman's rope could not in past times prevent Christians from holding fast to the truth and confessing their faith in the face of torture and death, no pecuniary burdens that the enemies of Christianity can now impose will deter Christians from acting as Christians have acted in all ages since Christ came into the world and established His Church.

And, as all the persecution waged against Christianity only serves to disseminate it more widely, to take root more firmly, and in the end to multiply the number of true disciples, so the petty malignity of taxing churches-whose influence for good upon public or private morality, and in promoting whatever is pure and true and amiable among nen, cannot be concealed-would not fail to drive over to the side of Christ and Ins Church many who are now indifferent or lukewarm.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The following generous action of a wealthy Catholic is recorded in one of our exchanges

With a big white apron tied around his waist John D. Crimmins, he millionaire contractor, of New York, on Christmas Day, acted the host to the 300 inmates of the Home for Aged Persons, conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor. It has been Mr. Crimmins' custom for the last four years to give a Christmas treat to the institution. There was plenty of turkey, chicken, roast beef and eatables. Mr. Crimmins three sons and four daughters aided him in waiting on the tables. Mr. was greeted on every side with "God bless you" when the dinner came to an end, and the three cheers which were propoted for him were given with all the strength the voices could muster.

THREE CENTURIES were spanned by the lives of more than a score of men and women in the United States this week. Twenty and more of the aged ones were reported well. A canvass made by telegraph by a New York newspaper, revealed this fact. It showed that there were more centenarians of Irish birth than of any other.

These centenarians are well over he hundred mark of the years. Mrs. Mary McDonald takes the lead, being 129 years. Documentary evidence and their own stories leave no room for doubt as to the authenticity of the figures. There are many who are more than ten years over the one hundred mark, and those who are only 101 years old are the children

They all have theories of longevity of more or less value. The only rule on which they agree prescribes abun-dant food and plenty of sleep.

On an average, between 150,000 and 160,000 Italians leave their native land every year to try their fortunes in the United States, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic. This flow of emigration being excessive and unwarranted, the Italian Chamber has just passed a Bill with the object of checking it.

PERSECUTIONS IN CHINA

a recent pastoral letter gives the following harrowing picture of the persecution of Catholics in China. His Eminence says :--

We have received from the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda, and from other sources, some details of the sufferings endured by our fellow-Catholics in China. The members of the mystical body of Christ, whether in England, in France, in Italy, in India, or in China, "being many, are one body in Christ, and every one members one of another" (Rom. xii). They are knit together, in one faith, that they "might be mutually care ful one for another. And of one member suffer anything, all the members suffer with it" (I Cor., xii). This is sufficient reason to interest you in the history of the persecution which is still raging in China. The social upheaval in China is mainly and prinarily a revolt against Christian ity. The ambassadors of the King of Heaven had been maltreated and massacred long before those of earthly Powers were threatened in the historic siege of the Legations. Per secution is, indeed, always latent in China, and in its most recent phase was roused into activity by the encroachments of foreign Powers, not-Chi ably Russia and Germany, on nese territory, by the reactionary policy of the Empress Dowager, and by the encouragement given to secret societies as instruments for combating the reforms promulgated by the reigning Emperor, Kwang Sar The murder of the two German missionaries in Shantung-made the pretext for seizure by Germany of a Chinese port-shows how well the soil was prepared, even antecedently to these causes, for the more extensive movements that followed. The danger to which Christians in China were likely to be exposed in consequence of foreign agression was thoroughly realized by those interested in the missions, and was pointed out in a leading article of "Illustrated Catholic Missions," as far back as the number of that journal for May, 1898. The action of Ger-

many in seeking territorial compen

sation for the murder of missionar-

ies was especially referred to as like-

the heathen mind of western reli-

gion with western politics." This is

literally what has come to pass,

endering the present upheaval doub-

of foreigners. The earnest outbreak on a large scale was the persecution in East Szechuen, which desolated the missions of that Vicariate Apostolic in the months of September and October, 1898. Here a local brigand placed himself at the head of a movement organized by the secret societies, partly directed against the reigning dynasty and partly against foreigners and Christians. One episode was the destruction of the mission of Long-sheychen, and the cruel martyrdom of eleven Christians, Father Hwang, a native priest, was put to death by the brigand Yu-man-tze, and Father Fleury, a priest of the "Missions " Missions Etrangeres," was only released by the intervention of the authorities after a captivity of many weeks in his hands. Harrowing as were these atrocities, they were far surpassed by those perpetrated in the following year, 1899, characterized by one naud, of Fast Kiang-Si, as "l'annee terrible." He tells how in the per fecture of Kwang-san-fu two districts had been annihilated, four residences burnt, 200 orphans scattered and 3.500 Christians plundered of all they possessed. Father Guillaume, of Shin-henn, writes to his Bishop, the Vicar Apostolic of Kwang-tung, that he had been a fugitive since June 27th, owing to a rising of the "Triad," who were ourning Catholic and Protestant villages indiscriminately to the cry of

"Death to foreigners!" In North
Shantung a terrible revolt, headed,
by the "Big Knives." or Boxers,
broke out on November 4th, when
350 Christian villages were wiped
out, and numbers of their inhabit-

His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan in succession, after which he was beheaded. Even greater was the constancy shown by eleven Christians at Kieng-cheng, for they were scourged, torn with pincers, hung up by their hair, and fastened with redhot chains. Bishop Renaud, again, writing from Che-Kiang, where 14 chapels were destroyed and 1,400 families ruined, tells of the sufferings of three young Christians, one mutilated, blinded, and killed, the second buried alive, and the third, a catechist, named Abel, first mutilated and then slain. Here the missionaries had escaped with difficulty. and the crisis was described as "excessively grave." Terrible as was the year 1899, it was but the prelude to the still greater horrors and more widely spread devastation of 1900.

As yet a certain amount of pro-

tection had been afforded to the foreign missionaries, and though fugitives in many places, their lives had been spared. In 1900 all suffered indiscriminately, and bishops, priests, and nuns were called on to lay down their lives and consummate the sacrifice made in spirit from their earliest vocation. The full history that terrible persecution will only be known on the Last Day, but even the skeleton outlines now before us are sufficient to show that the heroism it called forth has never been surpassed in any age of the Church. The bare statistics available up to date are as follows : In Manchuria, the great northern province confided to the charge of the Paris Society of Foreign Missions, Bishop Guillon, Father Emonet and John Li, a native priest, Sisters Ste. Croix and Albertine, with 300 native Christians were burned alive in the Cathedral of Mukden on July 3, 1900. At other Manchurian stations the Society has to deplore the loss of Fathers Le Ray Georgeon, and Alex. Hia (a native), Bourgeois and Le Guerel, Viaud, Agnies and Bayart, all slaughtered during the course of the same month. In North Pe-chi-li, among the Lazarists of the Metropolitan province, Fathers d'Addosio, Dore, Chavannes, Jarrigues, Peter Nie and Bl. Ly, Andrew Ly and Thomas Pao lost their lives, and with them died Sister Jaurius, at ly to lead to "the identification in the age of 60, after 45 years of her long life spent in China. Of these, Father Jarrigues and his native colleague, Father Bartholomew Ly, were burnt alive in the conflagration ly formidable as a combination of of the Tung-tang or Eastern Church, fanatical fury with political hatred at the end of June. The same fate overtook Father Dore, while Mass in the Si-tang or Western Church, dedicated to Our Lady Dolours. Father d'Addosio was killed in the streets soldiers, while seeking to make way to the Pe-Tang or Northern Church; and Fathers Peter Nic, a native Lazarist, Andrew ' Ly Thomas Pao, native secular priests, were either burnt or cut down. Father Chavannes died of small-pox during the siege, and Sister Jaurias of the hardships endured in its course. In addition to these victims two Marist brothers, the visitor and the director, while heroically trying to cut the electric wire of a mine intended to blow up the Pe-tang, were killed by the explosion, together with several workmen. Jesuit missions of South Re-chi-li, Fathers Isore, Andlauer, Denn, and Mangin have been massacred, 3,000 native Christians. In South Hunan the death-roll records. names of Bishop Fantosati and Father Gambaro, cruelly tortured on July 6, and of Fathers Cesidius and Stephen, all Franciscans. In Shan-Si, Bishop Grassi and Bishop Fogolia, Fathers Elias and Balat, nuns of the Franciscan Order. ished at different dates. In Mongolia Bishop Hamer, and Fathers Heirman, Mailet, and Segers, are numbered among the victims of the persecution. Of the number of native Christians slaughtered no estimate is possible. At Mukden 1,000 were beheaded; in Mongolia, many hundreds suffered besides those already enumerated.

suffered besides those already enumerated.

Numbers, probably thousands must have been massacred in Pekin during the slege of the Legations, either in their houses or in the streets; as their cries and shrieks were heard by the besieged Duropeans in an awful night of terror, when a whole quarter of the sity was ravaged with fire and sword. But even the death-roll, long as it is, gives but a partial idea of the sufferings undergone by these poor people. Throughout the (Continued on Page Five.)

as we chanced

We read quite

the priests to be

of any or all, nig these people so

fresh young ent would do more genergy into a di months than cou in as many years tleman encumbere children—to say horse." Which is young celibate cl both of energy as But thus far th

But thus far it porary or perpetu fave been best rarated brethren a port. It is chiefly the foreign missis realize the force of "He that is with citous for the ta the Lord, how he but he that is veritous for the that is veritous field and scorpion against maintains (in his ods), a lack of "self-consecration no male missiona had ten years' se and would strong and the possession of the third possession

PASTORAL LETTER

Of His Lordship the Bishop of Valleyfield.

approach the end of one century, and we find ourselves at the dawn of another. That transition, from one century to another, has ever been by exceptional events, amongst which the Church, by spe-cial prescriptions, seeks to revive the spirit of faith in our souls and that of piety in our hearts. Hence is the crowning year of a century is the crowning year of a century styled "Holy." Faithful to these traditions, Leo XIII. wished that the nineteen hundredth year should be specially consecrated through a prayers and of spiritual jubilee of prayers and of spiritual graces. During those twelve months, at the invitation of the Sovereign Pontiff, vast numbers of the faithful were to be seen flocking to Rome, whilst all over the world were to be witnessed pious ceremonials destined to consecrate the last hours of the expiring century to Our Residuely. of the expiring century to Our Re Christ. In fact, it is deemer, Jesus Christ. In fact, it is to the feet of Jesus Christ that the Church through the voice of the Pope summons all her children. To Him does she wish to render solemn and public homage—an homage that at once includes adoration, love, thanksgiving and reparation.

Jesus Christ, the Divine Word, made man to save us, our God, our Saviour, our Master; He, from whom we receive all that we possess and

Saviour, our Master; He, from whom we receive all that we possess and to whom we owe everything; Jesús Christ, our King, having acquired the right to reign over all souls and society in its entirety, Jesus Christ, our model and our strength; Jesus Christ, the sole salvation of the human race; Jesus Christ, to whom all honor and all glory are due; He it is that the Church wishes to be behold absorbing our every thought. hold absorbing our every thought animating our every sentiment, and gathering together, in one impetus of faith and of love, all Christians'

of faith and of love, all Christians' souls, during this solemn time of transition from century to century. This she desires, and this she demands with only the greater emphasis, inasmuch as the vanishing century has witnessed the greater fallings-off, the more bitter struggles, the more guilty betrayals. It is, therefore, a consecration, which at the same time is an honorable reparation, to Jesus Christ and His paration, to Jesus Christ and His adorable Heart, that we are invited to make, and throughout the world the truly faithful will consider it a the truly faithful will consider it a duty and a privilege to respond to that appeal. You also, dearly be-loved brethren, have each in turn, throughout the year, with an ardor deserving of all praise, taken part in solemn exercises of piety, that aimed at sanctifying the close of the continuous and thoroby uniting you. century, and thereby uniting you more intimately with Jesus Christ, the Redeemer. In each of our parishes have been held missions and ishes have been held missions and retreats, that were followed by everyone, and the results of which afforded us great joy. At the close of these grand ceremonies, in almost every church, or by the way-sides, have been erected crosses or statues, destined to perpetuate the memory and the effects of your consecration to Jesus Christ. And even that consecration was an two differences. memory and the effects of your con-secration to Jesus Christ. And even that consecration was, on two dif-ferent occasions, pronounced in a formal manner, and in accord with the formula given by the Sovereign Pontiff himself, and by means of which, on the same day, and in the same words, all the faithful on earth, giving themselves to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, making pro-fession of their faith in Jesus Christ, fession of their faith in Jesus Christ gnize Him as their sovereign d. and promise to love Him with their strength and to faithfully

The Pope, His august vicar, desires that this homage to Jesus Christ, the Redeemer, be continued throughout the first year of the new century. He oven wishes that the first hours of the century be employed in prayer and given to Jesus Christ. In consequence whereof, while overlooking the ordinary regulations, he authorizes, for all the churches wherein the thing can possibly be done, the celebration of Holy Mass, with the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, to be commenced exactly at the hour which opens the century.

at the hour which opens the century.

In response to the Holy Father's desire, we will celebrate, in person, Holy Mass, in our cathedral, on the first of January, 1901, at midnight exactly. The same may be done, according to the parish priest's decision in each parish where there are several priests, and We are confident that this unusual ceremony instead of hieing an occasion of any regret for Us, will have for effect the participation of a great number of souls in the many spiritual advantages which the Church has been pleased to associate therewith.

And, in order that no person in our diocese may be astranged from this movement of religious fervor, We request that in each family, on the morning of the New Year, after

Grace of God and the favor of the Holy See, Bishop of Valley-field.

To the clergy, secular and regular, to the religious communities and to all the faithful of our diocese, health, peace and benediction in Our Lord Jesus Christ.

Our dearly beloved brethren,— We approach the end of one century, and the grace of God and the favor of the Holy Family, and there consecrate themselves, together, to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, by reading aloud the formula dictated by the Holy Father, and which, for that purpose, will be distributed to all of you. Could there be anything more beautiful, more strengthening, and more conducive to union and happiness in the home, than to behold the year and the century inaugurated by thus giving yourselves to Our Lord, in all the ringuist of the control of the Holy Family, and there consecrate themselves, together, to the Sacred Heart of Jesus the resulting and which, for that purpose, will be distributed to all of you. Could there be anything more beautiful, hore strengthening, and more conducive to union and happiness in the home, than to behold the year and the century inaugurated by thus giving yourselves to Our Lord, in all ing yourselves to Our Lord, in all the sincerity of your Christian souls,

your own firesides! That consecration of yourselves to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, at the dawn of another year; should, very dear brethren, exercise an influence one your entire lives, and become more than a mere passing act, or one of nurely transitory significance. You will give yourselves to Jesus Christ, by offering Him all that you are, all that is yours, and all your actions. A new life is that which will 'n for you; more Christian, more pious, more holy.

In order to assist you in the real-

more pious, more holy.

In order to assist you in the realization of your worthy object. We desire to here add a few words about Christian labor, to aid you in sanctifying your days, and to secure the entire fruits of the sometimes rude and very heavy tasks that you are obliged to accomplish.

In its most noble and highest acceptation, labor has for its first type God, Himself, coming from His eternal repose to create the world. The universe is the work of His hands, and the very first pages of Holy Scripture detail to us the story of the Divine work. The Almighty imparts, to each of His creatures of chaos, an existence and essures to each on an end in acsures to each on an end in acsures to each on an end in acsures to each on an end in acdessures to each one an end in ac-cord with special laws, of which He is the author, which He sets in mo-tion Himself, and which govern na-

tion Himself, and which govern nature in its entirety.

To His work, and to all sections thereof, God has willed that labor be an essential condition of life. Close to Himself, in heaven, He gathered myriads of angels, whose duties consist in praising and glorifying Him. On earth, each animal must, by energetic and contant labor, find for its nourishment substances which a Divine Creator and Preserver of all its nourishment substances which a Divine Creator and Preserver of all things has reserved for it in the bosom of that nature, which is also perpetually working, and which ceaselessly changes itself under the influence of a Divine Power.

Was man exempt from that law of labor so deeply imprinted upon all nature? By no means; for we see that he had from the beginning been

nature? By no means; for we see that he had from the beginning been placed in a garden which he was to cultivate and keep, being obliged by means of his labor to secure for himself his own subsistence, (Gen. I. 15); and that manual labor which was given for the enjoyment of his life here below, should be accompanded by a perpetual hymn of praise and love which all the faculties of his soul should combine to waft towards heaven.

wards heaven.

Gen., III. 17-18.)

Henceforth labor shall be hard as well as inevitable, it will be repugnant to the members of the body that previously found enjoyment in it, and no longer will it be amidst pleasures—says St. Augustin— that man will, without fatigue, gather the fruits that Divine goodness ripens for him: on the contrary, obliged in the first place to protect himself against the elements, to defend and support his very existence, he will find himself forced to clothe himself, to shelter and feed himself, and, in a word, to secure all his needs in life, to spond life itself, in a labor that exhausts according as he secures that life. And this direnecessity which expiation has imposed on man, and from which none can exempt themselves, is not only attached to our bodily requirements. With sin all the concupiscences let loose upon the souls of men came into the world, placing their salvation in a perpetual state of danger, Finding in "idleness, the mother of all evils" (Eccl., 33, 29), an easy and

Consecration to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The Sanctification of Labor. New Year's

Day Greetings.

JOSEPH-MEDARD EMARD, by the Grace of God and the favor of the Holy See, Bishop of Valleyfield.

To the clergy, secular and regular, to the religious communities and to all the faithful of our diocese, and to select the sacred Heart to the religious communities and to all the faithful of our diocese, and to select the should be combatted by means of a constant and energetic labor, which thus becomes an indispensable condition of our salvation; so much so, that man subjected, for the expiation of his sins, to the hard duty of daily laborated their duties of filial devotion towards their parents, all shall kneel before a picture of the Holy Family, and there consecrate themselves, together, to the Sacred Heart to the religious communities and to all the faithful of our diocese, mula dictated by the Holy Father,

It was in this special character of It was in this special character of expiation and penance that Jesus Christ, our Divine Redeemer, was willing to accept, for Himself, the burdensome duty of labor; He might have exempted Himself therefrom; as God, He was the absolute master of all things; He could have surrounded His humanity with all the needs and seligible, of temporal life without delights of temporal life without taking up the heavy loads that fall to the lot of men; He could have, That consecration of yourselves to the lot of men; He could have the Sacred Heart of Jesus, at the He, of royal race, son of David, bec born on a throne, in the boson opulence, have lived in wealth opulence, have lived in wealth and an abundance of this world's goods, and as to labor. He could have selected that which refreshes instead of fatigues, that recreates instead of e.hausts. But He did not so desire. Becoming our brother, He wished to live our life; even more than that, it was for the laborer, the poor artisan that He wished. the poor artisan, that He wished to become a special model and companien. He was known as "the son of a laborer" and "a laborer Himself." (Math., 13, 55.)

He, therefore, has a right to invite us to seek in Him, amidst our fatigues and trials, consolation and rest: "All ye who labor and are opposed a constitution of the sed, come to Me and I will by you." (Math., 16, 28,)

Labor then so noble in itself and through the first law that ordained it, having become indispensable to fallen humanity that is forced to fallen humanity that is forced to struggle for its conservation and well-being, being imposed upon sin-ful man as a penance and accepted as such by the august victim who consented to be Our Saviour, Jesus Christ, is, therefore, for each of us the normal and inevitable condition of our existence.

the normal and inevitable condition of our existence.
Since the law of labor is inexorable and universal, it must be submitted to and accepted without murmur, with courage and with joy, according to the example which Jesus Christ has given us, while recalling to us that the gifts of a joyous heart are alone agreeable to God.

to us that the gitts of a joyous heart are alone agreeable to God. Thus does labor become a perpetu-al homage to Almighty God, the in-strument of our happiness here below and an effective means of gaining and an effective means of gaining heaven through a constant immolation and by causing us to walk in the footsteps of the One who order to open the celestial gates for us trod the pathways of labor and suffering. But it does not suffice to accept in a generous spirit the other us trod the pathways of labor and suffering. But it does not suffice to accept in a generous spirit the other wise inexorable law of labor; if must be made meritorious for our souls, sanctifying them in the objects that they seek as well as in the activation that they perform. Man is not a mechanical being, or merely carried that they perform. Man is not a mechanical being, or merely carried by some imperative instinct towards an object suitable to his nature; he is a rational being who is guided by his intelligence and judgment, which should bring before his gaze each action that he performs. Even more than this, the Christian, who is elevated to a supernatural level by that

vated to a supernatural level by that grace which illumines, sustains and attracts him, should, in all his actions, seek an end, which of itself,

attracts him, should, in all his actions, seek an end, which of itself, or by the way in which it is considered, should reach beyond the limits of time, rise high above all pureay temporal interests, and make itself be felt even into eternity.

That is to say, in working every Christian must exclude from his labor any criminal motive; it was not in order that he might find means to satisfy his passions, nor to gratify his sensuality, his pride, or his warrice, that God condemned man to labor, and they are greatly mistaken who imagine that they fulfill the law of labor, and even do more than what it requires by a feverish activity that truly never relaxes, but which, all the same, merely aims at a selfish hoaping up of riches, a securing of sensual pleasures, or of social prominence.

No, man must work, firstly in

securing of sensual pleasures, or of social prominence.

No; man must work, firstly, in obedience to God, then in order to obtain pardon for his sins, and to the better defend himself against his own passions, and finally, for the purpose or saving his soul. This last is the grand object that should predominate over all others. He should likewise seek to obtain by his labor that of which he and those dependant on him are in daily need; that which is necessary to properly sustain ant on him are in daily need; that which is necessary to properly sustain the life of the body, assure a reasonable degree of comfort, and also provide for the future and to guarantee himself and his own against all accidents and the ills of every kind that are the consequences of sin and, therefore, permanent menaces for the happiness of his family. In a word, v. should labor for the purpose of gi 'lying God, saving our own souls, and procuring for ourselves here below that degree of contentment which is to be had at no other cost.

But we can never attain that triple purpose of our labor save on the condition that we impart to our work the required characteristics, avoiding all that might lessen or entirely destroy its worth, and endeavoring to raise itto, and to maintain it at a level of supernatural and meritorious action.

For this, with the grace of Je. Christ, we must certainly flee mor

sin. and daily offer up, by means of a fervent prayer, all the actions that will be performed during its hours, and which will thereby become meritorious and precious in God's sight.

In the second place, since labor is any for all of us, each one has the right to the fruits of his labor, to be preserved by him or made use of according to his desires; therefore, whatsoever is due to anyone must be given to him, and in the enforcing of the grand laws of labor all injustice must be avoided.

Justice, itself, has its original sprine and its first basis in God, who it the eternal justice; God wills that it should reign in this world, and so much does he wish it that no person can ever become the owner of that which he has unjustly taken from his neighbor. And this applies to every class and in every sphere wherein the law of labor is accomplished; that is to say everywhere, always, and regarding all people, plished; that is to say everywhere, always, and regarding all people, seek before all the kingdom of God, always, and and of His justice, and the rest will

'seek before all the kingdom of God, and of His justice, and the rest will be given you to overflowing." (Luke, 10, 7.)

The laborer is worthy of his hire," (Math., 6, 33.) said Our Lord, the master has a right to the work for which he pays; the trader should deliver in full measure the object of merchandize asked of him, and the purchaser should faithfully pay the price. The properietor is bound to furnish that for which his deed of lease calls, and the tenant, on his side should never seek to avoid the offligations which he has contracted. The farmer who brings produce to the market, instead of making use of trickery or lies to deceive his customer, should act honestly and fankly, just as should be expected in the form of absolute sincerity on the parts of all who agrees to place.

the part of all who agree to n common a portion of the products or the purpose of some local indus benefit try that is worked for the benefit of all. They also must practice justice who are selected through the confidence of their fellow-citizens to exercise a public function, and they should, in virtue of their mandate, devote a portion of their time and of their labor to the general welfare. Justice must be practised towards society and its various institutions. society and its various institutions, a: well as towards individuals: and there is no more right to defraud in any form an association than a there is no more right to defraud in any form an association than a person. Remember also that one is guilty of injustice not only in taking possession of another's property, but even in causing him, without suffi-ciont methods. cient motive, or through a spirit of vengeance, any injury vengeance, any injury, great or small, and especially in imposing upor him useless costs, damages or in-

And, you know, dear brethren, that every injustice demands reparation, eternal salvation is the price at

as well, represented for you by the Church, of which you are members, and by the pastors who look after your spiritual interests. Give full your share of contribution to the and by the pastors who look after your spiritual interests. Give full your share of contribution to the maintenance of your religion and the support of your priest. Herein, as a rule, your conscience is the only witness and judge of your conduct and you should act in good faith, recalling that in the present order of things it may be easy to deceive men, but that God can never be so deceived. In a word, very dear be so deceived. In a word, very dear brethren, whatever may be your brethren, whatever may be your state in life, whatever may be the trade or profession that you follow, a cit a private or public employment, justice must be strictly adhered to, because God has commanded it, and because it alone can be the basis of solid and lasting prosperity.

Once the laws of justice are thus observed, your labor is blessed by God, who gives you the necessary strength to accomplish it, and causes the well-being of yourself and of brethren

strength to accomplish it, and causes the well-being of yourself and of your family to flow therefrom, provided it is accompanied with a wise and provident economy, dividing in a judicious manner each day's profits, without allowing aught to be dissipated or lost.

Our Lord, in the Gospel, teaches us this practice of economy, when He commands His disciples to gather

us this practice of economy, when He commands His disciples to gather up with care the remains of the

neal, that nothing might be lost.

It may be stated without fear, that It may be stated without fear, that in the ordinary circumstances that surround the family, if each one were to labor regularly and within the limits of his capacity, and that all agreed upon economy, not only would there be sufficient for each day, but even the future would be assured against all the sad accidents of illness or of death. For this purpose it is necessary that husband and it is necessary that husband and wife be of accord and lend each other nutual assistance; that each be willing to renounce anything that is not needed for the reasonable comforts and conveniences of life; that the mother realize as much as possible the image of the strong woman described by the Holy Ghost; that she make the fireside happy in order that the other members of the family remain attached thereto, and feel no need of seeking elsewhere, to the greater injury of domestic thrift, and costly amusements; that the children be accustomed from their tender years to recognize, in all given them for their use, the fruits of paternal labors, for their education, the period of life during which they have scarcely any other means of comforting their parents, save in the satisfaction due to their good confuct and progress. it is necessary that husband and wife be of accord and lend each other

duct and progress.

An excellent means whereby the head of a family may practise Christian economy is to belong to some one of the Catholic and mutual bene-

upon the home. It is the antidote of luxurious extravagance, of foolish-expenditures, of law-suits, of gambling, of intemperance—so many unfortunate faults the sad results of which we have every day to deplore. It brings peace and union to the household; with a reasonable degree of comfort, it procures that moral well-being that is superior to everything, and that springs from a mutual confidence and reciprocal affection. It assists us in keeping the Lord's day in accord with the religious and peaceful character that belongs to it, making it preferable for each one to attend the holy offices of the Church than to take part in those races, those distant, exciting and costly excursions that are so injurious to our rest, our health, and frequently to our very souls. It, in fine, allows of a greater share being taken in God's work in regard to the poor, our brethren, and, without the slightest inconvenience, the performance of generous alms-deeds, with the right of succession, is to be seen to Chicago. out the slightest inconvenience, performance of generous alms-de for the benefit of the unfortunate all of which constitutes a fr source of benedictions upon the bor itself.

bor itself.
Such are, very dear brethren, the
few words of advice which the duty
of our pastoral charge impelled us
to give you in connection with the
important subject of the sanctificaimportant subject of the sanctifica-tion of labor. By religiously follow-ing the same, you assure for your souls the perpetual reign of Jesus Christ to whom you are about to consecrate yourselves, and you will erjoy. even here below, in observing the rules of justice and in making a Christian use of this world's goods, a real happiness, the prejude to that a real happiness, the prelude to that happiness which, as a supreme reward, heaven reserves for you.

III. And now, our very dear brethren, accept the expression of the good wishes for your happiness that we entertain for all of you at the New Year. May the peace of Our Lord Jesus Christ, dwell constantly with you; may you be happy in the practice of virtue and in the fulfilment of all your duties; may you be blessed in your work; may the parents have God's support in their daily tasks; may the children prove grateful and affectionate towards their parents; may an atmosphere of piety and Christian union reign in every home; may God grant to all our families both temporal prosperity you; may you be happy in the both temporal prosperity and spiritual peace; may all our parishes remain in a state of perfect concord, charity uniting all hearts, and religion exercising her mild sway over all; may your pastors, priests of the All-High, having the care of your souls' welfare, find in you ever that filial docility that is a guarantee of the efficacy of their divine mission; a good, a happy, and a holy New Year! Such do we ask a holy New Year! Such do we ask with all our paternal heart, as we in plore for you, our very dear brethren, the benedictions of Our Lord, through the intercession of His Holy Mother, the August and Immaculate Virgin Mary.

The present pastoral letter will be read and published at the announce-

ments, in all the churches and cha-pels, wherein the Divine office is said, and at chapter in all the religious communities-the first Sunday after at Valleyfield, in our episco

palace, under our sign and seal, the countersign of our secretary, 20th December, 1900. *JOSEPH-MEDARD,

Bishop of Valleyfield.

By order of Monseigneur

JOS. C. ALLARD, Priest.

have unanimously given it as their opinion, in a preliminary report, that the Government of Spain illegally seized church property in Cuba and devoted it to public uses. The commission also reported that by virtue of subsequent agreements the title to this property was acknowledged to be vested in the church, and while the government was to continue to use certain pieces of property the church was to be paid an annual rental for the same. The commission decides that justice demands that this property now in the commission decides that justice de-mands that this property now in the possession of the Ouban Government shall be restored to the church, and that the church shall be compensated for its use since January 1, 1899, the date of the American occupation. With regard to the property alienat-ed prior to that date the commis-sion holds that the church has no re-course except against the Spanish

ed prior to that date the commission holds that the church has no recourse except against the Spanish Government.

No report has yet been made as to any specific piece of property; but the application of these principles will restore to the church several million dollars' worth of property, including such buildings as the Custom House and University. Under the Spanish regime the Government turned over to the Church in Cuba about a quarter of a million dollars amusally. The report of this commission is a direct condemnation of the acts of the Spanish Government in despoiling the church of its property, and is much calculated to inspire confidence in the highest tribunal of justice in Cuba.

Upon the recommendation of the secretary of justice Governor-General Wood issued a new marriage decree for Cuba to go into immediate effect the second of this month. The decree is quite long, and gives various powers to ecclesiastics which they did not previously enjoy.

ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN—Persist-

Chicago," said Chancellor Barry to press representatives summoned expressly for an interview. "The Archibishop's health is good. The persistent repetition of the statements that he is to retire from active participation in the management of the archdiocesan affairs are looked upon as little short of malicious. Neither is there any justification for the intimations in the daily press dispatches that a coadjutor Bishop, with the right of succession, is to be sent to Chicago from Rome or elsewhere and forced upon Archbishop Fechan."

MR. WILLIAM SCALLON .- Many of our readers will be glad to of our readers will be glad to read of the success of a member of a family well known in Montreal. The election of William Scallon, brother of Dr. J. E. Scallon, of Hancock, to succeed Marcus Daly as president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company gives general satisfaction in Butte. In speaking of his election the "Daily Inter-Mountain" of Itutte has the following to say editorially :—

orially:—
'The election of Mr. William Scallon as president of the Anaconda company is a very important event in the history of Butte. The matter of the recognition of Mr. Scallon's of the recognition of Mr. Scallon's litness for the position is but a personal compliment from one point of view, but from another it is of surpassing public interest. It indicates the purpose of the men who control the vast enterprise of the Anaconda and allied concerns to take heed of the public welfare by selecting a man to control operations who will most likely avoid any radical changes of policy which would dischanges of policy which would dis-

man to control operations who will mest likely avoid any radical changes of policy which would disturb present® business conditions.

"Mr. Scallon is one of our own citizens. He has been in Butte twenty years, and not only comprehends and appreciates the sterling character of the people and is in sympathy with their needs and hopes, but he enjoys eminently and deservedly their fullest confidence and respect. He is a man who came to Butte in the early days and who, without influence or friends. became modestly the practice of the law. He was soon known as the hardest worker among the legal fraternity, worker among the legal fraternity, and his progress thereafter was continuous, until now he stands in the very forefront of his profession, with the respect of bench and bar, and with a reputation as an honorable man second to none in the man second to none in the state. Success, however, has not changed him in other respects—to his friends he is the same man he was twenty years ago; by all he is recognized as a man worthy of absolute trust, courteous, courageous, aggressive, a friend to all deserving men, a foe to imposition and fraud, a plain American citizen, worthy of any responsibility, capable of discharging any trust. In speaking thus of Mr. Scaltrust. In speaking thus of Mr. Scalon, the "Inter-Mountain" but echoes the opinions of the good people of Butte, and does so with pleasure, for they are all rejoicing on their own account because of Mr. Scallon's election.

CHURCH IN HAVANA. — Special correspondence from Havana, says:

Bishop Sbarretti has won a decided victory in the celebrated church property contest in the diocese of Havana. The commission, consisting of three judges of the Supreme Court appointed to decide the controversy, have unanimously given it as their opinion, in a preliminary report, that the Government of Spain illevally seized church property in Cuband devoted it to public uses on mission also reported.

A PRIEST ON THE WAR

Dr. Kolbe, the well-known Catho-lic priest, speaking at the Africander Congress, said if Great Britain per-sisted in her present policy, the Africanders would make South Africa the most uncomfortable corner of the Empire until the injustice done to South Africa was recognized and remedied remedied.

"Necessity Knows No Law."

But a law of Nature bows to the necessity of keeping the blood pure so that the entire system shall be strong,

entire system shall be strong, healthy and vigorous.

To take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is therefore a law of health and it is a necessity in nearly every household. It never disappoints.

Eryspelas—"Had a severe attack of erysipelas, suffering from dizziness and nervousness so that is could not rest at night. Tried Hood's Sarsaparilla with good results, and now recommend it to others." M. CRAIMERS, Toronto, Ont.

Thred Feeling—"Was all run down and had no appetite. Was tired all the time. Hood's Sarsaparille was suggested, and trial benefited me so much that not I would not be without the medicine." Iss., G. D. BURNETT, Central Norton, N. B.

HOOS Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

Never Disappoi

the Plate," says :--

On a Sunday evening, not very

long ago, we sat in one of our city and as the congregation

gradually filed in and the church be-

struck with the air of comfort and

even elegance that seemed to mark

the people as a whole. Now it may

strike our readers just here, that if

All went well till the collection,

weighty with its contents was pass-

ed to us, and as our eyes inadvert-ently fell upon it, we were surprised,

may amazed, to see but one single

white coin, alone in its glory amid

MELY REMARKS

About Church Collections.

of the Catholic Co, was to rethe first of the rious annoyance and drawn from chancellor of authoritative deolutely not a con for the statep Feehan is to in any other dice as head of archdiocese of the control o od. The per-the statements rom active par-nagement of the ire looked upon licious. Neither tion for the in-ly press dis-liutor Bishop, perssion is to be

anuary 5 1901

LLON .- Many glad to read glad to read mber of a fam-lontreal. The callon, brother of Hancock, to as president of Mining Com-adisfaction in of his election fountain of ng to say edit-

William Scalportant event e. The matter Mr. Scallon's The mat Mr. Scallon's
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own Catho-e Africander critain por-colicy, the South Africa corner of ustice done ognized and

harging any of Mr. Scal-"but echoes d people of the pleasure, g on their f Mr. Scalmay amazed, to see but one single white coin, alone in its glory amid a surging sea of brown pennies, or perchance they were coppers. It is not too much to say we were shocked, the sight was so unexpected. One solitary bit of silver almost buried in a copper mine! We immediately experienced a revulsion of feeling. The people who before had seemed to us, just what we should like all our people to be, well dressed, well behaved, devout in manner and mien, had suddenly changed, had suddenly dwarfed and meanness and sordidness seemed to fill the air. How could they, we thought—how could these comfortably appearing men unbutton their fine overcoats and, diving into capacious pockets, draw out the brown coin and put the miserable pittance on the plate? How could these women with the furry things on their backs and round their necks, things whose cost was up amongst the decades in dollars, and with the masses of feathers about their heads, costing perhaps what their owners would take five or six weeks' hard work to acquire, how could they be so generous to them. weeks' hard work to acquire, how could they be so generous to them-selves and yet be guilty of such meanness? How could the many meanness? How could the many maidens present take into their daintily gloved hand the paltry copper and drop it on the plate as an offering? We could not understand it. This particular church, too, is one where the people, if possible, are more than ministered to; where facilities are such as to make it easy for the priests to be at the call or beek of any or all, night or day; and yet these people so waited on and attended could give a collection of coppers.

We read quite recently of the passible with the lody year, and that coppers and nothing of lower grade will come in with the new. meanness? How could the many maidens present take into their daintily gloved hand the paltry copper and drop it on the plate as an offering? We could not understand it. This particular church, too, is one where the people, if possible, are more than ministered to; where facilities are such as to make it easy for ities are such as to make it easy for the priests to be at the call or beck of any or all, night or day; and yet these people so waited on and at-tended could give a collection of

The 'Irish Canadian,': in its last tor of a church in the States refer tor of a church in the States referring to a collection such as this. He said he could well understand and appreciate the "widow's mite," and when he knew that such was on his collection plate he was quite satisfied; but when, on counting his collection, he found 1,900 pennies, he was not satisfied, for he refused to believe that he had that number of widows in his congregation. So in the case in question, they were not widows, at least not the majority, but men, wives, and maidens. After a while, we pulled ourselves together and chieded ourselves for our first judgment. The cause of the coppers was not meanness, but custom—the custom dating away back, when we all had our little garden and received the pennies in exchange; or when we able we had a contraction or when we able were a contraction of the court of the custom of the cus issue, under the caption "Pennies on name filled, one could not but be strike our readers just here, that it we were attending to our devotions, we should not have noticed our surfoundings, and that elegance or inelegance is unessential; so we will just say in passing that we newspaper people come to observe these things instinctively, and also, that to give point to our remarks, the social status of the people, at least hinancially, in this particular case, is secessary. ceived the pennies in exchange; when we chopped cord wood and re-ceived the hard-earned dollar in received the hard-earned dollar in re-turn. Then the copper was a pre-cious thing, and in those days we wore top boots and nufflers round our necks, and cared not for ele-gance so we had comfort. But now the fashion in boots and neck-wear has changed, and with it, too, should change the style of collec-tion. Nothing but silver is seen now on the plates of an up-to-date church. In the shuffle of fashions the people here were too delicate on mountil, seated far back in the church as we chanced to be, the plate

> We know another church, however, in the city, where the same fashion prevailed for a long time, and where the pastor, having long endured in silent patience, at last surprised his people by addressing them on the subject of money. He said he could not but remark the number of copnot but remark the number of coppers on the plate, and he felt sure there must be many, many poor amongst his parishioners. "Now my dear people," said the pastor, "if you are too poor to afford more than a copper, then, although I am far from being rich, yet are you poorer than I, so keep the coppers, for you need them more than I do. On the other hand, if you still for you need them more than I do. On the other hand, if you still should like to put something on the plate, then save your copper for five Sundays and at the end of that time change it into silver, and then give it; but give no more coppers; it hurts me to think of taking from those so very poor." The custom in that particular parish changed like magic, and now the copper and not the silver is the oasis in the collection plate of that church. The people only wanted to be forcibly re-

CLERICAL CELIBACY.

"Clapper-Clawing" is the comparatively mild term with which Samuel Butler used to express the tornadoes and waterspouts of vituperation that used to be directed by certain controversialists against the celibacy of the Catholic clergy. This suggestive form of abuse is now happily left to investor of the Statemy and Buth. for to convert the Chinese in provinces where we cannot protect our citizens, the task should be placed in the hands of men wifeless and childless, ready to live in poverty, and to die, if needed, as martyrs; but, above all things, of approved intelligence and discretion. A person should not go into missionary work as a profession in which he can keep himself and his family. It was not in this way that Christianity first made its way." Married missionaries often undoubtedly display great zeal and earnestness in their work. But the presence of a wife and little children is not exactly the sort of thing that naturally makes for heroism when famine or bubonic plague sets about devouring the massed populations of the East, or the Pagan begins to rage and thirst for the blood of the "Western devil" in his diabolical way. In a remarkable article in the "National Review" for December, 1897, Rev. H. Hensley Henson (an Anglican clergyman) says that the wedded missionary cannot, "save in the rarest cases, be conceived in the heroic category. The true missionary," he adds, "is normally ummarried, unprofessional, heroic." Of the Catholic missionaries he says: "Nowhere does the Roman Church wear so noble and Christian an aspect as in the mission field. This is the reluctant admission of her foes, as well as the legitimate pride of her members." form of abuse is now happily left to impostors of the Slattery add Ruth-ven type and to such-like scavengers and camp-followers of the clerical and camp-followers of the clerical profession. For many years thought-ful Protestants have been experiencing a gradual change of mind and heart with regard to what Hallam, in his "Constitutional History," terms this "most ancient and universal rule of discipline." A leading article in the Melbourne "Argus" of March 11, 1896, urred the Anglican versal rule of discipline." A leading article in the Melbourne "Argus" of March 11, 1896, urged the Anglican Bishop Goe to "in future let the young unmarried men be selected for the wilds instead of the married ones. They don't want parsonages or furniture," continued the writer; "a bicycle and a portmanteau would constitute all their belongings, and fresh young enthusiastic workers would do more good and infuse more energy into a district in a few months than could be accomplished in as many years by an elderly gentleman encumbered with wife and children—to say nothing of the horse." Which is a mild plea for a young cellbate clergy on the ground both of energy and economy. But thus far the benefits of temporary or perpetual clerical celibacy have been best realized by our separated brethren as an article for export. It is chiefly in connection with the foreign mission-field that they realize the force of St. Paul's words: "He that is without a wife is solicitous for the things that belong to the Lord, how he may please God. But he that is with a wife is solicitous for the things of the world, how he may please his wife, and he is divided" (I. Cor. vii., 33-34.) Dr. Robert Needham Cust—who devoted himself for over fifty years to work an connection with various Protestant mission fields—plies his whip and scorpion against the average missionary for his early and "reckless marrying." It indicates, he maintains (in his missionary methods), a lack of "self-denial" and "self-consecration." He would "let no male missionary marry till he has had ten years' service in the field," and would strongly "encourage bro-

No courage "mounteth with occasion" so spontaneously as that which arises from a sense of duty to God and love of neighbor. And it is least trammelled when one stands alone, like Pletro della Miccia—without tearful wife and scared children tugging at one's heart-strings. In connection with a similar subject the "Aver Maria" retells a very aproposincident related by Father Girod, a missionary from Tonkin. It occurred when Father Girod was in the Foreign Missions' Seminary, Paris. "He was," says the "Ave," "on duty one day in the "Martyrs' Hall," giving to the different visitors information as to the various paintings and other subjects that constitute the No courage "mounteth with occa

then, respectfully asking permission to shake the priest's hand, wished him good luck and retired."— New Zealand Tablet.

KIDNAPIING A MILLIONAIRE'S SON.

On Tuesday evening of last week, about eight o'clock, Eddie Cudahy, the fifteen-year-old son of E. A. Cudahy, the millionaire pork-packer of Omaha, Neb., was kidnapped near his father's house and carried off by two men in a buggy to a deserted building some five miles out of the city. His father was informed by a letter from the outlaws that he must leave \$25,000 in gold at a certain lonely place and his son would be restored to him; if he failed to do so they would destroy the boy's sight with acid and turn him loose as a

with acid and turn him loose as a warning to other rich men whose children they intended to kidnap.

Mr. Cudahy, believing the scoundrels to be in earnest, obeyed their orders and deposited the coin at the spot indicated by a white lantern fastened to a stick, and then drove home. His boy was released by the abductors a few hours later, near his father's house, and told the story of his capture and confinement.

Mr. Cudahy immediately made public offer of a reward of another \$25,000 people here were too delicate on money matters to remind them. Mr. Cudahy immediately made public offer of a reward of another \$25,000 for the arrest and conviction of the criminals, or of \$5,000 for any one of them, \$15,000 for two or \$25,000 for all three, as it is supposed that no more than that number were engaged in the plot.

The abductors, in their letter to Mr. Cudahy, reminded him of the case of "Charley Ross," who, as they said, was kidnapped in New York some twenty years are and never resume the support of the case of "Charley Ross," who, as they said, was kidnapped in New York some twenty years are and never re-

said, was kidnapped in New York some twenty years ago and never recovered. As a matter of fact, young Ross was stolen twenty-six years ago from his home near Philadelphia. The thieves demanded a large ransom, some \$20,000, totally beyond the means of the father, who offered a reward of \$5,000, but all in vain. Charley Ross, who was only four years old at the time, was never seen again by his friends, nor never seen again by his friends, nor is it likely that the mystery of his fate will ever be solved. Two of the men strongly suspected of being con-cerned in his abduction were decerned in his abduction were detected some years afterwards by Judge Van Brunt, of New York, in trying to commit burglary in a neighbor's country house. The judge and his brother guarded the exits from the house until the burglars—Mosher and Douglass—made a rush for the street and were shot down by the plucky Van Brunt. The secret of Charley Ross's fate is supposed to have died with them. posed to have died with them, though it is believed that they kill-

though it is believed that they killed him when they failed to get the
expected ransom.

Mr. Cudahy has been censured for
paying the blood-money demanded
of him, but the professional detectives who accuse him of weakness
could establish their own reputations more firmly by cauturing the tions more firmly by capturing the criminals. It was easier for Mr. Cudahy to do as he did for his boy's safety and then prove his good citi-zenship by offering an equal sum for bringing the criminals to justice. It is for the officers of the law to do Is for the officers of the law to do
their duty now; and we hope that
they will do it successfully. The
crime of kidnapping is one that
should be stamped out if it cost a
hundred times the amount of the reward offered. In the case of a child
it is expecially crypt coverly and hundred times the amount of the reward offered. In the case of a child it is especially cruel, cowardly and unpardonable. It should be made a capital offence when it is done for money or revenge. A millionaire's child is entitled to no more protection than a pauper's, but it is entitled to as much, and both should be made safe against the machinations of desperate outlaws. The boy's mother is reported as saying that she would gladly help to hang the child-stealers. Most mothers would feel about as she does, and would feel about as she does, and would feel about as she does, and few fathers would refrain from lending a hand at the rope, if there were no other way of putting an end to such crimes. It will be a serious misfortune for the whole community should justice fail to overtake and inflict the severest punishment upon those enemies of humanity and the home. The necks of a thousand such wretches are not worth one drop of the dearest thing on earth, a mother's tears.—Boston Pilot.

HALL CAINE'S PROPHECY.

One of our leading Catholic exchanges from England gives a brief summary of the author Hall Caine's

seminary's missionary museum. In one group of callers was a young man of about 20 years of age, an extreme type of the Parisian dude, who had glanced rather superciliously at some of the pictures and curiosities, and entirely ignored others. Approaching Father Girod when the other visitors had left the hall, this youth looked the priest squarely in the face, and asked: "But, after all, Monsieur l'Abbe, I should like to know why Catholic priests don't marry." Father Girod simply turned toward an Anamite picture representing the awful agony of Blessed Cornay, whom the executioners were cutting into pieces, and replied: "Look there, young man, and tell me whether, when one has a wife and children, one is apt to have a taste for that kind of life and death." The dandy did look, and then, respectfully asking permission to shake the priest's hand, wished ference would be a land-mark in the history of humanity, and we have only too much reason to know how great has been the havoc during the comparatively brief period since it was held."

PRISON STATISTICS

The annual report of the Minister of Justice has been issued. It contains the following statistics in reference to the inmates of penitentiaries. It says :--

The average daily population of the penitentiaries is shown by the report of the inspector of penitentiaries during 1899-00 to have been 1,430. The population of the various penitentiaries on June 30, 1900, was penitentiaries on June 30, 1900, was as follows: Kingston, 570; St. Vin-cent de Paul, 447; Dorchester, 226; Manitobn, 112; British Columbia, 90. This population was made up as fol-lows: Convicts under 20 years, 125; from 20 to 30 years, 619; from 30 to 40 years, 359; from 40 to 50 years, 199; from 50 to 60 years, 79; over 60 years of a 43. The duryears, 199; from 50 to 60 years, 79; over 60 years of age, 43. The duration of sentences was as follows: 2 years, 201 convicts; over 2 and under 3, 54; 3 years, 271; over 3 and under 4, 11; 4 years, 114; over 4 and under 5, 12; 5 years, 293; over 5 and under 6, 2; 6 years, 38; 7 years, 140; 8 years, 17; 9 years, 10; 10 years, 82; 11 years, 1; 111/2 years, 10; 12 years, 26; 16 years, 2; 17 years, 2; 18 years, 1; 20 years, 15; 22 years, 1; 23 years, 1; 25 years, 4; 251/2 years, 1; 30 years, 1; life, 62.

Of the 1,424 convicts, 1,016 were

Of the 1,424 convicts, 1,016 were from Canada, 124 from England, 60 from Ireland, 20 from Scotland, 5 from Newfoundland, 2 from West Infrom Newfoundland, 2 from West Indies, 1 from Australia, 116 from the United States; 14 from France, 13 from Germany, 17 from Italy, 9 from Russia, 9 from China, 6 from Norway and Sweden, 4 from Denmark, 3 from Austria, 3 from Japan, 2 from Portugal and dependencies.

942 are set down as single. 942 are set down as single, 445 as married, 37 as widowed, 163 are classed as abstainers, 742 as temperate, and 510 as intemperate, 250 could not either read or write, 96 could read and 1,078 could read and write.

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With the opening of the new century Canada will witness the inauguration of a most active campaign against tuberculosis, particularly that phase of the disease commonly called consumption.

Preparations are now being made for a conference between representations.

for a conference between representa-tives of the medical profession and other prominent citizens throughout the Dominion, to be held at Ottawa the Dominion, to be held at Ottawa, under the joint patronage of the Governor-General and Lady Minto, during the third or fourth week of January next, to decide upon certain measures to stay the ravages of the dreaded disease and to effectively combat and prevent its spread in the Dominion of Canada.

ST. BRIDGET:S NIGHT REFUGE.

Report for week ending Sunday, 30th December, 1900:— Males 368, females 50, Irish 189, French 184, English 20, Scotch and other mationalities 25, Catholic 376, Protestants 42, Total 418.

A DESERVED MEMORIAL.

His Lordship Bishop O'Donnell, of Raphoe, unveiled a handsome gran-ite Celtic cross, some twelve feet high, over the grave of Mr. Neil Gil-lon, in St. Joseph's Cemetery, Air-drie. The cross bore the inscrip-tion: "Erected by Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, in memory of Neil

Gillon." Mr. Neil Gillon was a self-nade Donegal man residing in Air-drie about which district he made most of his money. He gave \$25,000 to His Eminence Cardinal Logue, who was at that time Bishop of Ra-phoe, for the purpose of erecting the Letterkenny Cathedral. Mr. Gillon died, we believe, almost before the first sod was cut for that object.

~~~~ W. G. KENNEDY

...Dentist ...

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

BATURDAYJANUARY 5, 190L

THE DELPIT CASE

When a question of law, be it civil or ecclesiastical, is still "subjudice," and frequently when it becomes "res we do not feel it our duty to enter into the merits or demerits the case. However, there are ques tions, that are often still pending, when the press gives free vent to its views and opinions concerning them. Of these the now famous Delpit case one. We have no intention of re peating the whole story, as it is alknown to our readers nor do we desire to pass any judgment upon it, from a legal or any other standpoint; there are those in authority whose business it is to settle all such disputed issues, and our duty is simply to accept their decisions. But there is one point raised, and constantly insisted on by the non-Catholic press-and we may very much ignored by the Catholic press-which we wish to briefly

It has been repeatedly stated, both in Catholic and Protestant daily pa--that the "Pope has annulled Delpit marriage; " "Sovereign Pontiff has granted a decree annulling the marriage; " and this same assertion in various other forms. We wish simply to state that this is not true; the Pope did not annul the marriage; he could not annul a marriage; it is beyond his power; "whom God has joined let no a man; and as such he is forbidden, or rather he is not empowered by Christ to annul this or any other marriage.

Without entering into any lengthy dissertation on the subject, we will reduce the situation to a couple of clear-cut propositions. In the Catholic Church marriage

matrimony-is a sacrament; if there be no sacrament there can be no marriage. Any other bond is a mere civil contract, that comes not under the cognizance or recognition of the Church. It is within Church's province to declare whether sacrament exists, that is to say, whether or not a sacramental marriage has taken place. H it be not sacramental, there is no matri mony; the affair is null and initia." This much the Pope may declare; he may make it known that in accord with the divine law of the Church, the necessary conditions of a sacrament are lacking therefore, no sacrament exists, co uently: no marriage took place.

We said that the Pope did not and there be no sacramental matrimony ently, he cannot annul tha which does not exist. If there be marriage, he cannot annul it, be cause "death alone" can sever the sacramental marriage bond. Under sacramental marriage bond. Under given conditions he may declare that no marriage existed, that the socalled ceremony was ineffective, and that the pretended marriage was null; but he could not annul it, if it

elements of a sacrament were lack ing, therefore, no sacramental union was contracted, consequently, no marriage in the eyes of the Churchand in the eyes of God. There are impediments which, of themselves, cause the nullity of a marriage. If they exist, even without the knowledge of the parties, the marriage is null all the same; the only difference being that their ignorance of such impediments existing preserves them from the sinfulness of the union provided they separate on learning the presence of such impediments for example that of consanguinuity. A brother and sister mee after twenty odd years of separation; they have no knowledge of the relationship between them; they fall in love, become engaged, go through the marriage ceremony sacramenta ly; and after a time, by an accident they discover their true relationship Provided they at once take steps to rectify the error they are not guilty of the sin which otherwise would be theirs. But, despite the sacramental ceremonies at their union, no mar riage ever really existed. The very first impediment was there to render null and void the sacrament, or ra ther to prevent the existence of a sacrament for them. In this case it would be the Pope's duty to declare mean that he would annul it. There thing to annul; and had there been lic Church is inexorable on this point-divorce in any form is not within her power to grant any more than within the power of any one

RANK BIGOTRY.

In Monday night's "Star " we find the following despatch, which we in sert exactly as it appeared :-

POPE EXTENDS HOLV VEAR

IN ORDER TO REPLENISH THE PAPAL TREASUR BY ATTRACTING MORE PILGRIMS TO ROME.

Rome, December 31. (Special to "Rome, December 31. (Special to the Star.)—The announcement that the Holy Year had been extended six months caused considerable surprise, as it was understood that 1900 had quite come up to the expectations of the Vatican authorities in respect of the number of pigrims, and the quite come a, the Vatican authorities in the number of pilgrims, and the amount of contributions to Peter's amount of the

"The Pope, it is said, is of the planton that the world almost imediately will commence a series of ven lean years in respect to interational trade and commerce with a meaguent falling off of Peter's mea.

eence.
"Special efforts, therefore, are necessary to replenish the Papal treasury, and one of these is the Pope's clan for attracting more pilgrims to Rome by prolonging the Holy Year."

We doubt very much if bigotry could invent, prejudice engender, or falsehood perpetrate anything worse har this despatch. Yet it comes di-ect from Rome, from a special cor-espondent (we are expected to sup-cose) of a widely-circulated Canathe number of the control of the con

Year, by the Catholic Church, was on a par with those fairs or bazaars that are announced to last a week, but which-for the sake of getting saleable—are extended for a few days longer. In other words, the do ninant note of this unqualified piece of slander is the grasping, money grabbing, aim which it attributes to Leo XIII. Just imagine an old man of ninety, who, at best, could not expect to enjoy for an hour the fabled wealth that he is said to be thirsting for, belying all the events coming down from the lofty station Christ's spiritual Vicar upon earth to the level of the stock exchange, or the Monte Carlo system of advancing the interests of the Church Preposterous as it may eem, still there are men sufficiently devoid of original matter, or reliable information, to write such stuff there are papers sufficiently bigoted to give it full publication, there are nen sufficiently ignorant or prejudiced to believe it, and there are Catholics sufficiently mean to encourage it-to the prejudice of their own organs-by supporting the medium

For all Catholics, and all fair minded, high-principled Protestants no argument by way of refutation is necessary; and for the one who could publish, and the few who would believe the fable, their bigotry is too ignorant to be reasoned with and their ignorance is too preudiced to be combated. To represen the Pope as a gatherer in of millions, and as a man making use of his office and of this year's exceptional circumstances in order to neap up treasure, comes with a very bad grace from men who aided in robbing the papacy of its temporal power and its rightful estates and revenues, who hedged the Pope in with such a variety of restrictions that he is and must be an actual prisoner in his own palace.

But why make any further com ment? Our readers know well wha the nature of such comments would be. The mercenary soul that can see only dollars and cents in the grand spiritual effects of all the repent ances, all the communions, all the church visits, all the Masses, all the pilgrimages, all the indulgences that the special privileges of this Holy Year give rise to, and all of them that might be missed were the jubilec not extended, is deserving of a pity that cannot but be tempered with a certain degree of contempt. He is surely not of those who will ever derive inspiration from the imperishable encyclicals of Leo, nor any special benefits from a contact with the shrine of the Apostles

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

HIS GRACE'S ADDRESS .- Always eloquent, always timely, always appropriate, always elegant and deli the marriage null; but that does not cate, His Grace Archbishop Bruchmean that he would annul it. There esi's short address, delivered in the being no real marriage there is no-Monday-Tuesday's Midnight Mass, thing to annul; and had there been a marriage he could not annul it. In will be read with pleasure by our the continuous first and baffles the concentrated effects of the best British generals in readers for whose benefit we translate it. His Grace spoke thus :-

> "To Christ Redeemer let us give this twentieth century that now commences! Such the cry which, at this solemn hour, escapes from my

Is He not, in truth, the Master and the Father of this century? "Pater futuri saeculi." Let the glory thereof, even unto its last day, be given to Him. "Regi saeculorum immortali at invisibili, soli Deo, honor et glo ria!" For truly is He a King. The cross to which-nineteen hundred years ago — He was nailed, torn, bruised, blood-bespattered vine Royalty to the universe "Jesus Nazaremus Rex." The Jews protested, but Pilate made answer, "What I have written, remains written. One, soon to become Death's queror, challenged for all time espect and adoration of the human race. No being on earth ever exer sword, implety, sarcasm, schism, heresy, hypocrisy and hatred vainly combined their efforts, they helplessly failed. Christ continued to adored as the Divine Ruler of intelligences and the wills of individuals and of the peoples. Everywhere and ever was He loved, more than a father or a mother, more than life itself, more than everything; He was loved even unto death, and by millions, throughout the ages did the martyrs flock to pay to His Divinity the tribute of their blood. Yes, Christ-Redeemer is King, Infinite is His Power. By Him were all things made; and nothing of grand or stable was made by other than He. Come, then, Christians and adore Him hem.

One would imagine, to read this ings and His law. To-day He repeats to some other site, was first correspondent's ill-informed views, to the world that which he once ed, that we expected to have

said in presence of the poor people of Judea: "Come to Me all ye who suffer, ye who carry heavy burdens, and I will relieve you." Sublime, but strange words; the strangest, perhaps, that ever fell from human

lips.
"Neither Socrates, nor Plato, nor any sage, nor any legislator of antiquity could have dared say what He said; because, in truth, only a Man-God could have said the same with truth. And who else ever joyed the thought, the ambition, the it teaches us the futility of all the of his most eventful career, and hear that? Every person; there is no the presence of that apathy which,

"All! all! The abandoned orphan, the homeless and hungry poor, the sick moaning upon their beds, the just man oppressed, the friend abandoned and betrayed, the sage, tormented by his fruitless researches for truth, the tempted soul, the sinne ashamed of his crimes, and to all these and all others does Jesus Christ address that astounding invitation.

"Come to Me; and nineteen cen turies are there to prove the truth of how He can keep his word. As He was in the past so will He be in the future

O Good Master, O Powerful Friend. O Incomparable Benefactor, O Saviour, O Jesus, the Way, the Truth, and the Life in one, we place all our confidence in thee. To whom else can we go? You possess the words of eternal life even as the words of convulsed China, it may set upon a supreme consolation.

My brethren, the century that has the century of Mary. It would appear that Jesus Christ had desired for His Mother a glorification surpassing that of all preceding centures and a more satisfactory realiza tion of the prophetic words pronounced vy the Virgin, herself; "all the nations shall call me Blessed.' The day that beheld the infallible Church proclaim the Immaculat Conception of Mary, the 8th December, 1834, will remain one of the nost celebrated days in the history of Time.

'The Son's work of Divine Lov has been accomplished, and we are satisfied. To-day a new century is born; throughout the entire world should it be the century of the Sacred Heart!

"Adorable Heart, may you be loved, thanked, and served as you deserve to be; touch all sinners and bring them back to the path of duty, in order that by your blessed action all minds may return to the union of Faith; may the laws of our Church be respected; may peace reign in all our homes; may grace reign in all our hearts. This diocese longs to you; you know it; this country is yours; keep them and protect them. Open out. O Divine Heart. give us a refuge, and may we all perpetually remain therein; thus will the joys in this valley of tears be the prelude to the unending joys of eternity-Amen."

the five Irish Catholic parishes of the the past year's hostilities. Why is city appropriate allusions were the century. The occasion furnished a very beautiful subject for the pulpit, and each of the pastors deliver ed a few remarks that are calculate ed to remain fixed, like the memory of an epoch, in the minds of their parishion

REV. BROTHER ARNOLD. does not know good Brother Arnold? Every person, old and young, rich and poor, Catholic and Protestant will be glad to learn that he is in perfect health and enjoying his residence in a milder climate to his great heart's content. A friend of his, in this city, received a New Year's letter from him, in which he states that he is in the enjoymen of better health than he has had for years, and that the mild, balmy, snowless climate of St. Louis agrees with him in every sense. The "True ada's citizens, rejoices that Brother Arnold is so well and so pleased with his present home; and wishes him a happy and health-blessed New Year—and many a year to come.

THE IMMIGRANT STONE stone that so long has marked the last resting place of so many Irish immigrants, whose days were cut short by the terrible fever scourge, has finelly been removed from amidst railway tracks, fences, switches and sheds, to a not much better situation, in the heart of St. Patrick's Square, near the Wellington Bridge. How, or by whom removed, we have not yet learned; all we know is that the translation was done with very little noise, and less ceremony. So much had been said, so many protests had been made by our various tone that so long has marked the

something about the matter whe The silence is very peculiar, to sa claim any resp criticizing the fact of the removal; months ago, and there is no need of repeating what we then wrote, es pecially as no one in particular seems very interested in the affair. All we desire to do is to draw a very patent lesson from the matter; hope of consoling and uplifting all loud protestations, warmly debated beings that suffer. "Omnes;" do you opinions and positive resolutions in like a reaction, seems to set in once the fever-heat of the initial move ment has been allowed to die out. We trust that the change may prove satisfactory; otherwise it would be

very regretable.

THE CHINESE SITUATION .- The murderer of the German representative in China has been beheaded in the open street of the capital. The execution was as blundering an affair as could be expected, while the friends of the assassinated Consul as well as the officers of the Germany army took part in the miserable spectacle. Russia and China have come to an understanding concerning certain provinces of the Celestial Em pire. Apart from these two meagre phrases we are not prepared to say much about the whole affair. The twentieth century dawns upon a shattered Europe. This may be but the beginning of the end. The greatest menace to the world's tranquility is the fact that China is learning all the improvements in the art of war that the Western nations possess. A week, a day, an hour may bring some startling revelation, a peaceful transition, or an earthquake shock of excitement. The situation will be carefully watched for the

SOUTH ADRICA WAR .- We do not pretend to know much what is now transpiring in South Africa. To judge by Lord Roberts return, and Kruger's European trip we could simply conclude that the situation is all changed, that war is over, and that the Transvaal matter is settled. Yet, the daily, we might also state, the hourly press despatches detail most extraordinary events in South Africa-extraordin ary in as much as the war was threatening in its commencement has been pronounced over - still reinforcements are needed; still political friends of the Boer are sanguine of some ultitle command of DeWet. What is the meaning of all those apparent contradictions? It is evident that the war is not over, nor is it likely to be finished for some time. We would not be astonished to hear of another Canadian contingent being requested to proceed to Cape Town. In fact, would be surprised at nothing. not even at a Boer occupation of CENTURY ALLUSIONS. - In all Cape Colony, and a renewal of all it, or how is it that DeWet still de-South Africa, in his erratic flights learn that the last Boer has laid down his arms we will consider it timely to express an opinion upon a subject that is beyond the power of

> time; no more bigoted, anti-Catholic was no more big-atholic section of n the State of oted, anti-Catholic section America than the State Massachusetts. As an evidence of how the close of the ninenteenth century has been marked by a visible movement away from the domain of prejudice, we need but quote the fol-

"Massachusetts, says the Irish "Standard," is gradually getting rid of its puritanical bigotry. Philip J. O'Connell, a Roman Catholic and the son of Irish parents, has been elected Mayor of Worcester, despite the fact that every daily paper in the city opposed him politically. Spring-field has a Hayes for mayor, Taun-ton has an O'Hearn, Salem has a Hurley, and Boston would have had a Collins, were it not for the jealou sy of a rival, who divided the Democratic vote. The Celts of the Bay State are coming prominently to the front on their merits. O'Connell, of Worcester, is a staunch member

PUBLIC INSTALLATION.

A public installation of the officers St. Gabriel Court, Q.O.F., will be ald on Jan. 7th. Addresses will be lade by prominent citizens, and

PAROCHIAL NOTES

REV. P. J. BRADY. - Althore were aware, prior to the anement made to the daily press, of the appointment of Rev. P. J. Brady—late chaplain of the female prison—to the pastorship of St. late lamented Father O'Donnell, still in such matters we prefer to allow the official statement to be before publishing the information that we possess. In this instance, as in every other one, since the advent of Mgr. Bruchesi to the archiepiscopal throne, the appointment followed almost immediately upon the creation of the vacancy. In this do we see another of the many evidences of His Grace's administrative activity. On Sunday next Father Brady will take official possession of his new parish, and will preach his initial sermon at High Mass. The members of St. Mary's congregation long miss the kindly presence of Fa-ther O'Donnell, but they will find a deep consolation in the fact that his successor is one whose noble qualities of heart and mind are certain to endear him to his new parishioners. We wish him every blessing, at the opening of a tury, the dawning of a year, and the ommencement of his new career in this grand field of sacerdotal activity.

REV. FATHER McDERMOTT .- It is with deep regret that we learn of Rev. Father McDerthe illness of mott, who has been acting pastor of St. Mary's during the late Father O'Donnell's illness, and since death. It would seem as if Father McDermott had taken greatly to heart the untimely death of the noble priest and friend to whom he had been named as assistant; and this shock combined with the immense amount of work and the responsibility entailed, contributed considerably to his present sickness. It is to be hoped that a few days will see him again perfectly restored to health and strength.

REV. FATHER KIERNAN. - We learn with great pleasure that Rev. Father Kiernan returns to our archdiocese and to this city, and that he will replace Father Brady, as chaplain of the female prison. The change from Sheenboro to Montreal will doubtless be gratifying to Father Kiernan; his sojourn amongst the pines of Pontiac will have served as a builder up of energies, and while we feel confident that he leaves behind him many pleasant memories and sincere friendships, still, to a man mate success, and they cheer the lit- of his well known ability, the atmosphere of a large centre must be more congenial than that—pure as it is-of the rocky regions of the Upper Ottawa.

OUR LORD'S STATUE.

From time to time we receive many evidences of how selfish some men become, even in the presence of gradually accumulating millions; but rarely have we read a mere affecting piece of news than the following extract from a Roman letter:

'In view of the Solemn Homage to the Divine Redeemer with which the Catholic world is insurqueting.

the Divine Redeemer with which the South Africa, in his erratic flights and spasmodic advances? When we learn that the last Boer has laid down his arms we will consider it timely to express an opinion upon a subject that is beyond the power of man to regulate.

BIGOTRY DISAPPEARING.— Informer days, and even down to our time; no more bigoted, anti-Catholic time, there was no more big.

maning also the whole tract of country occupied by the Sabins group.

"The statue will be placed in close proximity to the little village of Guadagnolo, which occupies the highest summit of the elevation known as "the Mentorella," being situated on the top of a precipitous and almost inaccessible crag of rock.

"The village, perched like an eagle's nest on this cloud-encircled spot, was founded by the famous house of the Conti, who gave four Pontiffs to the Church. It has the reputation of being one of the poorest towns in Italy, and certainly contains a most poverty-stricken population, who subsist by raising maize on the barren hillside, banking up what little soil there is into terraces for this purpose, and by tending the herds of goats which find pasture among the rocks."

SEVEN IN EIGHTEEN HONTHS.

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DR. HACKE friends of Dr. ed to learn th

C.M.B.A.-A of this organ to learn that an member, A has been again Deputy of the bec. The apporting the Supreme Haynes. The 'tulates Mr. Flynent for a S. ent for a s ment for a syears. He is enthusiastic n

C.O.F., ST. -At a specia Court, the foll unanimously & Whereas,--A Whereas,—A has thought I our midst our much respecte F O'Donnell, Resolved, Tl St. Mary's Co Order of Foring assembled felt sympathy deceased, and felt sympathy deceased, and consoled by t exemplary and the deceased tend our sori ors and assoc who mourn t Christian com Resolved, Ti Court attend that our chal that our charty days an solutions for of the decease "True Witness

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BRANCH 54

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enthusiastic I C.M.B.A., wa hall, corner of Grand Deputi penter, and I penter, and J. McDonagh, present. The installed for sident, Jno. dent, Geo. Pa dent, T. B. G tary. F. McGing secretary, cretary, J. D McDonnell; n guard, E. Broman, J. McK Mahon and C sentative to nelius O'Brie tive. J. D. Co Speeches we

Speeches we uties Costiga gratulating telected such coming year. The retiring O'Brien, feelideath of Rev late spiritual On the moti-Condon, seco-dent Geo. Pa resolutions opted:—

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HONTHS.

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- Altho

DR. HACKETT ILL. - The many friends of Dr. Hackett, so well known in Irish Catholic circles, will be painin Irish Catholic circles, will be pained to learn that he is seriously ill at the Western Hospital. Dr. Hackett occupies a prominent place in the medical profession of this city.

C.M.B.A .- All members and friends of this organization will be pleased to learn that the enthusiastic veter-an member, Mr. Patrick Flannery, has been again appointed Supreme Deputy of the Grand Council of Que-bec. The appointment was made by the Supreme President, Mr. John J. Haynes. The "True Witness" congra-tulates Mr. Flannery on his appoint-ment for a second term of three years. He is a sincere, zealous and enthusiastic member of the Order. to learn that the enthusiastic veter-

C.O.F., ST. MARY'S COURT, 164. —At a special meeting of above Court, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :-

court, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas,—An all-wise Providence has thought proper to remove from our midst our worthy brother and much respected Chaplain, the Rev. P. F. O'Donnell, be it
Resolved, That we, the members of St. Mary's Court, No. 164, Catholic Order of Foresters, in special meeting assembled, do tender our heartfelt sympathy to the relatives of the deceased, and pray that they may be consoled by the recollection of the exemplary and Christian virtues of the deceased clergyman. We also extend our sorrows to the Rev. pastors and associate priests of our city, who mourn the loss of a faithful and Christian companion.

Resolved, That the members of this Court attend the funeral in a body, that our charter be draped for thirty days and a copy of these resolutions forwarded to the relatives of the deceased and published in the "True Witness" and "Catholic Forester."

M. DUNN, P.C.R.,

M. DUNN, P.C.R.,
P. J. TOMILTY, C.R.,
T. MALONE, V.C.R.,
Committee on resolutions.

The elected); D. J. C. Kennedy, M. E., (re-elected.)

BRANCH 54 .- On Wednesday evening, the 2nd inst., a large and most enthusiastic meeting of Branch 54, C.M.B.A., was held in the branch hall, corner Craig and Panet streets. Grand Deputies Costigan and Carpenter, and Recording Secretary P. J. McDonagh, of Branch 26, were present. The following officers were installed for the ensuing year: President, Jno. Condon; 1st vice-president, Geo. Pattingale; 2nd vice-president, Geo. Pattingale; 2nd vice-president, T. B. Glemon; recording secretary. F. McGovern; assistant recording secretary. J. D. Cogan; treasurer, T. McDonnell; marshal, T. Meamey; guard, E. Brennan; trustees, J. Gorman, J. McKeown, J. J. Parette, M. Mahon and Geo. Pattingale; representative to the Grand Council, Cornelius O'Brien; alternate representative. J. D. Cogan.

Speeches were made by Grand Deputies Costigan and Carpenter, congratulating the Branch for having elected such efficient officers for the Coming year.

The retiring president, Cornelius O'Brien, fealingly researed. C.M.B.A., was held in the branch

Whereas,—It has pleased God to call to his eternal reward our esteemed spiritual director, Rev. P. F. O'Donnell, be it therefore Resolved, That we the officers and members of Branch 54, C.M.BiA., hereby tender to Miss O'Donnell, sister of our late spiritual director, our deep and heartfelt sympathy in her sad affliction; be it further Resolved, hat these resolutions be inserted in the minutes of the Branch, and that a copy be sent to Miss O'Donnell and to the "Trus Witness" and "Irish Canadian" for publication.

PERSECUTIONS IN CHINA.

(Continued from Page One.)

ovinces whole communities have en destroyed, the survivors only caping by flight to some place of tuge, at the sacrifice of all their orldly goods. Their houses have proposed in their orldly goods. Their houses have proposed in their proposed in the proposed in their proposed in their proposed in the proposed

ten have we referred to the unreliable nature of all despatches concerning the Pope's health, that we purposely avoid the subject as much as possible. But the following incident, related by a resident correspondent, in Rome, will serve to illustrate our thought. He says :-

"About ten days ago the Holy Father, while examining a very fine silver lamp, presented to him by a silver lamp, presented to him by a group of pilgrims, unfortunately dropped the heavy piece of plate, which grazed his left foot, slightly injuring a toe. After a few days, a slight irritation set in, and Professor Mazzoni was called, who merely bandaged the little wound and pronounced it of no importance, however. This was the "serious operation" which some sensation-loving journals gravely asserted to have been performed on the Pontiff. Professor Mazzoni, in a brief interview which I had with him, authorized me to emphatically contradict the statement that he had been obliged to perform a second operation on the Pontiff."

thusiastic ovation, in which a party by their officers and displaying the "Stars and Stripes," joined with characteristic heartiness. They were part of the crew of the United States training vessel Dixie, lying off Naples, and had purposely come up from the latter port in order to receive the Papal Benediction. And this the Holy Father bestowed upon them with his usual benevolent cordiality, repeatedly raising his hand in Benediction as he was carried past the group of kneeling sailors, and the American flag was lowered respectfully before the Pontiff. of 120 young American sailors,

> PHOTOGRAPHED PILGRIMS. -A writer from Rome says that perhaps the most interesting souvenir in connection with the present "Anno San to" will some day be the magnificent collection of groups of different cent collection of groups of different pilgrims taken, by the Papal photographer Chev. de Fredericis. This gentleman, who is a veritable artist of the camera, has photographed, free of charge, several hundred groups of pilgrims from every part of the world each in their distinctive costumes, and intends to present the Holy Father with the complete collection, which will form a sort of photographic history of the Jubilee Year pilgrimages. Looking over these interesting pictures, it is more easy to form an exact conception of the pilgrimages than by perusing mere statistics, and this compendium of the ethnographic characteristics.

loss may be inferred from the statistics recently published. The material framework of the missions was represented by 4,348 churches and chapels, over 4,000 elementary schools with nearly 56,000 pupils, by 26,335 orphans. 47 seminaries, with 869 students, 47 boys, high schools and colleges, and a number of agricultural and trade schools, with over 2,000 pupils. There are 39 Vicariates Apostolic, with 942 European and 445 native priests. The Catholics number over three-quarters of a million, and there are at least 10,000 catechumens, the figures not being complete. The staff includes, in addition, 90 European and 20 hay and teachings brothers, 3,709 native catechists and school teachers, 339 European and 720 native Sisters, besides 2,396 holy women conscrated to religion, though living singly in the different missions like the virgins of the early Christian Church.

The scale of these figures enables us to judge of the portentous nature of the catastrophe which has uterly ammiliated much of the fruit of the effort they represent. Add to this the material distress of hugdreds of the happening in China. The terrors of the Apocalyptic Vision, indeed, seem realized in the world, and reduced in a moment to utter destitution, and we can form some faint idea of what is now happening in China. The terrors of the Apocalyptic Vision, indeed, seem realized in the world, and reduced in a moment to utter destitution, and we can form some faint idea of what is now happening in China. The terrors of the Apocalyptic Vision, indeed, seem realized in the world, and reduced in a moment to utter destitution, and we can form some faint idea of what is now happening in China. The terrors of the Apocalyptic Vision, indeed, seem realized in the world, and reduced in a moment of the Apocalyptic Vision, indeed, seem realized in the world of overything in the world, and reduced in a moment of the Apocalyptic Vision, indeed, seem realized in the world of the Apocalyptic Vision, indeed, seem realized in the world of the Apocalyptic Vision,

of you will also desire to give an alms to help the bishops of China in their appalling distress. We therefore direct the rector of each church to explain all this to his flock, both morning and evening, and to have plates held at the doors, at each service on the Sunday on which this Pastoral is read. The amount collected is to be forwarded within tendays to Mgr. Thomas Dunn. Archbishop's House, who will publish the receipts within a month. The amount will be forwarded without delay to His Eminence the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda, for the missions in China.

NOTES FROM ROME.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.— So often have we referred to the unreligible veture of all despetchs contents are all despetchs contents and many pleasant surprises to hundreds of visitors from other parishes. Prof. Shea, of visitors from other parishes. Prof. Shea, the organist and director, has long since made for himself a reputation as a director, which is second to none among the choirmasters of this city. The Mass, which is replete with solos, duetts and choruses, is grand and majestic in style and full of difficult passages which would tax the vocal ability of professionals. The kyrie, with its solem and maintenance that was inspiring, while the Gloria, Credo, Sanctus and Agnus Dei, in every particular, were interpreted with all the skill and precision that follows earnest work and enthusiasm. The solos were exceedingly good. St. Ann's may justly be proud of its soloists. The introduction of the boys by Prof. Shea no doubt envolved a great deal of laboration of the boys by Prof. Shea no doubt envolved a great deal of laboration in the manner in which they be rendered their parts, must have been very gratifying.

At a recent meeting of the Church-

rendered their parts, must have been very gratifying.
At a recent meeting of the Churchwardens of St. Ann's parish, Rev. Father Strubbe, the zealous pastor, submitted the financial statement for the past year. It speaks volumes for the administrative ability of the pastor, and is well worth more than a passing glance. It is as follows:

Statement of revenue and expenditure for year 1900:—

REVENUE. Dues ... \$ 1,341.90
Pew Rent ... 1,919.19
Collections ... 2,171.87
Five cent seats
Funerals ... 599.54
Donations ... 180.02
Schools and Donations Schools and Good works. 10,434.62 406.62 Loan

\$26,347.44 EXPENDITURE. Per uisites\$ 2,740.00 169.78 521.10

Good works . 18,809.89 Sundries 1,633.89

These statistics are based on a personal visit by the Redemptorist Fathers in charge of the parish to the home of each parishioner.

COSTLY INITIATION PRANKS.

NOTES FROM ST. GABRIEL PAR-ISH.

At a general meeting of the past and present Church-wardens of the Oeuvre and Fabrique of St. Gabriels, held on January 3rd, 1901, the following resolutions were adopted: Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in the exercise of His Divine Wisdom to remove from the busy cares of life to his eternal reward, the Rev. Peter Francis O'Donnell, pastor of St. Mary's.

Resolved, That we tenderly condole with his relatives and parishicners of St. Mary's in their sorrow and affliction; be it further Resolved, That said resolution be entered on the record book of St. Gabriel's parish, and that copies be transmitted to the relatives and to the parishioners of St. Mary's, as a token of respect and veneration for the true priest, who has gone to his heavenly reward, and who was revered by the Irish people of the city of Montreal, and particularly by the parishioners of St. Gabriel's.

(Signed)

'HENRY ARMSTRONG.

JAMES BURNS.

PATRICK O'BRIEN.

JOHN LYNCH.

JOHN CONNOR.

J. J. ELLIS.

GEO. McAFFE.

our promising young men sinking into eternity, but with the bright and happy perspective of the full possession of God's undying century of love. Such was the sad reality on Sunday, the 30th ult., when Mr. James T. Rowan passed peacefully away at his residence 159 St. George street, after an illness of several months. The deceased was only thirty-two years of age. The greater part of his life was spent in Joliette, Que., where he carried on a very successful business, wiming the esteem of his fellow-men by his unassuming ways, upright dealings and generous disposition. Lured on by brighter prospects in life, he removed to this city to direct the new firm known as Rowan Bros. & Co. He was a man of strong intellectual ability and tireless energy, which He was a man of strong intellectual ability and tireless energy, which bade fair to open for him the way to success and honor; but the bright sun of manly promise has set; the golden edge of his day has sunk behind the black horizon—death. During his lingering illness he was attended by Rev. Father Adam, S. J., whose devoted kindness and genial sympathy will ever live in grateful remembrance among the grief-strickremembrance among the grief-stricken family. To the bereaved relatives, his young wife and child, beloved parents, brothers and sisters, we tender our deepest sympathy and the assurance of prayer, the great consoler in all earthly sorrows. The remains were conveyed to Joliette for interment, the funeral taking place from the residence of his mother-inlaw, Mrs. Dr. A. Beaupre.—R.I.P.

Schools a n d
Good works 18,809.89
Sundries ... 1,633.89

Balance ... 717.25

S26,347.44

In connection with this parish we are also enabled through the kindness of the pastor, Rev. Father Strubbe, to present a number of interesting figures which show the condition of affairs, spiritually and socially, in the parish.

Number of Catholic families 1,453
Number of communicants ... 4,864
Children above 14 years of age, who have not made First Communion ... 4
Children above 8 years of age, not attending Schools in other parishes ... 4
Children attending Trotestant Schools in other parishes ... 4
Children attending Protestant Schools in other parishes ... 4
Children attending Protestant Schools ... 1,322
Sumber of communions during year 1900 ... 53,420
These statistics are based on a personal visit by the Redemptorist years. DENIS HANDRAHAN.-The joyful

JOHN CONRICK.—As the last hours of the nineteenth century were sinking into oblivion, the Angel of Death summoned Mr. John Conrick to the Throne of the Giver of Life and Death to receive the reward of a well-spent life. The deceased was born in the County Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1819. He emigrated to this country in his young days, and may justly be called one of the pioneers of this "Canada of ours."

portions. In the ceremonies of initiation a paddle was used, having on one side a blank cartridge. The user of the paddle accidentally turned the side with the cartridge attached and the wad was imbedded in Deason's thigh. Two days after the ceremony Deason died of blood poisoning.

Mrs. Deason brought suit to recover damages, alleging carelessness on the part of those who participated in the initiation. The case was recently decided in favor of the widow. The jury gave her \$4,000.

The deceased was the father of Mrs. Thomas Mulcair, Argyle Avenue. To the relatives we extend our sympathy in their bereavement.—
R.I.P.

MRS. BYRNE.—Sincere sympathy is felt with Mr. Samuel Byrne, the well known Irish Catholic journalist of Montreal, in the sad bereavement which has befallen him in the almost sudden death of his wife, Marie Delima Cayer. Death was due to meningitis, from which she had sufrie Delima Cayer. Death was due to meningitis, from which she had suffered only a few days. A couple of months previously she had suffered from a serious attack of pleurisy, from the effects of which, however, she had completely recovered owing to the skilful care of Dr. Lapthorn Smith, her regular physician. The body was buried in her native parish of Alfred, Ont., in the presence of her sorrowing husband, her parents, and three sisters. Solemn Requiem Mass was sung by the Cure, the Rev. Father Lombard, who afterwards pronounced the Absolutions. tions.

Mrs. Byrne had endeared herself to

Mrs. Byrne had endeared nerself to a large circle of friends by her un-failing affableness, her unvarying good-nature, and her gentle and kindly disposition. She was 31 years old when she died. She was a devout and exemplary Catholic.—R.I.P.

JAMES O'KELLY. — This week we have also to chronicle the death of an old subscriber, Mr. James O'Kelly, which occurred last week in Ogdensburgh, N.Y. Deceased was highly respected in his district, and was a welcome visitor at many a fireside.—R.I.P.

ONTARIO'S POPULATION.

Toronto, January 3.—In view of the taking of the census in the spring the Registrar-General's guess of the population of Ontario is of interest. The estimate is 2,302,705 plus the excess of births during the year just closed and the immigration of last season into New Ontario, making a total of probably 2,350,-000.

WINTER NAVIGATION.

The St. Lawrence River Navigation The St. Lawrence River Navigation Company, Limited, has been formed in London, Eng., for the purpose of operating all winter a line of ice-breaking steamships between Montreal and Quebec. Prominent English and Canadian capitalists are interes and Canadian capitalists are interested in the company, which has a capital of £500,000 (\$2,500,000). The vessels, it is understood, will probably leave Quebec and Montreal simultaneously, in which case they will meet about Three Rivers, each thus having only half the journey to travel. Next winter, it is said, may see the scheme in operation.

HINTS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Commenting upon some appropriate remarks of a Catholic writer, one of our exchanges says :--

grand lesson for all other Christians:—

"I seldom lose anything by a subscriber failing to pay what is due; I collect one hundred cents on the dollar, and get it promptly. I do not have to wait for my money or to send out appeals for it. The Friends, you know, are a debt-paying people, and if it were known that a man took his church paper and refused to pay for it, his character would be seriously damaged among those with whom he is associated."

What a pity that the Catholic editor dare not say as much! Were this a Quaker organ, instead of an Irish Catholic one, it would have long since have had a magnificent and Moun'ain Sts.

circulation and would possess as influence for good second to no publication on the continent of America.

HELPING THE PRIEST. — Dr.

HELPING THE PRIEST. — Dr. Egan, is one of his chats in "The Ave Maria," allows the fellows at the club to talk on the Catholic paper. We extract this passage:

"I don't understand what you mean by saying that a priest who does not encourage a Catholic paper cuts the ground from under his feet!" exclaimed the young mechanic.

"You don't! Put yourself in the priest's place. Public opinion does not keep people Catholics or Christians, does it? Public opinion does not respect a man for his belief; it rewards what it sees of its acts. It know Cubans who go to Mass regularly in Havana. Why? It is bad form not to do so there; but 'among the Yankees one may do as one pleases.' That illustrates what I mean. The priest has here only a spiritual hold on the people. Public opinion will not strengthen it, fashion is against it; expediency is not in the carbon in against it; expediency is not response. spiritual hold on the people. Public opinion will not strengthen it, fashion is against it; expediency is not, as a rule, with it; all English literature is against the spiritual as presented by him; the press regards it with tolerance, but does not understand it; the great bustling world does not help it. Really, it seems to me that when the Holy Father recommends the Catholic press as he does, he shows an insight into conditions of which less inspired mea are ignorant."

are ignorant."

Cardinal Newman seems to have referred to the same view when he

said:

"Shall we sharpen and refine the youthful intellect and then leave it to exercise its new power upon the most sacred subjects, as it will, and with the chance of exercising them wrongly; or shall we proceed to feed it with divine truth, as it gains an appetite for knowledge."

In our cities, where the majority of Catholics go to the early masses and hear no sermon, we see no other

and hear no sermon, we see no other way in which their Catholic convic-

way in which their Catholic convictions are to be appealed to, except by the Catholic press.

If fashion and public opinion and literature, are forces which tend to loosen the hold of the Church on the average Catholic, any influence which increases the power of religion should be encouraged; and what is better than a Catholic paper?

Catholic Citizen.

DIED.

HENDY.—At St. Patrick's de Beaurivage, on Nov. 10th, 1900, Ar-thur Heney, aged 90 years, formerly of St. Sylvester, province of Quebec.

SALE

IN OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT All made-up squares, 25 discount All Remnants, 25 per cent. dis-

Real Turkish Rugs and Mats, 20

Remnants Oilcloths and Linoleums, half price:

CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.

A large lot of Real Swiss Curtains, in Pointe d'Esprit and Irish Point, Ecru only, to be cleared at half price. Odd portieres, all colors, 25 per cent. reduction.

All Portieres, in pairs, 20 per cent.

Soiled and Faded Curtains, all

garments, their solemn faces and their serious carriage! Their official organ "The Quaker" has the following paragraph, which contains a grand lesson for all other Christians:—
"T celdom loss anything by a subdividual of the contains of t

******************* GOLD \$\$ for 50 CENTS.

That is what it means to people attending our January Sale of FURNITURE. Goods stored free till wanted. RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,

Furniture and Bedding,

652 Craig Street and 2442 St. Catherine Street

REMOVAL SALE OF CARPETS

The time of this sale is shortening, thousands have been have-fitted by it, and our stock is still overflowing with novelties at he my

Curtains, Rugs, Mattings, Carpets and Drape Goods. THOMAS LIGGET, * 1984 Note Down Street

PADDY MAC.

Leadville, Dec. 3.—In looking over the well thumbed books and magazines in the library of a friend today I ran across a little monthly called the "Cloud City Record." It was neat of type and clever of composition. In fact when I saw, standing out in bold capitals, the mame of Frank McGuire as one of the editors, I at once felt more than interested in the publication, having a passing acquaintance with a person of that name who has toyed and respective consess of style in which the admonitions of his parents and the world over as the "Kerry Patch." With these surroundings Paddy was in his glory. Well developed for his world over as the "Kerry Patch." With these surroundings Paddy was in his glory. Well developed for his glory was he attended a principal provers in field and fight soon make the most own of the t the editors, I at once felt more than interested in the publication, having a passing acquaintance with a person of that name who has toyed more or less with the pen. I assume that Mr. McGuire is a youth; a boy of tender years. Therefore, with the admonitions of his parents and the good counsels of his tutors, there is some hope of him breaking this baneful newspaper habit so early acquired. Anyway, he should not pursue it with the idea of ever becoming a with the idea of ever becoming a millionaire. But should he, in years to come, acquire the keen humor and terseness of style in which the followinb story of "Paddy Mack" is terseness of style in which the followind story of "Paddy Mack" is told (from the pen, I fancy, of Rev. Father Gibbon) he will at least derive considerable mental satisfaction. —Ed. Intermountain Catholic.

Opportunity brings out the true character of the hero as well as the vices of the degenerate. Indeed, opportunity has much to do with the success and failure of men. It is said that Grant would never have won mot for the civil war. "The times make the man," is a truism, which may safely be assumed as a principle in our relations to human condievident than in this country, where opportunities are always facing us. As a mining man said the other day in pressure over the Colored South. in passing over the Colorado Southern railroad: "We are riding over opportunities on this virgin mountain that will astonish the world in later ages."

later ages."

Among the old pioneers who be-Among the old pioneers who beheld these rise up before him as a boy, in the little "Kerry Patch" of Enst St. Louis, was Paddy Mack, the subject of this sketch. Blind now, and led about by his faithful wife, who had pledged her love to him when he was the gallant of the camp. Paddy still holds a warm corner in the heart of every citizen of Leadville. Still in the prime of ma-Leadville. Still in the prime of tured manhood, he often sits on the steps of the city hall and leisurely steps of the city hall and leisurely falls into a philosophic mood, no doubt reflecting on his boyhood's days when he assumed the mastery of the "Kerry Patch," or roamed over the mountains around Leadville in search of the precious metals. Every boy and girl in the city knows Paddy, for he saw most of the young men and women baptized who have since grown to maturity in our have since grown to maturity in our midst and called off the dances for

midst and called off the dances for them at weddings and parties and sang the glories of "The Little "Hibernian Harp" on every Patrick's day since Leadville celebrated her first banquet on the feast of the great national saint of Ireland. Hence, no one passes him by without saying "How are you Paddy?" and Paddy never fails to say "I am well, John, Mary, Tom, Father. How are You?" Although blind for years, Paddy is able to distinguish voices with an acuteness that is truly amwith an acuteness that is truly am and rarely makes a mistake azing and rarely makes a mistake. He has preserved in memory's halls the history of all, even to the sound of voices, and this adds much joy to the utter darkness that shuts him out from the visible world. Week in and out Paddy stands on the old stage of the city hall, when the merry dance goes on, and may be heard three and four blocks away calling out the latest changes with a voice that would be a credit to a Roman

Well, to begin, Paddy is of Irish descent, and he glories in the name.

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gladiator.

Well, to begin, Paddy is of Irish descent, and he glories in the name. He came from the McAuliffs and McSweeneys, who once wore the regal robes in Tara's halls when Ireland was a nation. Fortunately for himself, he was born beneath the folds of the Stars and Stripes, where "a man is a man for all that."

Paddy first saw the light of day in the city of Washington, on the 5th of July. in the year 1860. Ushered into the world a few months before the great battle of Bull Run, Paddy drew from the troubled times the inspiration of the cavalier. Shortly after his birth his parents removed to the little town of Jackson, Virginia, to better their condition and seek that quiet and peace which could not be found in the capital, among the march of countless thousands.

sands. The Shenandoah valley during the war was the pathway of advance for the chivalry of the Confederacy. Here as a child he beheld the great armies of the North and the South sweep up and down the valley in retreat and victory. On one occasion, as General Beauregard passed with his hosts, the staff officers paused before the old mansion to slake their thirst from the oaken bucket at the farm house. Paddy, then about 2 years old, stood upon the porch waving a small rebel flag before the soldiers as they marched on, covered with sweat and dust. The general looked up and contemplated Paddy and his short dress for a moment, and then, spurring his horse up to the porch, presented our young hero with a \$50 bill. Paddy gave the money to his mother, and was ever afterward called Peauregard by the trchins of the village.

The neace and success which the Mack family sought in the valley of The Shenanduah valley during the

The neace and success which the Mack family sought in the valley of the Shernardoah were not found. Sheridan in his famous raid did not

THE BEST should be your aim

imposed on or seeing his weak friend in a dangerous scrap, he was the first in and the last to leave the field of honor. His honesty and staying powers in field and fight soon made him the leader of the boys in the "Kerry Patch," and, once gaining the supremacy, he ever after acted as ringmaster in all questions of fistic science. Paddy was not only an athlete, but a singer and stepdancer of the first rank, and many a breakdown himself and Tim Leahy danced for sweet charity's sake in the old halls of St. Louis during the late sixties. Swimming, too, was one of his rare sports. At the natatorium in St. Louis he won the first prize by riding the cork mule in that famous resort, and, as a result, became the assistant swimming master, at the age of 14. Herding the cows for his mother in the suburbs during the day gave him ample time to swim in the great "Father of Waters," and many a time he swam far out in the river, while his dog, Blossom, watched his pants and shirt on the sedgy bank and kept the naughty boys from sending him home naked. Thus he grew to be a young giant, the pride of his family and the terror of the evil doors in the "Kerry Patch." and the terror of the evil doors the "Kerry Patch."

and the terror of the evil doors in the "Kerry Patch."

At 15 he began to buy and sell barrels in the city and worked up a thriving business, making considerable money, which assisted much in supporting the large family. Paddy had scarcely attained the age of 16 when his father died. Turning over the business to his stepfather, he set out for Memphis, Tenn., where he found employment for a time on the great leves then under construction. Tiring of this occupation, he soon returned to St. Louis and then made up his mind to come west. Early in the spring of 1878 he set out with a trusted companion for Kansas City, where he arrived none the worse for the trip, save that he had a few scraps now and then with the boys. boys.

At Kansas City, Paddy found a party preparing to set out on a prospecting expedition to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. It was just the thing he desired—adventure on the great plains of the West. He failed, however, to obtain a position with this company and at once obtained work with the John Scott freighting outfit, then running to Pueblo, Canon City, and touching at all the points between the Missouri and Rocky Mountains. "Skinning mules at \$75 a month and board was a pretty good job for a boy of my age," said Paddy, "and I was the happiest fellow on earth. The life, withal, was a hard one. You At Kansas City, Paddy found ad to attend your own mules, herd had to attend your own mules, herd them on the grass, watch out for Indians, sleep by the camp fire, and, besides, bear all the cuss words of the freight boss from morning till night." The boss got down on Paddy when he resented his curses and insults and threatened to whip him several times, while our hero talked back in a manly way and endeavored to reason with this mule and man skinner. Paddy was very careful to hide the courage so often manifested in the "Kerry Patch," for fear he might be left on the great plains to become a target of the Indians.

In due time the caravan arrived in the town of Pueblo, which Paddy estimated then to have a population of about 600. Watering his mules one day on the Arkansas river, he beheld for the first time the glittering mica, and sprang into the water up to his waist to gather up what he thought was gold.

bisposing of part of their goods at Pueblo, the party set out for Canon City, which at that time contained only the penitentiary and a couple of dozen mud houses and log cabins. During the trip to Canon City the freight boss never let an opportunity pass to taunt Paddy. He carried a Colt's revolver, wore leather breeches, Mexican hat, and a red calico handkerchief around his neck. Being over six feet in height and of herculean strength, Paddy was afraid to risk even the pugilistic science of the "Kerry Patch" against such a giant.

Paddy studied the matter over for

against such a giant.

Paddy studied the matter over for long time, and finally determined to quit the job, without having any urther trouble. Coming to the coss for a settlement, and announing his departure, the freight boss of into a fury and denounced Pady in the most unmensured terms, in he worst vernacular of the plains, ome, of the boys stood around and eld down their heads, but said nohing Finally, the boss picked up a eckyoke and was about to strike addy. "Give me a chance," said addy. "and I'll fight you." "Yes," aid the other boys, "that's the man-

hat's cowardly."

"You will fight me?" said the big bully. "Yes," said Peddy, "T have borne your insults long enough. You have insulted my mother, by calling her out of her name, and I'll stand that from no man." Paddy pulled off his coat and shirt, knotted his suspenders about his waist, and the boys formed the ring.

penders about his waist, and the boys formed the ring.

For a time the bully hesitated. He was afraid of the crowd. "Will you show fair play and not interfere?" said the boss. "Yes," said Paddy. "Won't you, boys? H I'm licked, that's all. No striking when a man is on the ground, or no kicking; a fair stand-up fight, and I'll do the best I can, boys." "That goes," said the crowd.

The two men stepped into the

best I can, boys." "That goes," said the crowd.

The two men stepped into the ring and the sight, indeed, was a strange one. Paddy, compared to the giant, was like one of the midgets in "Gulliver's Travels." Yet, he had the science of the "Kerry Patch," which the giant lacked, and the courage of "the fighting race."

For a few moments the men glared at each other, and the Goliath of Missouri feinted, and with a rush and a long, ungainly stride shot out his right. Like Corbett and Fitzsimmons, Paddy was not there when it came, for, stepping aside, he gave the knight of the whip a left-hander on the point of the jaw that sent him to sleep for fully a half minute. After coming to his senses he was more wary. The boys began to bet two to one on little Mack, and the big fellow made a desperate effort to catch Paddy and strangle him. His best effort was a failure, and Paddy soon had the giant "groggy," as the fighters say, and put him out with a right on the neck.

When the fight was over, Paddy

on the neck.
When the fight was over, Paddy got his pay and set out at once for the great camp of Leadville, which was then inducing thousands from all parts of the United States to all parts of the United States to come and fill their grips with the precious metals. The trip was a long one, for Paddy came in aloof, in the late fall of 1878. Camping at night along the stage road, at that season of the year, was no fun. Thousands were constantly coming and going, in companies of tens and twenties. Some said that the camp was no good and there was nothing, in it. Some said that the camp was no good, and there was nothing in it; while others maintained that you'd die of the "new munny," and then what good was your gold and silver? But, despite all the protestations of the outgoers, Paddy kept on his march up the rugged mountains, and arrived in the camp on Dec. 29, 1879.

The time was, indeed, a propitious one. Leadville was in her holiday one. Leadville was in her holiday attire, and endeavoring to make the most out of the joyous season. The city, proper, contained but two streets but the multitude of tents, dug-outs and cabins was innumerable. Fully 10,000 or 12,000 people were stream about the bills. were strewn about the hills, or packed like sardines in what they called hotels and boarding houses in those days. Two dollars for a good bed was considered cheap, and to bed was considered cheap, and to unroll your blankets in a warm cor ner of a saloon or dance hall in the wee hours of the morning, and get the privilege for a dollar, was con-sidered a luxury.

Every one was prospecting, and all Every one was prospecting, and all had mines. Paddy, 'too, was soon caught by the fever, and set out with a few companions after the holidays to locate a claim or two. They camped not far from where the celebrated Johnny mine is at present located. Here they drove their stakes and sunk a ten-foot hole, but the snow became so deep that it forced them from the hills, and they were compelled to return to the camp, after suffering great hardships.

Paddy, when not mining was able.

Paddy, when not mining, was able to turn his mind to other money-making schemes. Being a master of the art of dancing, he formed a class at the old Silver Dollar hall, and made money rapidly. Paddy was a hail-fellow well met, and the money was of little use to him, save that it kept the wolf from the door

a hall-feilow weil met, and the money was of little use to him, save that it kept the wolf from the door and afforded his friends a good time. He made it easily, and it went in the same manner. "What was the use of saving when you had no one to save for?" was Paddy's motto, and it held good for years. His heart was always open, and his pocket was the same way. Giving the boys and girls a good time who came to his school was the principal object he had in view, and it is said that he never made a mistake.

For many years Paddy worked in the mines, ran the dancing school, and called off at the swell balls and parties in the city. It was at one of these social gatherings that Paddy met for the first time the comely Annie Daly. It was love at first sight, so the "old women" told me, and it was as good as a match the first time they met.

So Paddy and Annie led the grand march at the halls, and the old women stared, and the jealous turned up their noses, but the plighted troth remained and Paddy was already making arrangements to celebrate the nuptials, when the great catastrophe of his life happened. With his old love for prospecting and mining, he was still delving into the earth, either for a fortune or for wages, in the great marts of Carbonate hill. But a short time before, he had won the prize in the Miners' Union drilling match at Mitchell. This great feat, and surely it was a great victory, among a thousand good men, gave Paddy a prestige in the camp which made him the hero of the hour.

Working the Olive Branch, in the year 1889, his great misfortune be-

Working the Olive Branch, in the year 1889, his great misfortune befell him. He was just after loading a hole, when the candle which he was tarrying fell into a box of caps and exploded them, and also two sticks of giant powder, which were close by. The result was something awful. To use the words of Paddy: "Stre" said he, "I was like a sices," He lost both eyes, but otherwise recovered from his injuries. The young woman to whom he was bledged did not forget him. The old women were right; it was true love. During his illness she, ever faithful

to her trust, watched over him, and then led her sightless lover to the altar, where the Rev. Father Racher bound them as man and wife. Their marriage has been a happy one.

Paddy still gives his dancing lessons and calls off the great dances at the city hall. When not at the Lyceum Theatre, of which he has been proprietor for years, discussing the merits of the latest play and the most popular song. Side by side with him may be found his fathful wife, guiding him along the streets and assisting him in managing his business affairs. Bright, cheery, and always happy in the darkness which surrounds him, his great endeavor is still to make others happy, and that he succeeds is evident from the fact that every one is his friend.

We trust that Paddy and his loving wife may go on, hand in hand, in the same straight rath to the end

ing wife may go on, hand in hand in the same straight path to the end and when their hearts go silent the touch of death and both the touch of death and both are beckoned away from the lofty heights of Leadville, we hope Paddy will be singing in his sweetest strains, the "Little Efibernian Harry," for thousands of his friends, catching the refrain, will run to the golden gate and cry out: "Here is Paddy Mack!" (Correspondence intermountain Catholic)

Our_ Boys and Girls.

MY PRAVERS

Do I mean the prayers I offer, do I feel the words I say,
When, before our Heavenly Father, I kneel down from day to day—

when, at morning and at evening. I incline to seek his face,
And my voice goes up in pleading to his glorious throne of grace's

When my voice goes up in pleading does my heart go with it, too? ere are many things I ask hi that his might and grace ma There

Petition on petition goes up to meet his ear,
Oh, are they such petitions as our
Father loves to hear?

tell him of my wants-my needs, but when I turn away,
Do I think of what I asked for, do I
watch as well as pray?
Do I strive against temptation, do I
seek like Christ to live,
Do I use aright the blessings that so
freely he doth give?

My prayers are with much speaking—yet, when I leave the spot,
How quickly are its memories fled—how soon those prayers forgot!
Oh, if the thought that gave them birth so lightly treasured be,
How can I think God's mercy will

birth so lightly treasured be, How can I think God's mercy will remember them for me? Yet, one petition further, Lord! wilt

thou not deign to hear?
Oh, let thy spirit breathe anew through all my daily prayer.
Then help me as I pray, to live, kept by thy grace divine—
And the glory of the prayer and life alike. O Lord, be thine. -Selected

A FAITHFUL FRIEND. — Have you ever considered that one of the greatest blessings is to have a staunch and trusted friend, one that will be with you in sorrow as well as in ion. The rounds in the second of the sec as in joy. The young are not partias in joy. The young are not parti-cular enough on this point, but al-low themselves to be led away with supposed friends who in reality are only false and deceitful ones—those whose object is to lead them in paths that are dark and ways that

are sinful : "The greatest blessing one can have Or Heaven high can send To man in this drear world, is A good, a faithful friend.

An enemy is poison black, Fomenting sin and strife; A friend is on the other hand, The "medicine of life."

For some I fear, in friendship seek, Some mean and selfish end; Who don't deserve and should no claim,
The sacred name of Friend."

USEFUL HINTS .- (1) That one to-day is worth two to-morrows.

(2) That the grumbler or the fault-finder never makes himself lik-

(3) That an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.
(4) That little said is easily mended.

ed.

(5) That manners and not riches or fine clothes make the gentleman or the lady.

(6) That dishonesty never prospers even in this world.

(7) That "supposed smartness," and incivility which are growing rapidly with our young folks, are bad traits in a character.

THE LITTLE LOAF.—In the tin of a great famine a rich man invited the poorest children of the city to his house, and said to them:

his house, and said to them:

"There stands a crate full of bread. Each of you may take a loaf from it, and you may come every day until God sends better times."

The children at once, surrounded the basket, striving and quarrelling over the bread, because each desired to obtain the finest, and they finally went off without a word of thanks. Only Franziska, a clean but poorly clad little girl, remained standing at a distance, then took the smallest of the loaves left in the basket, kissed, her hand gratefully to the man, and went quietly and becomingly home. ome. On the next day the children were

equally ill-mannered, and Franziska this time had a loaf which was scarcely half as large as the others, but when she reached home, and her mother broke the bread, there fell out quite a number of new silver. The mother was frightened and said:

"Take the money back at once, for it certainly got into the bread by accident."

for it certainly got into the bread by accident."
Franziska did as she was bid, but the benevolent man said to her:
"No, mo: it was not an accident. I had the silver baked in the smallest loaf in order to reward thee, thou good child. Ever remain as peace-loving and satisfied."
He who would rather have a smaller loaf than quarrel about a greater will always bring a blessing to the home, even though no gold is baked in the bread.

WORK-The perfectly natural and WORK—The perfectly natural and healthful person desires work—that is, he finds it a positive delight to employ his energies in the accomplishment of some aim, he rejoices in the consciouness of expending force for some cherished work. It is not only that he looks forward to the result to be attained, though that is of course included; besides this, he feels a rich glow of joy in the work itself. Do the young take such interest in their school work that it is to them at all times a pleasure is to them at all times a pleasure and a joy? The New Year just now commencing should be one of hard, honest and energetic work, one that will bring thoughts of gladness and sunshine at its close.

A GOOD RULE OF THREE.—(1)
Three things to govern— Temper,
tongue and conduct.
(2) Three things to love — Courage, gentleness and affection.
(3) Three things to hate—Cruelty,

arrogance and ingratitude.

(4) Three things to wish for — Health, friends and a cheerful spirit. (5) Three things to fight against—Dishonesty, immorality and drunken-

(6) Three things to fight for — Honor, country and home.
(7) Three things to think about—Life, death and eternity.

WHY HE WASN'T KEPT. —"Why didn't you keep that boy?": asked one merchant of another, referring to a boy who had applied for a position in his office.
"I tried him, but he wrote all

"I tried him, but he wrote allmorning with a hair on his pen. I
don't want a boy who hasn't sufficient gumption to remove a hair
from a pen."

"That is a very slight thing for
which to condemn a lad."

"Pardon me, but I think it a very
sufficient reason. There was a hair
on the pen when he began to write,
for I put it there to test him. I am
satisfied that I read his character
from that one thing." from that one thing

BE INDEPENDENT. — Girls and boys, get in the habit of being in istendent. Yes, Harry, you can just that collar button in the starched band; your thumb nail is as strong as your mother's; and you can learn to the that necktie as well as other boys do. And, Lena, you can learn to put your hair up in a Psyche without the help of manma or sister; and you can pin your belt and er; and you can pin your belt your collar band and button

ter; and you can pin your belt and your collar band and button your gloves; yes, you can; it only needs practice; do not let such a little thing as that whip you.

What do you think of the boy who cannot, or thinks he cannot, thread a needle and sew on a button or mend a ripped seam?

What a helpless girl it is that cannot drive a nail in the wall to hang a picture?

How helpless a man feels who can

not fry an egg neatly for himself, or make a cup of coffee, when his wife

is ill!
A girl that can easily walk five miles cannot split a little kindling, carry a few pounds of coal and make a fire because "Johnny always did it."

During the blizzard of 1888, Jami was suddenly taken quite ill, an During the blizzard of 1888, Jamie was suddenly taken quite ill, and was unable to get out of the house, much less to shovel a path from the barn to the well for the cattle to drink. A neighbor's daughter said: "Papa was sick, too, and our hens and our cattle did not get fed all one day; but papa got out next day, but he was not fit; he got more cold. How did you manage at your place?"

"Why, Mary did it all herself," said Jamie, justly proud of his sister; "she dressed herself in my clothes and protected herself as well as she could from the fearful storm, and shovelled drifts higher than her head, and cared for the hens and cattle and horses, and did all the needed chores."

Yes, that pretty blue-eyed girl did it, because it "just had to be done," and it never occurred to her to shirk a duty, and her idea of "duty" was being helpful in any way that was needed.

That is the kind of a girl who.

needed.

That is the kind of a girl who makes her mark when opportunity for a college education is fortunately hers, or who makes the most of less liberal chances for education. Will you be that kind of a girl, or will you be "Little Miss Nothing?"

CANADA'S DONATION,

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has sent from Canada £80 to the fund for the erec-tion of a statue to Bossuet in the Cathedral of Meaux. The amount collected for the purpose is £2,000. The Government will provide the marble for this monument.—Liverpool Cath

The best that money can should be your aim in choosin medicine, and this is Hood's Sparilla. It cures when others f

CANCERS

Society Directory.

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

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.— Meets in St. Patrick's, Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., of each month. President, Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Statia Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McMahan; treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howlatt, 383 Wellington street. Application forms can be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

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

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

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

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe C.SS.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

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

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26. 26.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.
—(Organized, 13th November, 1883.)— Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:— Jas. J. Costigan, President; P. J. McDonagh, Record-ing Secretary; Robt. Warren, Fin-ancial Secretary; Jas. H. Maides, J. Costigan,

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION, organized April, 1674.
Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular
monthly meeting held in its hall,
19 Dupre street, first Wednesday of
every month, at 8 o'clock, p.m.
Committee of Management meeteevery second and fourth Wednesday
of each month. President, Hugh
O'Connor: Secretary, Jas. O'Loughlin. All communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates teSt. Patrick's League, W. J. Enphy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863. — Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, President, John Killfeather; Secretary, James Brady, No. 97 Rosel street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Teung and Ottawa streets, at 3.30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogues and Andrew Cullen.

A MINISTER'S BIGOTRY.

A MINISTER'S BIGOTRY.

An extraordinary incident took place at Drumcondra recently, when a tombstone was erected outside the gates of the cemetery situated in the grounds of the Protestant church there. The tombstone was intended for the grave of a Catholic lady interred in the cemetery; but the Protestant rector, the Rev. John Connell, refused to make an order for its admission, as he objected to the inscription which concluded with the prayer. "Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, pray for her." The Rev. Mr. Connell arrived on the scene after the stone had been placed in position, and, on the sculptor refusing to remove it he sent for a policeman. He subsequently said he would allow the stone into the cemetery under protest; but the sculptor declined to place it on the grave under these circumstances.

The Story A Bond R

Saturday, Januar

lies the secret of the of a million and hal of bonds. Where they went, who was instrabstraction and who ate beneficiaries—th questions that puzzle two continents. No co ed the queries. No o swer the the logical informant youd the jurisdiction planation. The secret of this baffled the Sherlock 1

man of affairs to a r licnaire! In sole pos from the obvious pos chief—of the combina fice safe!
On one day, a kin the strong box!
On the morrow, no ness, mocking, snee ness, mocking, sheet emptiness! And then the man l

decades. Owen Murph

And then the man al, thorough—and wardless! And through art of the man mos by a damaging discoverence that was not a damaging the coverence of the damaging the crown of coulived even the tenuest of masters! And back!

Murphy was the ag dential man of Rufus railroad bonds valued railroad bonds values were taken from the little office at No. 38 Mr. Lord and Owen Monly persons suppose cess to the strong be disappeared in a mar as most of them substheir way back. their way back. Yet through months

Yet through monthingicion was directed it tion, Rufus L. Lord with a word of distruction in the presence con Murphy. Bankers, age ers and even the powere hauled over the Yard and Mulberry selews and theories, yet attention was bestow Murphy there interve Lord, who defied ever who defied ever breathe suspicion aga Irishman" whom I

loved. All the facts if 1866 will probat known. Rufus Lord, eighty years old, min more than he ever di been dead.
Captain Young, the Thetetive Bureau, who the wheel of public of Detective Irving, who Captain, and was lai of an upheaval in the ment which follower. of an upheaval in the ment which followe has also passed away and a half a dozen and great, who were time, have gone to no f all mankind. "Dar ited with being a the plot which the theft of the secur with protestations of

with protestations of his aged lips. "Dutch somewhere on eart was concerned in a r baffled the ingenuity amateur and professi-days following the civ There are gray hair

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have shown how well
Rufus L. Lord in the
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Owen Murphy sent to
good servant, for si
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the end.
Owen Murphy was I

Owen Murphy was a Monaghan, Ireland, in to this country when ty-two years old. He for a few months in house. Then he entered Mr. Lord, in 1840, of rents, for Mr. Lord of the buildings bounded by Broad street. Exchange plac street. There were fit and the several he brought in a large ince Exchange then occupie structures.

Over this domain brick Owen Murphy roy. He determined the rent to be paid, and all the affairs in conn profitable estate. Ex Wall street section kn the Lord's Court build there was a place for of the ashes from the the offices. There the the offices. There the the offices. There the ded "Murphy's Alley." Wherever Owen Mur had a hearty greeting met, from the million and there were not mades—to the deministre.

The Story of A Bond Robbery

with the passing of Owen Murphy dies the secret of the disappearance of a million and half dollars' worth of bonds. Where they went, how they went, who was instrumental in their abstraction and who were the ultime beneficiaries—these were the estions that puzzled the police of ed the queries. No one ever will anm. For the man who was the logical informant has passed be-yond the jurisdiction of earthly judges and he left no word of ex-

The secret of this man's life has baffled the Sherlock Holmes of three Owen Murphy ! Confidential man of affairs to a many times millicnaire! In sole possession— aside from the obvious possession of his chief—of the combination of the of-

chief—of the combination of the or-fice safe!
On one day, a king's ransom in the strong box!
On the morrow, nothing! Empti-ness, mocking, sneering, accusing

ness, mocking, sneering, accusing emptiness!

And then the man hunt, sensational, thorough—and absolutely rewardless! And through it all, on the part of the man most to be affected by a damaging discovery, a personal unconcern that was masterly, a serene satisfaction in the stanch support of his despoiled employer, and finally the crown of confidence which outlived even the tenure of the loyalest of masters! And the bonds came back!

back!

Murphy was the agent and confidential man of Rufus L. Lord when railroad bonds valued at \$1,500,000 were taken from the Lord safe in a little office at No. 38 Exchange place. Mr. Lord and Owen Murphy were the only persons supposed to have access to the strong box. The bonds disappeared in a mammer as strange as most of them subsequently found their way back.

Yet through months, in which sus-

Yet through months, in which sus-picion was directed in every direc-tion, Rufus L. Lord would not per-mit a word of distrust to be uttermit a word of distrust to be uttered in his presence concerning Owen
Murphy. Bankers, agents, pawnbrokers and even the police themselves
were hauled over the coals. Scotland
Yard and Mulberry street followed
clews and theories, yet whenever any
attention was bestowed upon Owen
Murphy there intervened Rufus L.
Lord, who defied every man to even
"breathe suspicion against "the little
Irishman" whom he trusted and Irishman" whom he trusted and loved. All the facts in that robbery of 1866 will probably never be 1866 will probably never be own Rufus Lord, who was then they years old, might have told-ore than he ever did. He has long

more than he ever did. He has long been dead.

Captain Young, the head of the Detective Bureau, who was broken at the wheel of public opinion, is dead. Detective Irving, who accused the Captain, and was largely the cause of an upheaval in the Police Department which followed the robbery, has also passed away. "Jack" Rand and a half a dozen thieves, small and great, who were arrested at the time, have gone to meet the judge of all mankind. "Dan" Noble, credited with being at the head of the plot which resulted in the theft of the securities, still lives, with protestations of reform upon his aged lips. "Dutch" Heinrich is somewhere on earth, for he, too, was concerned in a mystery which baffled the ingunuity of detectives, amateur and professional, in the days following the civil war.

There are gray haired men down in Wall street who remember how Owen Murphy, the "little Irishman."

There are gray haired men down in Wall street who remember how Owen Murphy, the "little Irishman." in that time of unrest and suspicion, held his head high, secure in an employer's trust. Where the "bonds went, and, above all, all, what course most of them travelled to get back to the safe of Rufus L. Lord, few men ever knew.

Developments of these later days have shown how well the faith of Rufus L. Lord in the "little Irishman" was justified. The death of Owen Murphy sent to his reward a good servant, for sixty years a steward of millions and faithful to the end.

ily, and then forgot the incident by

the next time he and the youngstersmet.

Even in the days which preceded the bank robbery he was known as "Loyal Owen." A man who owned a building in Wall street sent for him one day and asked for an expert opinion as to what rent he should demand for a vacant counting room. "Do you think," replied Owen Murphy, "that I'll give you an opinion of that kind when my employer has rooms to rent? No. sir, I shall do nothing of the kind."

It was in such ways as these that "Loyal Owen" won the confidence which afterward withstood so severe a test.

which afterward withstood so severe a test.

Rufus L. Lord was nearly deaf.
He was in 1866 eighty years old and infirm. He was at his office every day, but the details of his business were attended to by Owen Murphy.
There went to the little office one day in March, 1866, two well dressed men, who inquired about renting a suite of rooms. They returned several times in the following few days. They interested Mr. Lord in a speculation in hops, for they said they were in a position to control the commodity.

These men were "Dan" Noble and

commodity.

These men were "Dan" Noble and "Dutch" Heinrich. Noble was a shrewd and clever criminal, a man of polished manners and of sufficient knowledge of financial matters to impress the aged banker. The strangers made a careful study of the position of the office furniture, and of the large wall safe which contained tin boxes conspicuously labelled "bonds."

They returned for the last time on

"bonds."
They returned for the last time on March 7, 1866. While they talked hops with Mr. Lord an accomplice took two tin boxes of bonds. It is said that they went to Central Park, where they divided their booty and then escaped.

then escaped.

Owen Murphy returning to the ofice in Exchange place saw that the
boxes were missing.

"Who has been here?" he asked his

"Who has been here?" he asked his employer.
"Two men to inquire about an office," was the reply.
"They have done more than that," said Mr. Murphy, pointing to the vacant space in the safe.

The work of the thieves had been comparatively easy. The outer door of the safe was never locked, because the lock was out of order. There was an inner compartment only locked at night. The boxes were taklocked at night. The boxes were taken and openly carried in the streets, perhaps. The day of safety deposit companies and trust institutions had not then dawned in Wall street.

In the boxes were stock of the Warren Railroad, United States bonds, New Jersey Railroad stock, Galena and Chicago second mortage bonds, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad stock, New York and New Haven Railroad stock, Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Chicago and Northwestern Railroad stock, Chicago and Northwestern Railroad stock and other valuable securities. The numbers of the missing bonds and stocks were published, but this fact did not seem to prevent some of them from being negotiated. About one-third of the papers belonged to Mr A. L. Barron.

The Detective Bureau began at once to investigate the conduct and habits of Owen Murphy. Captain Young preposed that Murphy be taken to headquarters and there put through the "third degree."

a new thing in those days. The detatals of it were the talk of financial circles on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr Lord offered a reward of \$200,000 for the return of the securities.

And the strangest part of this story concerns the way in which the papers came back. With the return of each instalment from sources carefully concealed the faith of Rufus L. Lord in Owen Murphy was further strengthened.

Dan Noble, when approached on the matter, said that he possibly might know something about the bonds, but that he was at a loss to undorstand how his arrest could aid in the finding of the missing property. He was not prosecuted.

There were arrests made for the next 2 years. John Lynch, a pawnbroker, at No. 78 Grand street, had a Michigan bond, which belonged to the stolen securities. John Pettingill, Frank Hellen and W. R. Babcock were arrested charged with being concerned in the negotiation of the stolen paper.

The great house of Jay Cooke & Go., in the course of business, came into possession of some of the missing securities. The firm said that if an investigation were made in every transaction it would require two weeks to attend to the simplest business affairs.

Nearly \$300,000 worth of the

oung was forced to resign, and his lace was given to Mr. Irving. Through those days of storm Owen furphy was serene. He closed the res of Rufus Lord when the aged illionaire died. He continued in the inploy of the Lord estate. When the operty changed hands he was still tained as agent. He was trusted of all as he was trusted by Rufus ord. He became the Nestor of the finan

He became the Nestor of the financial district. Whenever any one wished to get information about the Wall street of years ago Owen Murphy could tell just what was wanted. He was actively engaged as agent until last May, when he was retired on a pension by the Lord family. He died in his flat, at No. 381 First street, Brooklyn. Owen Murphy left children who are proud to tell of the troubled days in Wall street back in 1866 and of the supreme test of the frust of Rufus Lord 'in "Loyal" Owen. — New York Herald.

Household Notes.

DOMESTIC WORK of every kind, writes Isabella F. Mayo, has three immense advantages. In it, in place of long probation and costly training, a modest independence can be ng, a modest independence obtained from the very outset. Unlike most other callings, it never fail the competent. Domestic labor-saving arrangements and ma-chinery may lighten its burdens, and by reducing its ranks will weed away the degrading competition of the unfit; yet these very arrange-ments but call for more intelligence and skill in these very arrangements but call for more intelligence and skill in those who must be responsible for their proper working and care. Finally, instead of having to be relinquished at wifehood and motherhood, it is a direct preparation for those states, especially in the case of girls who eschew large, showy establishments and prefer to be the domestic friend in modest households. In these days domestic helpers are really able to select what kind of place they will take.

Fathers are often found to be re-luctant to spend as much on their daughters' start in life as on their sons'. In individual cases this is cruelly unjust; yet it has a reason-able basis. If a father spends some hundreds on making his daughter a doctor or a photographer, he natu-rally asks, "Is not all this wasted if she gets married?" Fathers are often found to be rally asks, "Is not all this wasted if she gets married?"—us he not unnaturally anticipates that she will Few men enjoy the prospect of a son-in-law willing to forego a wife's exclusive attention to her family for indeed an ugly possibility lies in that direction. But if daughters devote themselves to household tendance, either in their own homes or elsewhere, care should be taken that ey shall not lack a little dowr brighten their future, be it either

brighten their future, be it either in a dual or a single home.

Nobody who walks observingly through the decent streets of our great cities will deay for a mouent that the womanhood of which he catches glimpses in comfortable kitchens is far better and more hopeful material for the building up of a nation than the wan faces and stunted forms which he finds in workrooms and factories. Factory life itself has lorms which he finds in workrooms and factories. Factory life itself has been a great agent in changing the status of woman from a home-maker to a wage-taker. It was said to me quite lately in a large city. "This place is really kept up by female labor." There was no work for men, beyond what could be done by boys; consequently, when howhood goes bor," There was no work to beyond what could be done by boys; consequently, when boyhood goes past, the man drops the factory, tries for other employment, fails, marries a factory girl, and, as a rule, lives on her wages. That city was full of degraded men loafing at tavern doors, of crowds of women tramping along with lightless and tramping al was full of degraded men loading at tavern doors, of crowds of women tramping along with lightless and joyless faces, of hordes of deplorable children crouching in noisome entries. The whole made a brooding cloud of moral, mental and physical misery, ugliness and degeneration. Do man's new ways seem better than Nature's old ones?

ARTIFICIAL MILK. — The manipulators of things artificial are always busy. They now intend to boldly carry out their ideas in giving to the world this commodity.

NICE BABY

All babies are "nice," to their mothers. We all love children. Great

big men, with hard hands, have-soft hearts for helpless new-comers to earth with the smile of heaven fresh on their innocent faces. No man is too high or low, too proud or humble, too busy or idle, too good or bad, too great or small—except a few very small mean men—to throw up their hats at the sight of a plump little

cherub; or to pity a thin one.
Plumpness and thinness are accidents. Nature is bountiful; parents want to be. Scott's mulsion of cod-liver oil cor-

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Founded to assist and protect the poor Homeless Boys of Cincinnati, Ohio. Material aid only 25 cents year. The spiritual benefits are very great. On application, each member receives gratis a Canon Crozier Beads with 500 days indulgences, also indulgenced Cross.

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an agricultural journa il milk will soon market and come

market and come into more or less general use is now an established fact. A Philadelphia company is putting up a large plant at Valley Forge and is preparing to go into the business on a large scale. the business on a large nical analysis shows the be just as nutritious as the best coulk and extensive be just as nutritious as the best cownilk and extensive experiments have been tried with it—feeding sickly babies, etc.—with results showing it entirely takes the place of the animal product. The prospectus of the company says: "The water, fat, albumen, casein and sugar which we use for bases are all of the finest quality. Our gases, carbonic acid, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulphureted hydrogen, are filtered three times in our patent filter before we use them. Our kerotin, pepton and tyrosin are soaked for 24 hours, in pure spring water tanks. There are other constituents besides, and they, too, are washed with utmost care. Artificial milk is altogether a much cleaner product than the natural product."

KEEP YOURSELF STRONG. KEEP YOURSELF STRONG. And you will ward off colds, pneu-hionia, fevers and other diseases. You need to have pure, rich blood and good digestion. Hood's Sarsa-parilla makes the blood rich and fure as no other medicine can do. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite and invigorates the whole system. You will be wise to begin taking it now, for it will keep you. tem. You will be wise to beging it now, for it will keep strong and well.

Hood's Pills are non-irritating

NOTES FOR FARMERS.

HORSE COLLARS.—Broadly speak ing every implement designed for the ase of man is provided with a handle, and this handle is made to fit the hand. It is about a certain size, is rounded, smooth and hard, at least it is never made soft with the view to being easier on the hand. The three qualifications just named should be present in the horse collar. If the collar is the proper length and fits the animal, and is stuffed full and round, it may be hard as iron without danger of gall-ing the shoulder. Of course, the hames must be drawn up high enough so that the draught will not enough so that the draught will not centre on the shoulder point. The logic of this is simple. If the handle of a manual implement galls the hand, it is because of roughness or improper shap—never because it is hard. If it is to be continually used, the man does not pull on a mitten in warm weather to overcome a doe.

what after the manner of a Dalibearing, admitting the air and thus cooling the parts, but the flat, soft collar sticks so closely that it compels the skin to move on the underlying flesh in such a way to produce irritation and deep-seated galls.

The above is a clipping from the "Horseman," and contains both sound sense and good logic, but the analogy between the shoulder of the horse and the hand of a man should be carried a little further. They both require careful usage until they become hardened, for no matter how smooth and well fitted to the hand the implement may be, blisters are sure to rise in consequence of too close application on first commencing work. And right here is where a little neglect may cause a great deal of trouble. The green colt, and even the old horse after a few weeks' lay off, must have careful attention, until the parts become hardened by moderate work, not only must the collar be smooth and well fitted, but the harness must be taken off during the dimer hour, and the shoulders carefully washed with salted water, and rubbed dry before the collar is put on again. A little care and attention at first may save a great deal of annoyance and probably loss of time later, and the pain inflicted on the horse while young frequently makes him unreliable, and many a promising colt has been permanently ruined through the neglect and carelessness of the driver.

TO DRESS POULTRY. — Poultry should be well fed and watered, then kept eighteen to twenty-four hours without food before killing. Never kill poultry by wringing 'the neck, Kill by bleeding in the mouth or opening the veins of the neck, and hang by the feet until properly bled, leave head and feet on and do not remove intestines or crop. Scalded chickens sell best to the home trade and dry picked to shippers. For scalding, the water should be as near

nmersed it turns the color of the

The feathers should be removed mmediately very clearly without The feathers should be removed immediately very clearly without tearing the skin. Then plump by dipping ten seconds in water, nearly boiling and then in cold water. Hang in a cool place until the animal heat is out of the body. To dry-pick chickens properly, the work should be done while the chicken is bleeding and before the body is cold. Turkeys should be prepared the same as chickens, but always dry-picked. Ducks and geese should be scalded, but it requires more time for the water to penetrate and loosen the feathers. Some advise after scalding to wrap them'in a blanket to steam, but they should not be left long enough to cook the flesh. Do not try

enough to cook the flesh. Do not try to dry-pick before killing. Leave the feathers on the head and two or three inches of the neck. Do not singe or remove feathers or down as it gives the skin an oily look.

NEW INVENTIONS.

For the benefit of our readers, we publish a complete list of Canadian and American patents recently procured :-

CANADA. 69,601—F. X. Drolet, St. Roch, Quebec, P.Q., friction clutches. 69,617 — Victor Berford, Tara, Ont., weed cutting and ballast dressing apparatus

69,623—Patrick Doyle, Halifax, i.S., garments. 69,628—Michel I. Montreuil, Plessisville, P.Q., shingle sawing ma

69,644—Wm. H. Smith, Burin, Nid., pipe cleaner. 69,707—Alphonse Piton, St. Sau-veur, Quebec, P.Q., trolley. UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES.
663,812 — Henry Jones, Albert
Head, B.C., water wheel.
664,711—Messrs. Ayotte & Charbonneau, Montreal, P.Q., brick ma-664,451—Walter Alford, Belleville.

Ont., contrivance for working and controlling outside window blinds. 664,769—E. A. Manny, Beauharnois, P.Q., life boat.

EX - QUEEN MARGHERITA'S HOME.—After so many conflicting rumors concerning the city which Queen Margherita, the "Regina Madre," would select as her habitual residence, the Romans have heaved a sigh of relief on learning that Her Majesty has decided to live in their beautiful town, to which she is bound by so many ties. It had been stated that the Villa Bobrinsky, on the Pincian Hill, was destined to become Queen Margheritats home, but the negotiations with the Russian nobleman who owns the property eventually fell through, and it is now announced that the Palazzo Prombino, hitherto the residence of the United States Ambiassador, has been bought by the Royal Family in its stead. The Piombine Palace is in every way a worthy mansion even for a Queen Queen Margherita reevery way a worthy mansion for a Queen. Queen Margherita cently gave another proof of profoundly religious sentiments presenting a beautifully-executed silver fac simile of the "Stella Polare" ver fac simile of the "Stella Polare" to the Church of Our Lady of Consolation in Turin, in fulfilment of a vow which she had made when her nephew, the Duke of Abruzzi, started on his perilous expedition to the Arctic regions. Last week Her Majesty was present at the christening of little Prince Aimon of Aosta, her grand-nephew, who was horn lest grand-nephew, who was born March. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Turin.



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A HERO IN A SOUTANE.

Among the curates who thirty years ago were attached to the Church of SS. Paul and Louis in Paris was a Spanish priest whose unusual height, splendid head of black hair, and grave countenance, somewhat swarthy in hue, invari-ably attracted attention. From his ral bearing and style of carriage one could readily guess that be had formerly carried a sword; bence it was no surprise to learn that Father Capella, as a brave eavalry, officer, had distinguished himself on many a field before en-tering the priesthood.

After spending some years as a curate at SS. Paul and Louis, where he was universally esteemed. Father Capella was appointed pastor of a little parish in the environs of the French capital. His parishioners, almost all market gardeners, speedily learned to venerate and love him. His kindness and his soldierly frankness soon overcame not only all prejudices but all antipathles. Once his acquaintance was formed, it was impossible to withhold from him the tribute of profound esteem.

Falling seriously ill, Father Capella was visited by almost all his flock; even the least practical Catholics made it a point to call at the presbytery and ingaire as to his condition. On the eve of his death, after the last sacraments had been administered, and while he was offering to God the sufferings of his agony, which was imminent, a man hastily entered and said to him:

"Father, Mr. X., whom you knaw well, is very ill. It is even said that he is going to die. We are at a loss what to do, for he refuses to receive any priest. The parish priest of M——went to see him, but Mr. X. turned his back on him and would not say a word."

"What a pity! So fine a fellow, too!" replied Father Capella. "Ah, il I were not myself dying I would go, and perhaps would get a better reception!"

"Ah, you, Father! The man loves and esteems you too much to treat

reception!"
"Ah, you, Father! The man loves and esteems you too much to treat you like that. But, alas!—"
He did not finish the sentence. A sublime thought inspired the priest. Raising himself with a mighty effort in his bed, he clasped his hands and exclaimed: "My God, I beseech Thee grant me still a little strength!" After a moment of recollection, he suddenly addressed those who surrounded him. "Dress me!" he said to them.

rounded him. "Dress me!" he said to them.

Not one stirred. Listening to the dying man's voice, which had recovered the tone of command, they thought him delirious, and so remained passive.

"Dress me, I say!" he repeated, with an accent of authority that there was no resisting.

Exclanations of astonishment were heard on all sides; but the moribund, whose residue of life seemed to have taken refuge in his indomitable will, held out his trembling arms and legs, already numbed with the death-chill, so that his orders might be obeyed.

"And now," suid the priest, "carry me quickly to the sick man."

"Good heavens! he will die on the way!" was the despairing cry of the

was the despairing cry of the

Paying no attention to their remarks, Father Capella ordered his cil-stocks to be brought to him. When his sick-call bag was found, he said briefly: "Now take me, and

with indescribable emotion, several of the men carried him to the house of Mr. X., his body limp as a cloth in the wind. The soul alone lived and reigned, permitting neither ery nor plaint nor even a sign throughout the painful passage. At last they seated him by the sick man's bedside.

man's bedside.

"My friend," said Father Capella, in an agitated tone, "we are both going to appear before God. A few hours more and all will be over with us. Are you not willing that we should bake the voyage together? Here I am, come to give you succor in this last hour."

An inarticulate cry escaped the sick man, and, unable to utter a word, he seized his pastor's hand and reverently raised it to his lips.

"My friend." said Father Capella, "the time is short. Trust yourself to me and don't refuse to make your confession."

Subdued and quite overcome by such heroic faith, Mr. X. burst into tears, and exclaimed:

"Oh, yes, yes, I'll willingly confess to you, who are so good to me!"

A heavenly smile passed over the

less to you, who are so good to me!"

A heavenly smile passed over the pastor's lips. He waved the bystanders aside. The two dying men sonversed in whispers for some minutes; and then, with a supreme effort, the priest raised his hand above the head of the penitent and promounced the words of absolution.

Calling next for the holy oils, he said to one of the neighbors: "Take my arm and guide my hand." The man did so, and the sacred unctions were applied. The divine act accomplished Father Capella bent over him whom he had just anointed and murmured with a sigh of relief: "Au revoir, my friend! And let us pray for each other. Now, Lard," he added, in a firmer tone, "Thou will let. Thy servant depart in peace!"

A few hours later he was dead.—The Ave Maria,

A TEACHING MACHINE.

Some time ago a teacher of languages in this city found that his ime was so filled by professional engagements that he had either to reuse new students or else turn them wer to an assistant. At this junoure it was suggested to him that he ould multiply himself indefinitely by sing the phonograph. He tried the aperiment, and after a little prac-

tice found that he could make a record which would enunciate as clearly and sonorously as himself. This was the beginning of a new system. When he announced his invention to the public it met with a smile, and now and then an expression of incredulity. Curiosity seekers and students who came to hear the records, however, were agreeably disappointed and surprised. The moment they applied the ear-pieces to their ears they found that the voice was almost indistinguishable from that of the professor. It had one great advantage over the man. Whenever a student desired to have a special sound repeated, it was no longer necessary to interfere with the tenor of the discourse. All he had to do was to stop the motor and move the cylinder back a few spaces. In this way he was able to have the vowels and accents which pertain exclusively to other languages repeated indefinitely.

The system as finally evolved is

clusively to other languages repeated indefinitely.

The system as finally evolved is very simple. The student receives a language-phone with the reseivertubing, ten records, and a text-book. The latter gives the grammatical and theoretical knowledge and the former the practical part of the instruction. The books educate the eye and the phonograph the ear. One may study as he pleases. He may give himself a course of ten lectures and conversations, or he may repeat each separate lesson until it is so memorized as to become a part of his mind. While he is learning, the members of his household may join him in the acquisition of the tongue selected. A family of moderate ability can in this wise master a fair knowledge of any of the European languages within a year. The language-phone seems to afford the right method of attacking the numerous tongues of the far East. These at present are a scaled book to the Western world on account of their having no alphabetic characters, but only ideographs. In addition to this difficulty are the singular accents or intonations which are such a stumbling block to the Caucasian ear. The intonations which are such a stun ling block to the Caucasian ear. T language-phone will obviate both difficulties and enable the amateur Sinologue to progress fivefold more rapidly than under any other existing system.—New York Post.

PRIEST'S NAME USED IN FRAUD

Father James J. Dougherty, of the Mission of the Immaculate Conception, New York, has asked the police to apprehend a young man who it is charged, has made a practice of collecting money since last June by means of forged letters purporting to come from Father Dougherty. Francis A. Doyle is the name given by the man, and he represents himself as a collector for Irish nationalist papers. He collects subscriptions for them under the pretence, and others, who cannot afford to Father Dougherty says, that the proceeds are to go toward his edu-from \$5 to \$10.

Twenty Per Cent Off

ALL GOODS.

Men's and Boys' Clothing: Overcoats, Ulsters, Pea Jackets and Suits.

Underwear, Gloves, Hosiery, White and Colored Shirts, Neckwear, Braces, etc., etc.

\VISIT Allan's Cheap Sale.

Corner CRAIG and BLEURY Sts. And 2299 St. Catherine Street.

HOME KNITTERS MORE



We want a few more workers in this locality, at once, and in order to secure your co-operation without the delay of correspondence, we herewith explain our full plan in this advertisement. The work is simple and the Machine is easily operated, and with the Guide requires no teacher. If you wish to join our staff of Workers let us hear from you promptly with the Application Form for Stock and Machine filled out and remittance, and we will allot you Stock and send you machine

\$180,000 LIMITED.

Authorized Capital Stock,

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO, CANADA

The Syndicate is Offering a limited amount of Stock at \$1.00 per share in lots of twenty shares.

(Each subscriber of the twenty shages to be furnished a twenty-dollar knitting machine free to work for the Syndicate and to share in the net profits of all goods made.)

the Syndicate and to share in the net profits of all goods made.)

The Syndicate has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing knitted goods cheaper than any existing company, to keep down prices, and to oppose the large knitting Combines and Companies which have joined hands to raise prices. To do this successfully it is necessary to get parn at first cost and to manufacture goods with the least possible expense. Therefore—

1. The Syndicate supplies its own yarn and machines.

2. The Syndicate supplies its own yarn and machines.

2. The Syndicate pays for all goods made by shareholders knitting at their own homes.

3. The Syndicate pays for all profers the net profits from the sale of all goods made by its shareholders.

4. The Syndicate sells all goods made by the working shareholders.

5. To each subscriber of twenty \$1,00 shares the Syndicate gives free a twenty dollar Knitting Machine to keep, and also supplies each working shareholder, free of charge, full directions, samples and yarn to make the goods.

To become a shareholder, a worker, the owner of one of the machines, to be paid for the work you do, and also to participate in the equal silvaion of the net profits, you have only to become a smember of the Syndicate sells all control to the shareholders.

The Syndicate sells all goods made by the work you do, and also to participate in the squales of the machines, to be paid for the work you do, and also to participate in the squales of the machines, to be paid for the work you do, and also to participate in the squales of the machines of the machines which will cost you twenty dollars. It will be seen that one of the special participate in the squales of the machines to the shareholders. By way of dividende, but is the source of a regular amployment and income at their homes. The Syndicate is fully opposed to keep its shareholders supplied with a special participate of the work required, and it is also in a position to dispose of all goods knitted from these years through large jobbers and to the g

WHAT YOU MUST DO TO JOIN. Each person desiring to become a shareholder of stock, participating in the semi, annual divi-out the following APPLICATION FORM, sign their name to it, fill in address and reference, and enclose it with Express or Post Office Money Order

Application Form for Stock and Machine.

THE PROPLES ENITTING SYNDICATE, LIMITED,

130 YOMGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

1 enclose you herewith \$50.00 in FULL, PAYMENT for 30 shares of stock (subject to no other call) in The People's Enitting Syndicate,
Limited, which I wish alloited to me, and one of your \$50.00 machines free, same as you furnish your shareholders, together with free
samples, instructions and yars, which I wish sent to me as \$500 as possible to enable me to begin work for the Syndicate at once upon
receipt of same. The said stock to entitle me to participate in the semi-annual dividends of the Syndicate in addition to being paid cash on
delivery for all the Kuithing I do for the Syndicate on my machine.

THE S. CARSLEY CO, LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.

SATURDAY, January 5.

Splendid Send-off for The Big Store's 20th Century JANUARY Sale! Grand and Successful Opening!

Amid the enthusiasm of thousands of pleased shoppers, The Big. Store commenced its Grand 20th Century January Cheap Sale Wednesday last, and the large sales again testified to the increasing popularity of this "the greatest of all cheap sales."

The vast assortment of merchandise to select from, the well known high grade quality of the goods and the lowness of prices will insure a crowd of eager shoppers. No department has been over-looked, and thousands and thousands of exceptional bargains are prepared for buyers.

WHILE THEY LAST!

The following lines you can purchase at these ridiculously low? prices as long as they last Don't lose time,

prices as long as they last Don't lose time.

JACKET SPECIAL—Ladies' Jackets in fine Irish Frieze, Double Preasted, high collars, trimmed Pearl Buttons, lined through, well saished and stylish cut. Regular value \$8.25. Sale Price, \$4.65.

LINED CAPES—Ladies' Winter Capes, Fur lined, made of Box Cloth. trimmed Black Opossum, high storm collar of same, in light Gray and Drab, a stylish Garment. Regular \$20.50. Sale Price, \$12.00.

LADIES' COSTUMES—Ladies' New Winter 2 piece Costumes, in Black and Navy Blue Serge, Jacket made double breasted, skirt cut full flare, the latest style, lined through. Regular \$7.75. Sale price, \$3.75.

MINK CAPERINES—Ladies' Dark Natural Water Mink Caperines, choice selected skins, good color and well matched, lined satin, made latest style. The regular value was \$8.00. Special Sale Price, \$5.25.

SELK SKIRTS—Ladies' Gloria Silk Underskirts at manufacturers' price. This skirt is the finest quality in Green, Blue, Violet, Navy, Cardinal Black, corded gore, full sweep, regular \$3.50. Sale Price \$2.49.

SILK WAISTS—Ladies' Handsome Silk Waists in Black, White, Sky, Fink, Green, Cardinal, Nile, tucked all over, latest cut, one piece back, slashed, regular value \$4.00. Sale price, \$2.99.

BLANKET COATS—Boys' Blanket Overcoats, made in Blue Black

BLANKET COATS—Boys' Blanket Overcoats, made in Blue Black Blanket Cloth, high collar, hood lined with red flannel and piping tomatch, lined checked tweed. Regular value, \$4.25. Sale Price, \$3.45. MEN'S OVERCOATS—Men's Heavy Beaver Cloth Winter Overcoats, in navy blue, fancy checked lining, velvet collar, cut latest style and well finished, equal to custom made, regular \$5.75. Sale Price, \$4.45.

CLOTH CAPS—Men's Navy Serge Cloth Caps, made Golf style, sliding band, winter weight, lined twilled farmer's satin, very coable and warm, regular 40c. Sale Price, 23c.

MEN'S GLOVES—Men's Colored Lined Kid Gloves in a large variety of medium and dark colors, soft, fleece lining, patent fastener, regular value 65c. Sale Price, 49c.

FANCY SILKS—500 yards Lister's fancy and plain wear-proof Silks, in a large variety of pretty designs, self colors and evening shades, regular value 60c. Sale Price, 39c.

MAIL OTDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal,

As a general argument for care in the selection of names for new streets, parks, and reservoirs, the following is outed from a communication sent by the so-called Scenic-Preservation Society to the Board of Public Improvements, New York:

"A name should be so approved to the sentiment of the people by long historic association or by great achievements of permanent value as to be worthy of permanent embodiment in the nomenclature of the city. Every such name should be selected with the care, study, and discrimination that would be devoted to the rection of a public monument. It is, for newspaper announcements, visit

ation that would be devoted to the erection of a public monument. It is, in fact, a monument, and the nomenchature of a city is, or should be, an epitome of its history or an index of its best sentiment. It costs thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars to erect a monument, but it costs nothing but care, intelligence, and good judgment to bestow upon a street, park, reservoir, or public building a name which shall perpetuate the memory of some great man or event—scores of which, in our national, State, and municipal annals, are not represented by a monument or so much as a street name in this vast metropolis."

agageness by an ever-increasing clientage. Our advice is, "Don't waite our store at once and pick out the 'chances' for yourselves." Here are a few example bargains:

10 Tables of Fancy and Household cliniaware, at reductions ranging from 10 to 50 per cent.

ON GROUND FLOOR.

10 dozen Men's Colored Shirts, formerly 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25. Sale price only 39c.

A lot of Ladies' Black and Grey Kid Gloves, sizes 5½, 5¾, 6, formerly \$1.00 and \$1.25. Sale price only 25c.

There is energy of moral suasion in a good man's life, passing the highest efforts of an orator's genius.

One of the hardest weeds to uproot is selfishness. Nothing can do this but "the expulsive power of a new affliction."

IT PAYS TO BUY A NORDHEIMER PIANO.

For the same reason it pays to-buy a first-class article of any kind. The Nordnelmer is not merely a commercial product. It is a piano built to meet the requirements of musicians and lovers of good music. It is tasteful in design, and, owing to solidity of construction, will wear for a lifetime.

Splendid stock now on hand. Also, STEINWAY, HEINTZ-MAN and other Planos.

LINOSAY-NORDHEIMER CO. 2366 St. cutherine Street.

Our great January Clearing Sale is annually looked forward to with eagerness by an ever-increasing clientage. Our advice is, "Don't wait for newspaper announcements, visit our store at once and pick out the 'chances' for yourselves." Here are a few example bargains:

10 dozen Men's Colored Shirts, formerly 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25. Sale price only 39c.
A lot of Ladies' Black and Grey Kid Gloves, sizes 5½, 5¾, 6, formerly \$1.00 and \$1.25. Sale price only 25c.

25c.
A line of Ladies' Feather Boas, formerly \$1.50. Sale price only 49c.
A line of Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, double heels and toes, formerly 30c. Sale price, 21c.

ON FIRST FLOOR.

ON FIRST FLOOR.

50 pieces Fine Table Damask, slightly imperfect, to clear at 38 1-8 and 50 per cent, discount, all prices from \$1.00 to \$2.25 per yard.

100 dozen Bleached Linen Table Napkins at 50 per cent, discount.

40 only, Fine Bleached Table Cloths, slightly imperfect, all helf-price.

Cloths, slightly imperfect, all hairprice.
Chemille Table Covers, Chemille Ourtains, Tapestry Curtains, Tapestry
Table Cloths, choice of stock at 25
per cent. discount.
10,000 yards Finest Bleached English Cotton, free from dressing, regular value 15c, sale price 12c and 10
per cent. discount.
Lines of Dress Goods and Silks at
38 1-3 and 50 per cent. discount.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. TERMS GASH. Telophone Up 938

Vol. L. N

of the "Congreg Dame," on the 20 her death-Januar Endowered rich. broad Dominion And royal is your and fruitful lar

erable Margaret Bo

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Later with will certain and be its true Jesus receiving there dedicates itself unto As it is on Our Lady will it be her feast the perpetual feast of "Remember, then, which this hour is present the terminal of the summary of after purgatory, whall kiss the Five gof Jesus, and finds it in the wonders and it in the wonders and it surpassing peace of the wherein the Holy Treffable delights, the State Deternal Word Man."

Thus spoke the present of the summary of the Peternal Word Man."

Thus spoke the gree ber, many years ago, ber, many years ago, ber, many years ago, profession, and his we cibly recalled to my cible the cible of t