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## The Witness

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

## - Topics of the Week &

purific of his Advent pastoral letter the Right Rev. Dr. Isley, Bishop of rmingham, Rng., says :--The position of a Catholic minor-

in a Protestant country like urs will always be a position of ficulty and danger. Amongst the ngers arising out of this position there is one against which we would especially warn our faithful latty. We refer to the danger of their adopting, to a greater or less extent, the attitude which those amongst whom they live assume in regard to whom they live assume in regard to maintenance of their churches and of the clergy who minister in them. would be a fatal error if the garded like the wrinisters of other nominations, in the light of a salaried official; or the church he serves and the funds he administers as the property of the lasty; they are ecclesiastical property, and are subject only to the supervision the Bishou, in whose name and by whose authority the priest acts, and to whom alone, under God, he is hound to render an account of his stewardship. In contributing to the table maintenance of the priest. and in furnishing the meterial means for carrying on the necessary work of the mission, the laity should never forget that the money they thus supply they really give to God, in the person of His minister, and that henceforth it becomes a sacred thing, the ownership and administration of which are vested in the Church, and not in the original donors or their representatives. Moreover, the laity should never allow themselves to be tempted to imitate the example of those around them, and withhold their offering or dimsh its just amount, because they may happen to disapprove of the manner in which it is administered, or of the priest who administers it. Their duty to support the pastor who is placed over them and the nission in which they reside is indendent of and superior to all such

We have observed, however, that of late there has grown up a tendency in certain quarters to discuss the layman's position in the Church and to encourage him to intrude even into the domain of the sanctu ary. It is against the encroachments of this uncatholic spirit that we would warn you. We welcome, and are grateful for, the valuable our leity who, at the invitation of the clergy, give to the Church the benefit of their business talents and perience, and place at her disposal so much of their time and energy; ut we know that it would not tend to their own peace of mind, nor to the advancement of the sacred cause they have at heart, if they should be led to regard themselves in other light than that of co-operators, working with, and in subordination to, and under the direction of, their pastors. In the various sects around you this may not be regarded as a sufficiently honorable position for educated and wealthy men to occupy, but in the Catho-lic Church the highest-placed layman, if he had the true Catholic spirit, rightly deems it an honor and a privilege to be associated with God's priest in works of piety and religion, even though it be a subordinate capacity.

onsiderations, and is imposed upon

them by the very law of nature and

by divine positive enactment.

GOOD COUNSEL .- At the recen annual dinner of the Benevolent Society, held in London, Eng., His Lordship Mr. Justice Walton presided. In outlining some of the aims of the organization, His Lordship

said:

He thought it a very good thing that the society should bring them together in friendly and social gathering. He was certain it was true, as had often been said by one whom they had recently lost, and for whom he always had the greatest whom he always had the greatest possible reverence and affection—he possible reverence and affection—he referred to Lord Russell of Killowen—that if Catholics succeeded as they should do in this city one thing was wanted, and that was a greater unity. The more they could see of one another, the more they could see of one another, the more that latives and see of the cleary at mathematical.

DUTIES OF LAITY. - In the like that, the better it would be for them, the stronger would be their position, and the greater would be the success they would attain in every undertaking which they had in mand.

The history of the Benevolent Society, although its records were not

very voluminous, was still very interesting. It was founded in 1761. and that was a period when to be a Catholic was to be a criminal, when for a priest to say Mass was a capital offence, and when a Catholic sent a child to a Catholic school it was a capital offence which might entail forfeiture of all he possessed. It was a good thing if the society coupled them up and limited them with callers of old days those who lived before the establishment of the Wierarchy, before Catholic emancipation in those old days when priests and laity struggled and fought for their religion, and it was a matter

of satisfaction to them that they

were now carrying on a work which

was begun in those old days by the "Heroes" who kept alive the light

There were two forms of benevo lence in particular which were to be commended. One was the assistance of children—the children of poor Catholic parents-in their education, so that they would be prepar ed to succeed as far as possible in the battle of life. He was glad to see a spirit arising-it was a resurrection, a renewal-of the spirit which was common in the old days of rising to the importance of doing something for the education of Cath-olic boys in the higher schools in the way of establishing exhibitions and scholarships, so that the boys of parents who were not overburdened with the goods of this world might have an opportunity of continuing their education to properly

THE ONLY SECURITY. -As we look back some three decades to the day of our First Communion we are deeply impressed with the force of the following remarks which recent-

equip them for their battle in life.

sociated with the picture in the pu-pil's mind. I insist that the gradu-ates of our public schools to-day good spellers, and will, I believe.

Rufus M. Hitch said : "There are two classes of spellers- the tolerable and intolerable. Does it pay to be a tolerable speller? I think it does. My wish is that the spelling picturesque English may never be lost. Can we teach children to spell by symbols? Yes, if

cannot spell as well as the children compare favorably, with any chilof one or two generations ago. I dren. The opponents of spelling rewant you to go back to the good form have put up men of straw here old system of analytical spelling." to-day and thrashed them. They have based many of their arguments

on conditions which do not exist," E. O. Vail said : "Spelling is not an index to ability, as Mr. Thompson has said. He said he is by nature an incorrigibly bad speller, but never be lost. Can we teach children to spell by symbols? Yes, if they are deaf and dumb. If not, no."

W. E. Watt said: "The word method of teaching spelling is not bethough his swn'experience disproves the truth of the assertion."

#### GREAT CHANGES IN IRELAND DURING FIFTY YEARS.

Fifty-three years age an Irish stripling bade adieu to his parents in the brisk little market town of Graigue, county Kilkenny, and joined the nameless thousands of Irish youths who were flocking to America. He came to Rochester, N. Y. and after many vicissitudes which were common to the experiences of immigrants in a strange land, he finally found himself setfled in a comfortable coal business. He found a wife in the new land also, and in course of time sens and daughters were born to him, but through the years he kept as fresh and green in his mind as the sood of the Emerald Isle the memory of the home and dear ones he had left behind.

The side were town of land anywhere he sees hit. Upon these plots, which are given the poor laborers to till, comfortable houses of stone are built, sambary and wholesome. "I found also that the farms held by tenants have fairly doubled in size since I lived there. Some people even have returned from America and have taken up farms, attracted by the high price which is paid for pork used in making Irish bacon, which is greatly in demand, though why it should be considered superior to American bacon I cannot understand. When I was in the country live hogs were bringing 12½ control and the pountry, however, is its absence of volung men. They are all gone, and were common to the experiences of immigrants in a strange land, he finally found himself settlled in a comfortable coal business. He found a wife in the new land also, and in course of time sens and daughters were born to him, but through the years he kept as fresh and green in his mind as the sod of the Emerald Isle the memory of the home and dear ones he had left behind.

Thus it came to pass that one

years he kept as fresh and green in his mind as the sod of the Emerald Isle the memory of the home and dear ones he hed left behind.

Thus it came to pass that one bright morning last September, Martin Barron of this city, says the Rochester (N.Y.) "Poet Expres," found himself again in the little market town of his youth, with six short weeks before him in which to visit his surviving relatives and renew the acquaintance of such old friends as were left.

Mr. Barron is a cultured man — a fine type of the "rale ould Irish gentlemm." To a lifelong love for and familiarity with books, he adds a remarkably keen faculty for observations. A "Poet-Express" reporter found him one morning sitting in his business office, surrounded with the evidences of his literary tastes in the choice collection of volumes which he keeps always near his hand. He appeared delighted to talk about his recent visit, and said:

"When I left the old country my father and mother, one sister and four brothers were living. When I went back unannounced last fall, I found only my sister alive, but in the interval of half a century which had elapsed, I discovered that I had acquired five nicess, six nephews and more than 200 cousins. Fully one-fourth of the population of Graigue is related to me either by first or second ties of blood.

"The country live begs were bringing 124 country, however, is its absence of young men. They are all gone, and no one is left to carry on business of the dandsome, intelligent, well educated young wemen doing all the light work about the farms, in addition to their inevitable household duties. It is a cruel burden, almost immorating two the business of the country by the rigorous English not sufficient to support the population of Scion, and so the young men Thee country by the rigorous English not sufficient to support the population of Scion, and the light country by the results of the remarket the legal business that period the products, attentions,

none of our folks ever wore a beard such as this gentleman wears. No, ye'll not get me to believe that this is Martie."

It took a long time to persuade the old lady that time might have made such changes in "Martie" as it had in herself, but her skepticism could hold out no longer when, once within the cosey farm bouse of cism could hold out no longer when, once within the cosey farm house of his boyhood, Mr. Barron showed her a picture of his wife, the mate to which his sister possessed; and also presented to her a fine silk umbretla, the gift of her nephew in America, Dr. William M. Barren. Then the old lady's hysterical joy, expressed half in laughter, half in

the old lady's hysterical joy, expressed half in laughter, half in tears, broke forth in all the vehemence of her lrish nature.

During the two weeks that followed, Mr. Barron set out most systematically to gather what information he could concerning the condition of the country and the history of his old friends and neighbors.

"I hired a jaunting car," said he, "and spent seven days in travelling out as many different country roads. I gave instructions to my driver to I gave instructions to my driver to stop every man, woman and child we met on the road, while I had a bit of a talk with them. I drove up to the farmhouses, too, and talked with the folks there, besides calling on all priests in the neighborhood. I also called on a Mr. Birchall, the local magistrate, with whom I had had some correspondence in this country in the matter of settling up the estate of Irish immigrants who had died here. He was the fifth generation of his family who had held the office of magistrate. We had a fine visit together.

fine visit together.
"I also visited the markets and fine visit together.

"I alse visited the markets and the fairs, talking with everybody that I could, and in this manner I think I am safe in saying that I picked up more information about the country and its people in the few days I was thus engaged, than a person could ordinarily pick up in two years. If some of the farmers I called on were not at home, I left word for them to come to town and take dinner with me, and in this way I usually had two people at table with me, and on one occasion as many as six."

The English, Mr. Barron thinks, are beginning to realize the mistake they have made in discouraging manufacturing industries in Ireland, and he believes a reactionary sentiment is setting in that angurs well for the fluture of the country.

#### ROME AND THE UNITED STATES.

From this week's correspondence of 'Innormminato," the Romancorres-

greeted with greatest favor and applause. The French people alone showed equal sympathy. The German newspapers expressed their old dislike for American imperialism. The statesmen and theorists of de-many fear the coming of the new American hegemony in the world. The United States, with their com-pact territory, their economic self-The statesmen and theorists of Gerpact territory, their economic self-sufficiency, and their excess of vital-ity seem to be the new power, the new civilization that will prevail.

#### The School Question In New York.

In the last issue of the Chicago 'inter-Ocean," Col. Alex. K. Mc-Clure tells the story of W. H. Seward's political battles, and from that s'etch of the American stateman's career we take the following significant extracts :-

"It was Seward's attitude on the school question when Governor of New York that made his election impossible in 1860. He was a man of liberal ideas and positive convic-tions, and when he was nominated for Governor in 1838 he was given for Governor in 1838 he was given important support by the quiet effects of Archbishop John Hughes, then the ablest prelate of the Catholic Church of America. The question has been superficially discussed, and I think it due to the truth of history to present the actual political condition that confronted the Republican leaders at Chicago in 1860 by giving Seward's own utterances on the school question. In his annual message to the Legislature, Jan. 7, 1840, he said:

Jan. 7, 1840, he said:
"The children of foreigners, found in great numbers in our populous cities and towns and in the vicinity cities and towns and in the vicinity of our public works, are too often deprived of the advantages of our system of public education in consequence of prejudice arising from a difference of language or religion. It ought never to be forgotten that the public welfare is as deeply concerned in their education as in that of our own children. I do not hesitate, therefore, to recommend the establishment of schools in which they may be instructed by teachers speaking the same language with themselves and professing the same faith."

Seward's message on the subject

faith."

Seward's message on the subject was very elaborate, reviewing the whole question of educating the children of the State with great earnestness and force. In the same message he said that the issue was "whether parents have a right to be heard concerning the instruction and instructors of their children, and taxpayers in relation to the expenditure of public funds; whether in a Republican Government it is necessary to interpose an independent.

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#### REMINISCENCES OF SCOTTISH CATHOLICS

By Our Special Contributor, "Crux" -- Continued.

subject in the present issue, and seeing that I have not been able, on account of unavoidable circum-stances, to place my hand upon the sources of information on which I purpose drawing, I wifl merely form a species of hyphen between tw sec-tions of the subject, with some more extracts from the sheaf of notes to which I referred in the last bution was written I have learned that I was right in my surmise, and that the late Mrs. Berlinguet, formerly Miss Pope, was the lady who gathered the information about the Scotch Catholic pioneers which I have been condensing into these columns. I will now proceed to complete what has been written by that lady anent the parish of St. Raphael's. I will simply give her own words, without note or comment, and leave for another time the continuation of my own invest-

HARDSHIPS AND LABORS. - I quote from the notes before me Through great and manifold hardships have these people (the Scotch Catholic pioneers) worked their way to comfort and ease. Coming from a life of freedom, in a sea-girt home where a wealth of fresh fish was always to be had for very slight exertion, agr cultural labor was almost unknown to them. In Canada they found themselves obliged to work hard and in the face of disheartening obstacles. Their new home was hard and in the face of disheartening obstacles. Their new home was
In many parts either swamp-land or
else sandy and full of stones; the
stones had to be picked up and
made into walls to divide the farms,
and the swamp-land drained and reclaimed. Often they had to lay
roads of logs across the marshes
and jump from one log to another,
carrying on their backs bags of
grain to be ground at Williamstown,
where Sir John Johnson had erected
a mill. Williamstown is to-day a where Sir John Johnson had erected a mill. Williamstown is to-day a thriving place, with a fine convent and as pretty a cnurch as there is to be found in Canada. All these obstacles they surmounted as became the hardy mountaineers they were, and from their ranks came forth some of the celebrated characters of Canadian history, such as the first Speaker of the Upper Canadian Parliament, which met at forth some of the celebrated characters of Canadian history, such as the first Speaker of the Upper Canadian Parliament, which met at Niagara, September 17th, 1792—Colonel John MacDonell, of Greenfield, for many years member for Glengarry, and Attorney-General. He was colonel of the Glengarry Fencibles raised for the war of 1812, and was killed while serving under Brock, at Queenstown Heights."

SOME PROMINENT MEN. Amongst others of note, sons of the Glengarry colony, to whom the writ-Glengarry colony, to whom the writer of these notes refers, are two of three whose names I cannot omit if this rambling review. The lady quoted says: "Simon Frazer, of the house of Lovat, descended from Mrs Frazer of Kilbrocky (the best female Scotch Gaelic scholar of her time, who instructed the Jesuit Father Farquarson in that language, and was one of the means of keen. time, who instructed the Jesuit Father Farquarson in that language, and was one of the means of keeping the faith from extinction in the Highlands), was born in Glengarry; he became a partner in the Northwest Company, and on one of his exploring expeditions discovered the Frazer River. From St. Raphael's came the family of Sandfield MacDonald, of which the late Hon. John Sandfield MacDonald was eldest son. He was one of the most bril,iant politicians of his time, and Premier of the Canadian Government. His brother, Hon. J. A. MacDonald, one of ther, Hon. J. A. MacDonald, one of the Crown Ministers of the late Lib-eral or Grit Government, was Lieu-tenant-Gövernor of Ontario for five years." I will here interrupt the manuscript, to say that it can easi-ly be seen this is the work of a lady more conversant with the beauties of literature, the charms of Catholic history in Canada, than with the details and technicalities of politics.

PLACES OF INTEREST.—I will now return to the manuscript: "Among the places of interest to a Catholic stranger in Canada West (Ontario), there is none more delightful than St. Raphael's, where so many historic memories meet and touch, and, interweaved with the faith that is in them, live on in the hearts of the people. It is difficult of access; so are most poetic places now-a-days." I will continue the description in the words of the lady, who evidontly wrote from observation, but I must remark that she is speaking of twenty-five years ago, and that there was no Canada Atlantic, or C. P. R. in those days. "You leave Lancaster in a "Black Maria" that groans and creaks and bounces over the road in a way that will test your nerves. Your driver is a yellow-haired Gael with a tendency to moralize on the evils of intemperance. As you leave Lancaster a way-eide work-shop strikes your eye, neat, white, and dapper. From its cave depends a sign: you expect at the most an intimation that festive buggies and neat jauning sleighs are made within; but no: A Large Supply of Elegant Cofins Always on Hand! This singular memento mori sets you thinking until you come to the end of your seven mile drive and dismount at Sandheld's Corner, your oscillating conveyance going joiling on to Alexandria. Along the side of the eld military rond you go under elm trees of girnt height until you reach

"Raphael the healer, Raphael the guide." Village there is none; only a post office and store, an inn, a school house, two cottages, with a Church, presbytery and college." By the way, I would feel inclined to consider this as a pretty fair description of an ordinary country village, such as any to be found scattered over Ontario before the advent of railways. At all events I knew half a dozen or more villages the quaint old hamlet dedicated to that could neither boast a college, nor a regular post office.

THE CHURCH. — The Church stands on the brow of a hill, and is remarkably large and lofty for a country Church. On a chiselled slab over the door you read:

#### Teag De 4

Entering you are struck by the bareness of the vast roof, unsupported by pillars or galleries. The sanctuary is formed by a screen dividing it from the passage that connects the sanctuaries. Behind this screen is a white marble slab bearing the inscription:

On the 18th of June, 1843, the Highland Society of Canada erected this tablet to the memory the Honorable and Right Reverer Alexander MacDonell, Alexander MacDonell, Bishop of Kingston, Born 1760—Died 1840. Though dead he still lives in hearts of his countrymen.

Under the floor at the Gospel side Under the floor at the Gospel side of the sanctuary lie the mortal remains of the late Father John. Upon the main altar a statue of the patron of the Church St. Raphael, the 'human-hearted scraph'—imported from Munich, by Rev. Father Masterson, P.P. The side altars have also fine statues of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, and the Church throughout gives evidence of tasteful care. In the grave yard are many old tombs; one of the oldest bears the date of 1828, and on it the passer-by is requested, in the Name of "od," to pray for the soul of Mary Watson, spouse of Lieut. Angus McDonell, Glengarry Light Infantry. The enclosure across the road is occupied by the presbytery and college, now used as a chaple in which Mass is said dealy.

Infantry. The enclosure across the road is occupied by the presbytery and college, now used as a chapel in which Mass is said daily, and in which Mass is said daily, and in which, when the writer first saw it, the descendants of the mountaineers were repeating the resary on a golden May evening. The garden of the Bishop is still a mass of bloom, and in its centre walks stands a mossgrown sun-dial, whereon we trace:

'R. J. McD., 1827.'

—a relic of Maister Ian. From the wall of one of the rooms in which he lived the grand old Bishop's portrait looks down on his people. It shows a man of commanding figure and noble and benign aspect, withal bearing a striking resemblance to the pictures of Sir Walter Scott. The Church, house, college and garden have been much improved by Father Masterson, who succeeded Father John, after being his assistant for many years."

HARMONY THAT REIGNS.—
"The people of Glengarry seem to live on very good terms with their Protestant neighbors, and tell with pleasure of Father John's custom of reading the Bible aloud to those of them who wished him to do so. The Bishop was revered by all sects, and when he received visitors of state in Kingston, the wife of the Protestant minister used to go over to do the honors of the house. All through the country the farms are equal, if not superior, to any others of the Dominion, and are graced by magnificent trees. The roads are bordered with betch, ash, birch, tamarck, maple, butternut, sprace, willow and pine, while the elms in every direction offer studies for an artist in their rugged and graceful curves. A small river called the Beaudette winds through the country. Water scenery is certainly wanting in HARMONY THAT REIGNS. scenery is certainly wanting in Glengarry."

Methinks I have now quoted

Methinks I have now quoted enough to form my connecting link, and to furnish a fair idea of the Scottish Catholic settlement as it was a quarter of a century ago.

#### FIVE MINUTES SERMON.

CHARITY.—The unity of mind which St. Paul would have us individually cultivate and practice as the effect of God's patience, is, without doubt, charity towards one another. For charity induces us to love even our enemies, to show our love for all men by wishing and deing them good, to foster feelings of truly Christian friendship for our neighbor, and by them effecting a lasting bond of charitable union between relations, friends, and strangers, to glorify God and the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, as the early Christians glorified Him, with one mind and with one mouth.

But, alas! how often is the harmony inculcated by St. Paul disturbed! How often is the agreement of friend with friend destroyed by patity quarrels and childish disputes! How often, in fine, is the precept of churity violated on account of extreme sensitiveness in taking offence at trifies! If a person, perhaps unconsciously, does us an injury, we are at once enraged, instead of imitating our Lord's patience underharsh treatment. Or if something is said in disparise of us, or at least not altogether in accordance with our wishes, we forthwith take umbrage, cherish feelings of anger and harred for the delinquent. Yow our resolution never to forgive, and thus live in a state of constant and sinful enmity.

Some one says or does something by way of innocent pleasure, and we immediately feel ourselves ill-treated. We are carsul to observe the

those about us, and, instead of compassionating them in their misery and of being silent about their faults, we are uneasy until we have made known that we were bound in charity to keep scret. We are ever straining our attention with the curiosity of seeing what others do, while we are blind to what we do ourselves. We are, in fact, vary forgetful of the record of God's precept, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

We do not wish others to injure us, why, then, are we guilty of injuring them? We do not like others to speak ill of us; why, then are we not more cautious never to speak ill of them? We are offended at hearing ourselves judged falsely, on finding that our sins have been revealed and made public, on account of the peevishness and bad temper of our neighbor, by the refusal of friends to speak to us; and yet, with the most utter unconcern for the feelings of those we should love, we ourselves entertain unjust judgments, we ourselves ner cross and impatient, we ourselves ner cross and impatient, we ourselves pass by others in the street or in social gatherings without offering them a sign of recognition.

Do to others what you would wish

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Do to others what you would wish others to do to you. Be charitable after the example of our Lord Jesus Christ. Remove from your minds all thoughts of hatred and ill-will. Promote charity, peace, and benevolence as far as it lies in your power.

#### What the Question Box

Rev. Father Sutton's lectures to non-Catholics at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Portsmouth, N.H., attracted wide attention, says an exchange.

This was the first mission of the kind ever known in the district. An observant reporter who has occasion to meet many of the leading citizens of Portsmouth each day says that Portsmouth's chief topic of conversation during the week was these lectures and the Question these lectures and the (Box. The answers of Father Box. The answers of Father Sutton to the questions about "Predestination," a "Free Thinker," and the Pope, were the sole topic during the mission. Subjoined we give a few to show the direction in which the non-Catholic mind is groping.

Q. Why do Catholics think that Q. Why do Catholics think that Mary has more power than Christ?
A. We do not think so. All her power comes from Christ. We love and reverence her just because she Is the Mother of Christ, 'and our love for her, therefore, is all on His account.

O Why are the Irish people so. Q. Why are the Irish people so ignorant?

ignorant?

A. The last United States census gives native-born illiterates at near two millions, and foreign-born illiterates at a little over half a million. This does not show that the Irish are the ignorant ones. Are not your own Irish neighbors as bright and intelligent as other people?

ple?
Q. How can I become a Catholie?
A. Call upon the priest and he will give you the necessary instructions, telling you how to know the truth and how to live up to it.
Q. What was the name of the first Pope, and in what year did he take his sant? his seat?
A. The word Pope is the "baby"

A. The word Pope is the "baby" word, "Papa," taken from the Greek. The first man to receive the title was probably Adam, the first father, and there are many popes or "papas" here to-night. However, taking the word to designate the visible head of the Church, the first was Peter, who was so appointed by Christ; and when Christ left this world Peter became the visible head of His Church. He went to Rome about A.D. 43.

Q. What is a Freethinker?

by Christ, and when Christ let the world Peter became the visible head of His Church. He went to Rome about A.D. 43.

Q. What is a Freethinker?

A. One who pretends to think as he pleases. And it is a misnomer. The intellect is not free. The object of the intellect is truth; and when truth is presented to it the intellect, or thinking-box of man, recognizes it. When data are given to the mind it must act necessarily if it act at all. Thus, if I say "All men are white"—"John is a man"—my mind must say "John is white." The very nature of our minds is such; hence it becomes an authority in the search after truth. So that there are no such things as free thought and freethinkers. What becomes then of liberty (you say) if there is no free thought? The intellect is not the seat of liberty; those who admit the existence of liberty place it in the will. Liberty consists in the capacity of the soul to will or not to will. Political Hery consists in the right of each one to follow the bent of his will, so long as he does not trench upon the rights of others.

Q. Would a person who has fallen be received in the Catholic Church?

A. I. Lake the word fallen to mean here one who has depurted from that life of goodness so pleasing to God. If such a sinful soul returns with a deep sorrow for its wickedness, the Church would receive her with open arms. How did Christ act? Did He not receive poor sinners with loving condescension? Such is our office,—to raise the fallen, to console the afflicted Our work is that of Christ, Who said: "I have come to call all sinners to repentance."

Q. Why does God. Who knows all things, past, present and future, cause to crist persons who. He knows, will lead such a life as must condemn them to hell?

A. To God all things are present—there is nothing past or future. It

come into existence is a good thing. Then the Supreme Being has a right to call into being by His creative act whomsoever and whatsoever He wills. No one can deny this who admits that existence is a good thing or a better thing than non-existence. When I speak of the right of the Supreme Being I simply come down to a low plane of thought, for strictly speaking, the Supreme Being has no rights whatever, because Hs is the right, the source, erigin and measure of all rights. When we talk of rights we refer to relations between existences, creatures. But the Supreme Being is neither an existence nor a creature. He is simply the Being, necessary, eternal, infinite, the source of thought and of things. Having ne equal and being entirely unique, He bears no relation to anything except that of cause, and things and thought bear no relation to H;m except that of dependence. To talk about His rights to make the finite intellect, groping, as it is, in darkness, doubt and uncertainty, the measure of the infinite intellect, the source of existence, certainty and truth. A moment's reflection will show us how

infinite intellect, the source of existence, certainty and truth. A moment's reflection will show us how absurd this is.

'Existence being a good thing, God has the right to create existences. Intelligence being good, He has the right to create intelligences. Liberty being good, He can give liberty to intelligent existences. Then to create intelligent free existences is good. This settles the question of right. It is just here that comes in the difficulty of your question. How can the Supreme Being create intelligents. is good. This settles the question of right. It is just here that comes in the difficulty of your question. How can the Supreme Being create intelligent, free existences when He knows that some of them will abuse their liberty and deliberately and with malice aforethought place causes that of their very nature lead to eternal painful consequences to the placer of those causes? The answer is very simple. It is this. Existence is a real good. Liberty is a real good. But existence and liberty make evil a possible, a mere possible, therefore the Supreme Being had a right to do a real good, even though from that real good a possible evil might follow. This possible evil happened. You will say. But why did God permit it to happen? I reply that in giving His intelligent creatures liberty He had to include the possibility of its happening. He had to deny His intelligent creatures liberty or give it to them and hold them responsible for its abuse. But why create a man that He knew would abuse it? Because the existence of that man is in itself a good, and will continue for eternity to be a good, even though the man by his own act should make it miscrable in reference to himself. His being is God's; his mode of future existence is his own."

own."

In taking up the next question, Father Sutton said that, notwithstanding its length and form, he would read it in full, as had been requested. It is a choice bit of literature:

A parent asked a priest his boy to bless.

Who forthwith charged

He must first confess.

"Well," said the boy.

"Suppose, sir, I am willing.
"What is your charge?"
"To you it is a shilling."
"Must all men pay and all men nake confession?"

"Must all men pay and all men make confession?"

"Yes, every man of Catholic profession."

"Then whom do vou confess to?"

"And does he charge you?"

"Yes, a whole thirteen."

"Then, do the deans confess?"

"Yes: sure they do; confess to bishops, and that smartly, too."

"Do bishops, sir, confess? If so, to whom?" to whom?"

"Why, they confess and pay the

Church of Rome."
"Well," quoth t

Church of Rome."

"Well," quoth the boy, "all this is mighty odd,—And does the Pope confess?"

"And does God charge the Pope?"

"No," quoth the priest, "God charges nothing."

"Oh, then God is best. God then is able to forgive, and always willing; to God I will confess, and save my shilling."

ing; to God I will confess, and save my shilling."

"I will not take up your time in answering this charge," said Father Sutton, in an amused but somewhat tired manner, "for it can be answered by any Catholic child in the city of Portsmouth. Any one of them, no matter how limited his knowledge concerning his Church, will tell you that no charge whatever is made to have sing forgiven." The reverend missioner thereupon turned to an alfar boy and said: "Come, little man, did you ever pay to have your sins forgiven?"

The little fellow—a bright how

en?"
The little fellow—a bright boy—
stood up and in a clear voice replied: "No, Father."
"Did you ever hear of a priest
telling anybody to pay in confes-

"No, Father."

"No, Father."
"To whom does the Pope go to confession?"
"To any priest."
"Good, my little man; that is right."
Then, furning to the congregation,

FURS AT RIGHT PRICES.

#### CENTENARIANS AND THEIR WAYS.

A LOUTH MAN .- At the great age A LOUTH MAN.—At the great age of 101 years, says a writer in the Baltimore "Sun," and with three generations of his descendants about him, there died recently Terence Murphy at his home, 1054 West Barre street, Baltimore, Md. To Mr. Murphy a man who had only lived the Scriptural limit of three score years and ten seemed a mere boy. He himself was full of years when he came from Ireland to America in 1863.

With a memory unimpaired almost to the hour of his death, a

boy. He himself was full of years when he came from Ireland to America in 1863.

With a memory unimpaired almost to the hour of his death, a memory that was the marvel of those who knew him, Mr. Murphy could recall the Napeleonic wars, the days when railroads were unknown in, Ireland, the invention of the telegraph, not to speak of such latter day events as the Crimean War, the laying of the first ocean cable and the wonders of electricity in recent years.

The remarkable centenarian had lived since the death of his wife, a good many years ago, with his only daughter, Mrs. Annie Conroy, at the address given above. For a long time, and until about fifteen years ago, Mr. Murphy was employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and was a trusted and popular employee. Until last summer his health and vigor were remarkable, and he could walk about anywhere alone. His hearing of late years had not been quite as good as formerly, but his eyesight was well nigh perfect up to the time of his death.

Last summer while walking on the street Mr. Murphy had an attack of sunstroke from which his physicians said it was entirely impossible for him to recover, but he did nevertheless, and was soon apparently as well as before. On the day of President McKinley's funeral the old gentleman had a fall which was not thought much of at the time, but which developed into partial paralysis, and from that time on he was confined to his bed and sank slowly. Up to the time of his death Mr. Murphy's health had been remarkable all his life. He never used tobacco in any form, and in his old age drank nothing stronger than beer, but he was fond of a

might be lost if left outside. Naturally Mr. Murphy's health had been remarkable all his life. He never used tobacco in any form, and in his old age drank nothing stronger than beer, but he was fond of a glass of that beverage.

Besides his daughter, Mr. Murphy had four sons, two of whom, John and Teronce, ir., are dead. The other two, Patrick and Nicholas, live here. He had 19 grandchildren, 13 of whom are living, and 5 great grandchildren, all but one of whom survive.

grandchildren, all but one of whom survive.

Mr. Murphy was a native of County Louth, Ireland. His son Terence, jr., was the first of the family to emigrate to America, and a few years later brought the father and all the rest of the family over. For many years Mr. Murphy was a devoted member of St. Peter's Catholic Church.

WALKS TO CHURCH,—Mrs. Ellen Coleman, of Hudson, Pa., celebrated her 108th birthday anniversary recently, and nearly everybody in the town congratulated her. She walked to Sacred Heart Church, as she does every fine Sunday, and received an ovation on the way home. She is as vigorous as many women thirty years younger, and old residents say she has not grown older in appearance in the last thirty or forty years. She reads without glasses, and thinks nothing of a five-mile tramp. When about 70 years old she was partly blind for a month, but her eyesight improved, and she has had no trouble with it since. She was born in County Mayo, Ire., and came to this country in 1820. Her memory is very good, and she recalls many important events in history. WALKS TO CHURCH.-Mrs. El

#### CATHOLIC NOTES OF INTEREST.

GOING HOME.—Bishop Clancy, D.D., of Sligo, Ireland, who has been visiting the United Statts for past few weeks in the interest of educational affairs in his home diocese, has acted on the advice of physicians whom he consulted there and returned home. It appears that the climate here was proving most injurious to him.

Bishop Clancy expressed his great regret at being forced to leave America so soon, as it necessitated his cancelling many engagements he had expected to fill.

The bishop expressed himself as well pleased with the general outline of the free educational system in Chicago. This, he said, was far ahead of any similar public school work he had seen in his own country, while manual training there was absolutely lacking. If this branch of study were introduced, the bishop averred, the industries of Ireland could be developed, where new the common people are raised to none but the lowest kind of toil.

a mechanical arrangement whereby the motion of the transcribing pen results in two movements always mathematically at right angles to each other. Continental scientists have expressed their wonder at Pather Cerebotani's invention, which they describe as a marvel of shapling and astounding in the accuracy of its working.

VARIOUS LONATIONS.— Mrs. Mary Judge of Sait Lake, Utah, who had already given \$10,000 to St. Mary's Cathedral, Sait Lake City, has also domated two magnincent memorial windows, to cost from \$10,000 to \$20,000. On Thankagiving Eve she sent to Bishop Scanlan a letter in which she expressed a desire to establish a home for aged and infirm miners and a hospital where the unfortunate may receive proper medical and surgical treatment, to be conducted under the Bishop's management and control. She informed him that he might proceed with the accessary arrangenents to that end and draw on her for all expenditures in connection therewith. Mr. Judge died in 1892. The ins itution will make no distinction in its work between Catholits and non Catholits.

By the judicial decision about \$60,000 of the estate of John Murta, late of Philadelphia, is granted to the Philadelphia Protectory for Beys.

The sum of \$10,000 has been giv-

The sum of \$10,000 has been give en to Holy Cross Uospital, Salt Lake City, Utah, by Gaorge F. Pea-body and William J. Feabody of that city.

WORK OF LAYMEN. — Father Phelan, editor of the "Western Watchman," says: "The activity of lay Catholics should not extend beyond their parish lines. If parishes are to co-operate, let it be through their parish priests. If diocess are to co-operate, let it be through their bishops. This is order."

Commenting on this the Milwaukee "Citizen" remarks: This, perhaps, is the correct parochial view. We are inclined to agree with all of it except the first sentence. That is too parochial and narrow a view for most of us to accept.

A PRIFST MURDERED. - From

A PRIEST MURDERED. — From the Liverpool "Catholic Times" we clip the following:—

The barbarous murder of a French priest, the Abbe Larderet, and his aged housekeeper, Madame Sematis, is reported. After the crime the two bodies were placed on the spriest's bed, a straw fire being lighted underneath. The door and window being closed, this only smouldered. The assassins then robbed the presbytery. Abbe Larderet was a popular and charitable parish priest, and the murder excites horror. horror.

FATHER CROWLEY'S CASE.—
The case of Father Crowley of Chicago, which occupied the attention of our local daily press as an excellent sensational feature, is, we may conclude, from the following correspondence happily settled.

conclude, from the following correspondence happily settled.
Chicago, Nov. 22.—To His Eminence Sebastian Cardinal Martinelli—May it please Your Eminence. To save the honor of our beloved Church and bring peace and harmony to our faithful Catholic people. I sincerely regret if I have said anything disrespectful to Your Eminence or the most reverend Archbishop of Chicago. I am willing to co-operate with you in any honorable settlement of the lamentable state of affairs existing in this archdiocese. I am, with very much respect, etc.,

respect, etc.,
JEREMIAH J. CROWLEY. JEREMIAH J. CROWLEY.
Chicago, Nov. 26.—To His Eminence Sebastian Cardinal Martinelli,
Pro-Lelegate Apostolic. Your Eminence—To save the honor of our belowed Church and to repair the scandal I might have given to our faithful Catholic people, I sincerely regret whatever I may have said disrespectful to Your Eminence and to the most reverend Archbishop of Chicago, and I also retract anything I may have either said or

thing I may have either said or written which could not be approved by the Catholic Church.

JEREMIAH J. CROWLEY.

Ex-Judge Moran, counsel for the pastor of the Cathedral in the injunction suit, is authority for the statement that the trouble has been practically settled. Beyond the writing of the above letters, the details of the settlement have not been given to the public.

en to the public.

PARISH EUCHRES:—Rev. Lawrence C. M. Carroll, pastor of St. Patrick's, one of the largest parishes in Jersey Cily, declares there is an organized band which makes a business of attending the big euchre parties given in the city for charitable purposes and securing the prizes by dishonorable methods. At these euchres the prizes are awarded in order to the people winning the most games. Each player has a card, which is punched by an official scorer whenever the player wins a game. Father Carroll says these dishonest people have a punch concealed about them and surreptitiously punch holes in their cards for games they never won. At a large euchre held in Father Carroll's parish some of the players were discovered using the punches which they had brought with them, and they were denied the prizes which their cards showed they had won. In order to circumvent these dishonest persons, Father Carroll has devised a new plan of drawing for prizes at the euchres held in his parish.

SEE OUR FURS.

OUR CU.

The word Box English language the fact that the

the fact that in ers equally as I the western wor ally supposed to of wood or othe for the purpose goods. When you a Box it is under the possessor of niture; but when are "in a Box" by any means, within the comp chest: and when the compass you ation entirely suggested by the then if you thr low's ears, you totally different nection with the ment; again you badly, that he things" in bad not mean that I thing in a Box; wearing a Box-co tention of conv your coat is may that it is a coally designate as the one who is the original box is fair—at least the of various interquently when, a hear and read so mas Boxes, it dollow that they presents, consist but, very probal latitude accordingly from the coally designate of the coal your coat is mad latitude accord sanctioned, from fashion, in regar interest, friendsh the word Box is most applicable uage.

I did not set of tion of analy: words of the per Box, but, as I r Box, but, as I rimmense variet Christmas preset turally led to co of the term Chring in front of dow, the other ce dat the wonder things that are cially for this st How on earth s cially for this set How on earth set such a mass of tures, and the li could ever tell. are, and despite put there still rever see much li sess any of these is astounding with money must be Christmas time, in ous devices for incous devices for the set of nious devices for the little ones. On a costly gentlem der the number of to supply him wi

The mention switches me on t this season my always consecuti servations based rule. I have a g that venerable, ed, driver of reir to notice that h usurped by the s usurped by the s ment of the twen fact is that child the old-time of Claus that rende delightful. When delightful. When delap back over the twenty gol jure up visions Christmas, that ness, such as ney years, render gle you about one preve? I may just revival of the with the spirit of supon me, and s is upon me, and do no injury, if ive of any great

We lived two mil and it was the cames eve for a lit to be prepared to bers of the house Mass, and incide any neighbors who was an incide any neighbors who was a lift." We sent to bed some der to give the reportunity of prejuto the village, and fix up the Christ the stockings. On hight I had mede Santa Chus, for a belief in the go had in the exister ents. The result them all no end could not get much the blankets, the me to go to sleep that they decided Mass and to fis stockings, and do Claus on their lady, the nurse was left at home was left and house or the consideration of the considerati

ATTONS. — Mrs. salt Lake, Utah, given \$10,000 to drai, Salt Lake, utah, given \$10,000 to drai, Salt Lake mated two magnifications, to cost to \$20,000. On she sent to Bishwin to which she expected in the salt of the salt of

decision about ate of John Mur-alphia, is granted a Protectory for 1000 has been giv-Hospital, Salt y George F. Pea-J. Peabody of

YMEN. — Father the "Western "The activity of d not extend belies. If parishes let it be through is order." his the Milwauths: This, perparochial view. agree with all of sentence. That is arrow a view for the "Western arrow a view for the "Western

ERED. — From holic Times" we rder of a French rderet, and his adame Sematis, the crime the the crime the placed on the raw fire being The door and d, this only assins then rob-Abbe Larderet charitable parmurder excites

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CROWLEY To His Emin-lal Martinelli, c. Your Emi-nor of our beto repair the given to our e, I sincerely have said Eminence and Archbishop of retract any-her said or her said or ot be approv-CROWLEY. unsel for

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#### OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER ON CHRISTMAS BOXES.

SATURDAY, December, 14, 1901.

The word Box is peculiar to the English language. notwithstanding the fact that the Chinese have Boxers equally as pugilistic as any in the western world. A Box is generally supposed to be a chest made of wood or other material, and used for the purpose of stowing away goods. When you say that you own a Box it is understood that you are the possessor of such a piece of furthers, but when you say that you the possessor of such a piece of fur-niture; but when you say that you are "in a Box" you do not mean, by any means, that your body is within the compass of that special chest; and when you talk of boxing the compass you designate an oper-ation entirely foreign to the idea then if you threaten to Box a fellow's ears, you convey an intention totally different from that in conpection with the maritime instrument; again you will say of one has bungled an affair pretty badly, that he has "Boxed things" in bad shape, which does not mean that he has placed anything in a Box; when you talk wearing a Box-coat, you have no intention of conveying the idea that your coat is made of wood, or even your coat is made of wood, or even that it is a coat-of-mail, you merely designate a certain cut; now a Boxwood tree is entirely different from a wooden Box; the man in a factory who does the boxing of matches, or other like articles, does not perform the exact same antics as the one who does the boxing in a street rive. You thus see that an as the one who does the boxing in a prize ring. You thus see that an English Box is a pretty elastic affair—at least the word is capable of various interpretations. Consequently when, at this season, we hear and read so much about Christmas Boxes, it does not necessarily follow that these holiday gifts, or presents, consist of actual Boxes; but, very probably, in view of the latitude accorded by custom and sanctioned, from time to time, by fashion, in regard to such marks of fashion, in regard to such marks of interest, friendship, esteem, or love, the word Box is about the best and most applicable one in our lang-

I did not set out with the intention of analyzing Anglo-Saxon
words of the peculiar character of
Box, but, as I reflected upon the
immense variety of forms that
Christmas presents take, I was naturally led to consider the meaning
of the term Christmas-Box. Standing in front of a well-stocked window, the other day, I was astonished at the wonderful display of queer
things that are manufactured especially for this season of the year.
How on earth sale can be had for
such a mass of toys, games, pic-How on earth sale can be had for such a mass of toys, games, pictures, and the like is more than I could ever tell. Yet, sold they all are, and despite the enormous output there still remain children who never see much less handle or possess any of these objects. Again, it is astounding what an amount of money must be spent each year, at Christmas time, on all kinds of ingenious devices for the amusement of the little ones. Old Santa Claus is a costly gentleman, when we consider the number of factories it takes to supply him with a sufficient cargo to meet all the demands upon him.

The mention of Santa Claus switches me on to another track; at this season my reflections are not always consecutive, nor are my observations based upon any cast-iron rule. I have a great respect for that venerable, sturdy, white-beared, driver of reindeers; and I grieve to notice that his place is being usurped by the so-called enlightenment of the twentieth century. The fact is that children have no longer the old-time confidence in Santa Claus that rendered the fiction so delightful. When I allow memory to leap back over the space of almost twice twenty golden years, I conjure up visions, associated with Christmas, that a blush of happiness, such as never comes in after years, render glorious. Will I tell you about one particular Christmaseve? I may just as well, since the revival of the events harmonizes with the spirit of retrospection that is upon me, and since the recttal cando no injury, if it be not productive of any great benefit.

We lived two miks from the Church, and it was the custom on Christmas eve for a large double sleigh to be prepared to convey the members of the household to Midnight Mass, and incidentally to pick up any neighbors who might desire to 'have a lift.' We young lads were sent to bed somewhat early, in order to give the older folks an opportunity of preparing for the trip to the village, and also a chance to fix up the Christmas tree and fill the stockings. On that particular night I had mefle up my mind to see Santa Claus, for I had just as firm a belief in the good, old fellow as I had in the existence of my own parents. The result was that I gave them all no end of trouble; they could not get me to bed; and when they did persuade me to get under the blankets, they could not induce me to go to sleep. The result was that they decided to go to Midnight Mass and to fix the toys, fill the stockings, and do the work of Santa Claus on their return. One old lady, the nurse of all the children, was left at home to take care of us Well! I concluded that as long as I appeared to be awake nothing would occur; so I covered my head and pretended to siep. At this distance of time I can recall my every sonsation, my every thought, just my if it had leen inst night. Firelly, I

must have dozed off a little, for I recollect that the sounds in the house grew less distinct, and my mind seemed to have wandered away from the sentinel duty that it had undertaken, and had gone straying about 'the realms of dream-land. Suddenly I heard the jingle of sleigh-bells, the tramp of trotting horses (or deers), the grinding of the runners on the crisp snow, and the sound of a voice shouting "whoa!"

the sound of a voice shouting "whoa!"

Santa Claus had come, I felt sure. I bounded out of bed in a jiffy; I ran to the window—the sleigh carrying the household to Church and just gone—I looked out upon the moon-lit, white-surfaced lawn, and I trembled all over (some might say with cold, but I believe with excitement), I was fully confident that I had caught Santa Claus. I may have stood there for two or three minutes, when I remembered that he was to come down the chimney. This recollection equised me to go back to bed, and to watch closely the corner of the room where the fire-place was situated. I waited quite a while, but the generous old visitor did not appear. I then began to turn over in my mind the strange conduct of the good Santa. Why not come in by the door, or the window? It was on the road that I heard the sleigh, and not on the roof of the house. If he did not want to be seen he could save himself all that climbing by getting in through the back door and coming up the stairs. In the midst of these reflections I fell asleep. I did not awaken until about seven in the morning. The moment my eyes were open I looked around for the results of Santa Claus visit; and I found that he had been exceedingly generous. Yet, all that day I felt a sense of keen disappointment, for I had missed seeing Santa Claus, and I was confident that had I been able to have kept awake for another five minutes I would have caught him. Had I not heard his sleigh-bells? Did I not even hear the tramp of his deers and the sound of his sleigh-runners? Was I not up, and at the window when he arrived?

Las week I was visiting a friend on Sherbrooke street, and I had on.

Las week I was visiting a friend on Sherbrooke street, and I had occasion to spend a few minutes with the five-year-old heir of the house. He is a blight, well-behaved, amusing little fellow. Not knowing well what topic to take up, I asked him if he expected Santa Claus this year. The lad told me, in a matter-of-fact way, that he expected quite a lot of Xmas-Boxes, but that Santa Claus was his own father and mother. Having asked him how he came to that conclusion, he said that his mother selected the toys, his father paid for them, and Santa Claus got the credit of bringing them. Some people might consider that this boy was exceedingly clever, very knowing, very old-fashioned, in fact a preoccious child. For my part I felt very sorry for him. I saw that he was destined to never know or experience the real joys of childhood. There are no children in our days; they leap from the cradle into manhood. It is too bad, for, in reality, the very happiest, the best, the most glorious portions of their lives are lost to them. The cares of existence come to them when their lives should be absolutely free from every shade of worry. The world is improving, in a matewhen their lives should be absolutely free from every shade of worry. The world is improving, in a material sense, but happiness is being vanished in a proportionate degree. The hour that Santa Claus vanishes forever will mark the end of that most loveable of all periods in human existence—childhood.

#### TRUSTWORTHY

FUR WORKERS

It is a well known fact that all our fur garments are made up by the most astistic designers and the most trustworthy fur workers in the world. Our low prices are also known to real connoisseurs, and it is with these two important factors that our house has established for itself a world-wide reputation. Chas. Desjardins & Co., Montreal.

#### WOMAN'S CLUB IN STRAITS

While our Catholic women are not victims of the latter day mania of social or political clubs, it may be of interest to them to read the following item :-

The Woman's Club which was started in Vienna a year ago has got into financial difficulties. The list of members never reached 400, and not all of these paid their \$5 fee and dues, while the expenses were nearly \$5,000 for the first year.

were nearly \$5,000 for the first year.

Neither the president nor the House Committee would accept reelection, and the newly elected ones were at their wits' ends to pay the pressing debts and to raise money to carry on the concern. It should be said that the club is not countenanced by Vienna husbands, who have discovered that it takes their wives away from home.

The members, anxious to save the club from roin, with great sacrifices arranged to have 5 o'clock teas on two consecutive days, providing tea. coffee, and delicacles, expecting the guests to pay high prices for the entertainment. Thousands were invitadictainment. Thousands were invitadictainment accepted the invitations and crowded the four rooms of the club.

After all the edibles and drink-

sidered themselves as guests and had not even dured to ask whether there was anything to pay.

On the second day bills with delicate hints for payment were, stuck on the walls with pins. The result was that nobody was hungry or thirsty, and nobody took anything. The financial downfall of the club seems inevitable.

RANDOM WOTES AND GLEANINGS

roubled with severe pain in her shoulder, Mrs. M. Mercer, of Union Hill, N.J., visited Weismann's dispensary. A large needle was taken from the spot where she felt the most pain. NEEDLE'S TRAVEL. - B

She was surprised when the bit of steel was extracted, but after a time remembered that five years ago she ran a needle into her foot.

WOMEN DOCTORS.-What may put to the test the determination of one of the "weaker sex" is the fol-lowing case which is occupying at-tention in medical circles in Eng-

The woman doctor in that country The woman doctor in that country has all her struggles before her. Recently the governors of the Macclesfield Infirmary appointed a Miss Murdoch Clark as junior house surgeon. A few days ago the governors decided to ask her to resign, giving her a year's salary. She replied that she was fighting the battle of medical women and declined to resign. The governors adjourned.

RAILWAY DISASTER .- After we had gone to press last week the news of a sad accident on the C. P. R. was received from Vancouver, B. R. was received from Vancouver, B. C. A freight train was passing east at a slow rate around a dangerous curve, 400 feet above the Frazer River, when Engineer Randall saw a rock slide scarcely fifty feet ahead of him. A signal was given to the brakeman and the engine was reversed, but it was too late.

The train was going scarcely five miles an hour, but the heavy train behind piled the engine on the rocks and before the engineer and fireman

and before the engineer and fireman could jump, the engine rolled over and over 400 feet down the bluff to

the river.
Engineer Randall and Fireman
Potruff were crushed to death beneath the engine. Three cars went
over the bank after the engine.

neath the engine. Three cars went over the bank after the engine.

IMMIGRANTS' ILLITERACY.—Analysis of the official figures of immigration for the fiscal year 1901 hefords an interesting view of the relative standards of education among the common people, or, to use Lincoln's preferable phrase, "the plain people," of the different European countries, says the New York "World,"

The grand total of illiterate immigrants was 117.645— which means that 27 of every 100 immigrants over fourteen years of age that came to us last year could not read or write their own language.

Passing on to the race items, it appears that Scandinavian immigrants are the best educated, less than one in 100 of them being illiterate. English and Scotch immigrants come next, with a little over in 100 of them unable to read and write. Of Irish immigrants 3:2 per cent, only were illiterate, of French, 3.9 per cent.; of German, 4.1 per cent.; of Dutch and Flemish, 7:8 per cent. of Dutch and Flemish, 7:8 per cent. The Italian immigrants show the highest proportion of illiterates, but there is a marked difference between those from Northern and those from Southern Italy, for while 15 in every 100 is the illiterate fatio among the former, it is 59 in every 100 among the latter.

#### FLASHES OF HUMOR.

A SHUT MOUTH CATCHES. —
"A physician says that people who
sleep with their mouths shut live longes

"Well, people who go about with their mouths shut when they're awake seldom get killed."

HER CHOICE. -Doctor: "My dear HER CHOICE, —Doctor: "My dear young lady, you are drinking unfiltered water which swarms with animal organisms. You should have it boiled; that will kill them." Patient: "Well, doctor, I think I'd sooner be an aquarium than a cemetery."

WOULD NOT TELL 'ER. — Mrs. Noozy: "I think it's the most ridiculous thing to call that man in the bank a 'tell er.'" Mrs. Chumm: "Why?" Mrs. Noozy: "Because they simply won't tell at all. I asked one to-day how much my husband had on deposit there and he just laughed."

A GIRL'S TASTE differs according to her age. At sixteen she wants a dude with toothpick shoes and a microscopic moustache; at twenty, a chief justice with piles of tin; at twenty-five, will be satisfied with a member of Parliament; and at thirty, a country doctor, preacher, or lawyer will do; at thirty-five an itherant baker; over thirty-five anything, so it's a man, from an editor up.

TO SETTLE OLD SCORES. — Mudstone, lend me \$150, will

"Mudstone, lend me \$150, will you?"

"What for, old fellow?"

"I want to pay my whe's funeral expenses."

"Certainly."

(Writes check for the amount and hands it over).

"Sorry to hear of your wife's death, Gagson, When did she die?"

"About a year and a half ago. The young woman I'm going to marry to-morrow anys that bill has got to be paid farst. Ever so much obliged to you, Mudstone."

THE POMPOUS JUDGE.—When in a certain country district a menth or two acc, says a business man, having an idle bour, I strolled into

"What is your name?" asked the justice.

"Why, squire," said the astonished witness, "you know my name as well as I know yours."

"Never mind what I know or what I don't know," was the caution given, with magisterial sverity. "I ask the question in my official capacity, and you are bound to answer it."

city, and you are bound to answer it."

With a contemptuous snort the witness gave his name, and the questioning proceeded :—

"Where do you live?"

"Wal, what next?" ejaculated the old man. "Why," he continued, appealing to the laughing listeners, "T've lived in this town all my life, and so's he," pointing to the justice, "an' to hear him go on you'd think—"

"Silence!" thundered the irate

"Silence!" thundered the irate magistrate. "Answer my question, or I'll fine you for contempt of court." Alarmed by the threat the witness

named his place of residence, and the examination went on. "What is your occupation?"

"Fh?"

'What do you do for a living?"

'Oh, git out, squire! Just as if you don't know that I tend gardens in the summer season and saw wood in the winter?"

"As a private citizen I know it, but as the court I am not supposed to know anything about you," explained the perspiring justice.

'Wal, squire," remarked the puz-

"Wal, squire," remarked the puzzled witness, "if you know somethin outside the court-room and don't know nothin' in it, you'd better get out an' let somebody try this case that's got some sense."

#### MILLIONS FOR MILK TRUST

A Chicago company with \$2,000,000 capital is said to be back of a project to control the milk market in Columbus. The project involves the construction of several large milk depots with facilities in each for the sterilization and clarification of milk and its cold storage.

Two promoters of the conhave been at work here for st days. Their plan has been laid fore the city Board of Health, the sanitary arrangements propositive the approval of that body.

#### MARKET REPORT.

The opening of the week finds the The opening of the week finds the grain situation very little changed if at all, but flour and feed prices are higher all round. The prices for Manitoba brands have advanced twenty cents per barrel, and Ontario flours in proportion. Manitoba millers claim that the advance of twenty cents does not cover the advance in wheat since wheat has advance from six to seven cents or vanced from six to seven cents or equal to from thirty to thirty-five cents per barrel in addition to an advance in freight rates of ten cents from Fort william to Montreal. Feed has also increased materially in price, as will be seen from the prices quoted below. There are no changes in other lines.

56½c to 57c; No. 3 extra barley, at 53½c; buckwheat, 53c, east freight; peas, 80c high freight.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, \$4.10 to \$4.30; strong bakers, 94; straight rollers, \$3.45 to \$3.60; in bags, \$1.70 to \$1.80; Ontario patents, \$3.70 to \$4.

FEED-Manitoba bran quoted \$20 to \$21; shorts, \$22 to \$23, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, \$20.50 to \$21.50; Ontario shorts in bulk, \$22.50 to \$25.50.

ROLLED OATS—Millers' prices to jobbers, \$2.70 in bags and \$5.50 to \$5.65 per barrel.

HAY—No. 1, \$10 to \$10.50; No. 2, \$9 to \$9.50; clover, \$7.25 to \$7.50 in car lots on track.

BEANS—Choice primes, car lots on track, \$1.40 to \$1.50; broken lots, \$1.45 to \$1.55.

PROVISIONS.— Heavy Canadian short cut, mess pork, \$21 to \$21.50; pure Canadian lard in wood pails, 20-lb., \$2; Boars Flead brand, in 20-lb. wood pails, \$1.95 to \$2, and Glole, at \$1.72\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$1.80; 20-lb. tin pails, \$c per lb. less; hams, 12c to 14c, and bacon 14c to 15c per lb.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—New syrup, at 6½c per lb. in wood; 70c per tin; sugar, 9c to 10c per lb.

HONEY-White clover, 10c to 10 cper th., section; tins, 9c; buckwheat, 2c less.

BUTTER—Choice creamery, 20c to 20½c; seconds, 19c; winter butter, 19c to 19½c; western dairy, 10c to 16½c; rolls, 16c.

EGGS—Selected cold storage, 22c; Montreal limed, 17c to 18c per doz-en; best selected candled, 22c to 24c.

CHEESE—Ontario, Septembers, 94c to 94c; Octobers, 94c to 94c; Eastern counties, 94c to 94c; Quebec, 9c to 94c.

POULTRY—Turkeys, 7½c to 8½c; ducks, 6½c; old fowls, 4½c to 5c per Ib. for dry, 7c to 8c; geese, 5c to 6c, chickens, 5c to 6ċc; old fowls, 4½c to 5c per ib. for dry picked birds; scalded stock from 1c to 2c less.

LIVE STOCK—There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle 20 calves and 400 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abat-

the country court-room, where I witnessed an amusing scene. The inartice, a big, pompous official, with a voice like a trombone, took it upon himself to examine a witness, a little, withered old man, whose face was as red and wrinkled as a hering.

"What is your name?" asked the justice.

"Why, squire," said the astonished witness, "you know my name as well as I know yours."

"Never mind what I know or what I don't know," was the caution given, with magisterial siverity. "I ask the question in my official capacity, and you are bound to answer it."

With a contemptious snort the

EUROPEAN MARKETS. EUROPEAN MARKETS. — London—On passage, wheat, sellers at an advance; maize rather firmer; country wheat markets, firm.

Liverpool—Spot wheat and maize firm; futures, wheat firm; March, 6s 24d; May, 6s 34d; maize inactive; Jah., 5s 54d; March, 5s 54d; May, 5s 54d; May,

5s 54d.

Paris—Wheat, firm; Pec., 22.50;
March and June, 23.15; flour, firm;
Pec., 27.85; March and June, 29.20;
country markets, dull.

BRITISH CATTLE.-Fdinburgh BRITISH ČATTLE.—Edinburgh, Nov. 25. — Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says:—The supplies of fat cattle on offer this week have been exceedingly large and the quality throughout quite the best of the season. The best class of fat bullocks have met a good trade at purices almost un to those of the vertices almost un to those of the vertices almost un to those of the vertices. prices almost up to those of the pre-ceding week, while secondary cattle have been rather dearer. A large number of fat cows have not made number of fat cows have not made so much money. There have also been very large numbers of fat sheep on offer, and the trade has been slow at prices about equal to last week, any change being in buyers' favor, except for nicely weighted ewes which, being forward in very short numbers, made more money. A large and good show of fat A large and good show of fat ney. A large and good show of the calves continue to make good prices, calves continue to make good prices, and pigs are still making a remarkably good trade. In the store markets there have been much smaller supplies of cattle and sheep offered, as is usual the week intervening between "Hallow Fair" and Big Wednesday, there has not been so much demand, buyers preferring to wait till next week. Sheep have met a fair trade at about late rates, but only the better class of conditioned store cattle have got sold at anystore cattle have got sold at any-thing like fair prices. A good show of milch cows have met a much dear er trade at an advance of fully £1 a head over the previous week's

Quotations — Top prices of best cattle per live cwt., from 38s 6d to 40s 6d current from 36s to 38s; mutton from 7d to 74d per 1b.

mutton from 7d to 7dd per lb.

London, Nov. 25.—Peast supply
compared with Monday last, showed
decrease of 360, but included rather
larger number of best quality, which
met steady trade both in tone and
value. Seconds and middling descriptions slow of sale, and shade
easier in price. Slow trade for
butchering cows and bulls, but last
week's rates fully upheld. Arrivals week's rates fully upheld. Arrivals -48 Scotch, 232 Irish, 77 Norfolk. -48 Scotch, 232 Irish, 77 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 1,170 midland, home and western counties, 160 Devon. Increase of 930 in number penned in sheep market, consisting chiefly of Downs and half-breds, with 1,100 Irish. For both wedders and ewes trade opened and continued dull, even at reduction of 2d per 8 lbs. Eens's, 2s 4d to 4s ,10d; sheep, 3s 2d to 5s 6d per 8 fbs. Total supply: Beasts, 1,580; sheep, 6,739; calves, 10c.

nued dull, even at reduction of 2d per 8 lbs. Eens's, 2s 4d to 4s ,10d; sheep, 3s 2d to 5s 6d per 8 lbs. Total supply: Beasts, 1,580; sheep, 6,739; calves, 10c.

Newcastle, Nov. 25.— Yesterday's supply: Cattle, 2,270; sheep, 5,896; calves, 50; pigs, 1,139. Similar supply for tattle as last week with a shade firmer trade, prices favoring seller. Prime heifers, 7s '0d to 8s; steers, 7s 6d to 7s '9d; search class, 7s 3d to 7s 6d; coarse and inferior, 6s to 6s 6d; pork, 6s to 10s, mutton, 5d to 8d; veal, 6d to 8½d.

Salford, Nov. 27.—At market yesterday; Cattle, 3,147; trade very slow and depressed. Sheep, 6,075; choice light weights in fair demand, but others dull. Calves, 116; better trade. Quotations — Cattle, 4½d to 6½d; sheep, 6d to 7½d; calves, 5d to

BUTTED. Metallo designed from the testamentary executors and administrators to grant aid to the children and grand-children of the testamentary executors and administrators to grant aid to the children and grand-children of the testamentary.

Montreal, 5 December, 1901.

L. VILLENEUVE:

BUTTER.—Manchester, Nov. 27.—
A better feeling prevailed for foreign butter yesterday, although the
demand could not be called brisk.
Prices obtained compared unfavorably with f.o.b. quotations. Small
arrivals or Irish creamery quickly
picked up. Quotations —Firnst Danish and Swedish, 112s to 112s: finest
Frinnish, 112s to 114s; finest
Frish creamery, 112s to 114s; finest
Frish creamery, 112s to 116s.
Cork, Nov. 26.—Firsts, 95s; seconds, 86s; thirds, 81s; superfine,
99s; fine mild, 90s; choicest boxes,
105s; choice, 92s; mild, 30s; in
market, 155; fresh A, 103s to 102s.

195s: fine mild, 90s; choicest boxes, 105s; choice, 92s; mild, 32s; in market, 155; fresh A., 103s to 102s; B, 91s to 89s.
Limerick, Nov. 27.—Choicest pure Trish centrifugal creamery butter was officially qqoted by the Price Committee at Limerick yesterday at 111s to 115s to dairies.

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* W. G. KENNEDY

...Dentist... No. 758 PALACE STREET.

Tel., Main 830. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

#### Be Sure to Order ROWAN'S

## Pure Gold Tomato

"It's Like Mother's." NATURAL COLOR,

NATURAL THICKNESS, NATURAL PLAVOR

Tomatoes and Crushed Spices only. TRY IT.

#### Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight Dollars and a Bonus of Two Dollars per share on the Capital 'Stock of this Institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city on and after THURSDAY, THE 2nd DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st Lecember

from the 15th to the 31st December next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
A. P. LESPERANCE. Manager. Montreal, 30th Nov., 1901.

#### FRANK J. GURRAN,

BA, BCL. ... A DVOCATE ...

Savings Bank Chambers, 180 St. James Street, Montreal.

#### PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned, Leonidas Villeneuve, lumber merchant, of the town of St. Louis, in the district of Montreal; Pierre Terrault, notary, of the city of Montreal, and Hillaire Corbeil, grocer, of the said town of St. Louis, in their capacity of tostamentary executors and administrators, appointed by the late Honorable Joseph Octave Villeneuve, in his lifetime Senator of Canada, for the execution of his testament done at Montreal, before me, Joseph P. Landry, notary, on the 16th October, 1900, give notice that they will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quetec, at its next session, for the passing of a law for the following purposes:

1. To define the powers of the testamentary executors and administrators appointed under the said testament, especially to declare that they will have the powers given to followings by the sixth of the following sixth of the following purposes. The undersigned, Leonidas Ville-

they will have the powers given to fiduciaries by the civil code of this

province.
2. The replacing of the testament-

2. The replacing of the testament-ary executors and administrators, and their renumeration.
3. To prolong the term during which the succession may continue the partnership which has existed between the said Joseph Octave Villeneuve and Leonidas Villeneuve; such term shall not exceed fixe

P. TERRAULT. H. CORBEIL.

## GO TO SADLIER'S

Handsomely bound Prayer Books Neatly mounted Prayer Beads, Cracifixes in Metal, Pearl, Ivory, etc. Religious Pictures, small and large, Medals in Gold and Silver.

STATUARY IN METAL, FOR THE POCKET: BLESSED VIRGIN ..... 5e, 10c, 15c each Larger Size, 35 cents.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., .....1669..... NOTRE DAME STREET.

SYMINGTON'S

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LAWRENCE RILEY.

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United Iri

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE TRUE WITHESS P. & P. CO., Limited

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#### EPISCOPAL APPROBATION

If the Emplish-speaking Catholice of Montreal and of this Province consulted then derrote, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who accounts this excellent the true of the country.

SATURDAY ...... DECEMBER 14, 1901.

WITHOUT A PLAN .- "How many

men in old age realize that their great mistake was made when they sailed forth on the sea of life with This question forms central point of an article that we find in one of our Catholic contemporaries. It seems to us there is a great deal of time, space, words squandered weekly similar subjects. We thoroughly understand that the writer of the ar ticle from which we take this extract may have been short of subject matter and felt the necessity of dashing off something or other that would have the semblance of dom. Did any one ever know of a human being setting sail on the sea of life with a fixed plan before him? He would be a wonderful youth who could commence that voyage possessed of a complete chart and conversant w'th every current and wind that he would be likely to encounter on the way. A man, that is to say a young man beginning life, may select a trade or a profession, or any other avocation; but he is no more able to map out his own future than the one who has made such choice. The selection is merely the choosing of the vessel in which he purposes sailing; but he can never foresee the accidents, the storms, the reverses, the icebergs and shoals that are ahead of him. There is but one chart, one plan, that can be considered as available and general, and the Church of God furnishes that one in the form of true religious education.

A POOR MAN'S CLUB.-District Attorney Philbin thinks that he has a good and practical idea in connec tion with Sunday entertainment for the laboring classes. He would have a number of small club rooms equipped with books, daily papers, indoor amusements and facilities, un der due supervision, for the poor man to have his glass of ale on Sunday. He believes that workingmen would be glad to meet in these clubs and talk over matters of daily Interest, free from the temptations of saloons. A very plausible the ory; but of what practical benefit? The workingman might possibly be drawn on Sunday to the club, ing that he ran less risk there than in the saloon, and was equally able to get his glass of ale and meet his cronies. But he would also be away from his home from the Church; and the danger of winding up his day in the saloon not be les ened by the fact that he had spent the greater part of it in the club. The intention of the District Attorney may be very good, but we fear that he takes the string by the wrong end.

SCHOOL BOARD TROUBLE .- We glean from various old country reespecially from the remarks of Monsignor Harnett at the Nottingham School Board, that one of the great difficulties in connec tion with the Board Schools in England is that there is no attempt to teach even the central dogmas Christianity. In order to avoid quarrels and disputes on the subject of religion the teachers are not required to declare any special belief in any doctrine. The moral drawn by the Rev. Monsignor is to the effect that of the people want definite and strong Christianity they set see that the denominational hools are maintained and have fair play. In a word, it is the same story over and over again; the pub-lic school, the state school, or what-ever else you may chose to call the undenominational school, is purely and simply a godless school. It is against this dread danger that the Church struggles in every land and that Catholics seek to protect their children at any cost.

IN FAR NEW ZEALAND.—According to the New Zealand "Tab-

Notes of the Week. sy going on in that country between the Catholic laity and the Protestant section of the population. To judge from the advice given to Catholics to cease quietly allowing themselves "to be made punching-bags for their assailants," it would appear that the more boisterous ent amongst non-Catholics is imated with a very undesirable antagonism towards their Catholic fellow-citizens. The following paragraph would indicate the spirit that reigns :-

"Happily, the great mass of our non-Catholic fellow-colonists not fact-proof iron-clads-these a small, if noisy, minority; and the chief use of controversy with them is (1) to furnish our Catholic laity (and especially those most exposed to annoyance in shops, factories, public employments, etc.) with ready answer to assailants; (2) to appeal to that great body of Catholics whose minds are fair and open to conviction, and (3) to discourage attack by letting those who are willing to wound understand that they will be held responsible before the public for their words."

DR. SPAHN'S CHAIR.-The appointment, by the German Emperor, of Dr. Spahn to the Chair of History at Strasburg University, again creating a noise in that land of anti-Catholic prejudices. Dr Spahn is a Catholic. Dr. Mommsen's protest is based on the theory that such an appointment is an infringe ment of the principle that in the universities there should be shackled liberty of teaching. He considers that a Catholic professor cannot honestly utter what he finds history, but must only teach that which agrees with Catholic dogma. Professor Hertling, of Munich points out that this is a mere assumption; and he suggests that German Catholics may claim to have their views on history set before Catholic students in the universities just as do Protestants. It is this claim that the Kaiser recognized in appointing Dr. Spahn. It is won derful how Protestant educational ists be it in Germany, or Ireland, or elsewhere-seem to consider that the Catholic student must accept their views, while it would be preposterous to imagine the reverse that is to say, Catholic teachings being set before the Protestant stu-

LIPTON'S SHAMROCK. - Sir Thomas Lipton has evidently more characteristic of the reco he is not only a thorough sportsman, but also the possessor keen Irish wit. In responding to the toast of his health at the banquet tendered him in London on his return from America, he very appropriately and humorously said : they were all aware, there was no Shamrock perfect with less than three leaves, and Shamrock III. ought therefore to meet with better luck than Shamrock I., or Sham-rock II." One thing, at all events, is certain that Lipton's pluck deserves success, and we really believe that America would not be sorry were he to carry off the cap with Shamrock III.

JUSTIN McCARTHY.-The veteran Nationalist, author and Parlia mentarian, Mr. Justin McCarthy, has just reached his seventy-first birthday. Although he has abandoned forever the political arena, yet he is ever active as a writer, and he still wields a most powerful, effective and ever patriotic pen. Commenting upon his seventy-first anniversary, a contemporary remarks that "he has written as many miles of manuscript as any living map."
What a retrospect is suggested by
the following! "It must seem an
age to Mr. McCarthy since he caught
his first glimpse of London. The his first gimpse of London. The Crystal Palace was in Hyde Park then, and the Duke of Wellington was walking down Whitehall in his blue coat and white duck trousers.

ical, historical, and otherw resting and instructive books of he age. He not only saw all these reat characters in their prime, but great characters in their prime, but has followed hundreds of others to and vigorous, full of life and hope fulness; to record the advent of a new century and a new order of men. May he live, in health and strength, mental and physical, enjoy many another birthday anni-versary, is our fondest wish.

NOT QUITE ANGELS .- A very difying incident is recorded of conduct of three young men during the recent heavy fogs in London. It was a gentle service that they ren-dered to some of the Sisters of Nazareth House, The story is thus recorded :-

"The collecting van was trying to make its way home after being out with two of the Sisters all day collecting food for the poor in the city and West End. When they arrived at Piccadilly the fog was so thick that the poor old man who was driving got nervous, and one of the Sisters was obliged to lead the van. After going some way three young gentle men came forward and begged her to get into the van, and offered to end the horse, which they did in turns, watching at the same time that no harm came to the Sisters from the vehicles behind, and walked all the way till they saw them safe at Nazareth House door. They waited to be thanked, but raised their hats and in a second were lost in the fog.

"Perhaps they were angels," suggested somebody who had begun to believe that the age of human chiv-alry was dead. "Yes," said the Sister, "I might have said the same, but one of them was smoking a

UNHAPPY POLAND.-According to the "Cologne Gazette" and the "Magdeburgische Zeitung" more drastic measures are to be taken against the Poles, on account of the spirit of unrest which seems to prevail in Poland. It looks as if a new rebellion was about to commence. Not unlike that of Ireland has been the career of Poland. Drastic measures to repress a spirit of unrest, sounds very like coercion to check free expression of sentiments and to gag all appeals for political justice. Poland seems to have ever been peculiarly friendless while awakening the sympathies of all liberty-loving people. Is it any wonder that a spirit of unrest should pervade a race that is galling under a yoke that might alone presses down upon its neck? And because o that unrest, the Poles are to be punished. It is not unlike chaining man to a prison wall and whipping him because he frets. ever, Poland is weak, and the future presents very slight prospect of any great amelioration in her

HEROIC SISTERHOODS. - Protestant testimony is not lacking when the heroism and self-sacrifice of Catholic Sisterhoods are n tioned. No matter how men may differ from our Church, no matter how opposed they may be to the teachings of Catholicity, they invariably give credit to our nuns for all the noble deeds that they perform, for the lives of purity and devotion that they lead. In time of war, when the nation's flag is danger, the brave, the patriotic, the heroic, volunteer their services in delence of their country; equally he roic, the volunteering of nuns in the time of plague or pestilence. At a meeting of the Prison Reform League of Boston, an organization that aims at making prisons lead to prevention and a decrease of crime Rev. Dr. Frisby, of the Ritualise Church of the Advent, made use of these remarkable words :-

"Our prisons are a failure; they breed crime, and our reforma-fories also breed crime, for while some few are won to better things, the greater number peturn to their old, evil life. Then our prisons need some new influence, some new power that will reform character and give a new motive for life, and religion alone can do this. This is no dram. The thing is being done at the House of the Good Shepherd, where all classes, from way ward girls to hardened women who

ward girls to hardened wemen who have been the despair of the courts live under the care of Sisters, and are humanized and Christianized."

We have the commencement of a smallpox scare in this section of the Dominion, and we know, from passexperience, that whenever such dan

offering to shut themselves up in the pest-house with the sick, and nurse them through the disease. The same thing was done some years age in Lowell, when the nuns remained secluded with the stricken until the last sign of the disease had passed away. There is, especially in the eyes of the outside world, something wonderfully hereic in this free sacriwonderfully heroic in this free sacrifice on the part of the members of our sisterhoods; but the world does not know that this is only one manifestation of the real and important sacrifice made on the day that a Sister became a member of a religious community. On that she made the great sacrifice of her life, which meant any or every Work of mercy that might be placed in her path by the will of Truly beautiful are the lives of those women who give up all for the ser vice of God and the happiness of their fellow-beings.

THE NEXT EDUCATION BILL. The next session of the British l'arliament will be opened by the King, in person, on the 12th January 1902. It will certainly be one of the most important, and may epoch-making sessions that this generation has witnessed. The war question alone would suffice to the very best skill and statescraft of the Government. Apart from that all-important subject, there questions of domestic policy that will test the ministry to the treme. To say nothing of the Home Rule question and Ireland's various claims to just recognition, there is the matter of public elementary education.

It has been rumored, in a semi official manner, that the Government will propose a bill to be introduced during the coming session to pay the whole cost of the secular education given in all voluntary schools the managers to provide the buildings and to keep them in repair. If were done the measure would prove highly acceptable and benefitial to the Catholic element. cidedly such a bill would sair up the opposition and create an outcry on the part of certain secularist sec tions. It would then be for the ministry to prove its own strength and its earnestness by paying no heed to such opposition. With the majority that the Government commands this would seem a very easy course to follow; but is the Government so constituted as to resist any like appeals? In many instances Cabinet has given evidence of a great lack of backbone, and the general opinion is that were it not for its immense majority in the House, it would be unable to cope with even the smallest of its difficulties. It is often asked "what do the

Catholics really want?" ask is very simple and very little They ask nothing from the public purse for teaching their children their religion, but they insist that the public purse should pay for the purely secular education their schools, and that Catholic parents should be relieved of the burthen of paving rates of Board Schools whilst contributing largely, at the time, towards meeting the annual deficit incurred by most of their Catholic voluntary schools, through no fault of the managers, who have to satisfy the increasing demands of the Educational Department.

We take this definition of the situation and of the demands of the Catholic body in England from one of the most reliable of sources. Any way, it amounts to about the same thing as the Catholic demands in regard to separate schools either in the United States or in certain provinces of Canada. We can readily imagine the fever heat to which agitation would be worked up, were the situations reversed, and the Protestant parents were required to in purely Catholic institutions, on else bear the double burthen of sup porting two systems. It is passing strange that clear-headed men can-not see things in their real light.

RETREAT AT THE PALACE. Since Sunday evening last Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, and all the priests of his household. have been on retreat. The priss Rev. Father Lemieux, vicinital of the Redemptoriets, fotreat closes this evening. If the week only persons whose ness was of a most urgent in

A BARBARIC CUSTOM,-In

duel habit which Germany seems to keep up, despite all the frowning down that it receives from outside, we find a trace of a Darbarism that on the eve of his marriage, foolish-ly struck a brother officer, he was called upon to fight a duel, the result of which proved fatal to him. At his burial Superintendent Gem-mel delivered an address, in which he entered a protest against what he called "the spirit of slavery which cannot and will not emancip ate itself from the degrading bonds of prejudice and erroneous views of been impressed in the same sense for be threatened with severest measures, the other day, two young officers who wanted to fight a duel, and by his interference prevented the young hot heads from perpetrating a crime. After all, duelling seem to be the most unreasonable of all manners of settling a difference. You can never convince a man by calling him out to be shot; no more can the killing of a man prove that you are justified or that he was in the wrong. It is to be hoped that a more Christian spirit will eventually efface this uncivilized practice.

CANCER CURE.-Dr. John man, professor at the Hahnemann College, Chicago, claims to have discovered a successful treatment fo cancer. According to his own statement, "we are at the beginning of an era when cancer will have terrors. In the last year and a half I have treated over fifty cases of cancer, including many forms of the disease, and have failed to find a single one which did not yield read ily. I believe the disease can, in future, be broken down quickly and surely, even when treatment does not begin before the disease is well advanced." This certainly is claim ing a great deal. We have no doubt whatsoever of Dr. Gilman's serious ness, nor do we say that he is over sanguine, but we certainly would prefer to await the verdict of future, when his system shall have been fully and duly tested, before accepting the pleasant and encour aging information that his declaration contains. Possibly cancer can be cured; if this learned phys; cian succeeds in discovering a treatment that will efface the terrors inspired by that dread disease, he will have a right to be ranked with the great benefactors of the human race.

THE FIRST SIGN.-The Munici pal Council of Paris on Monday dissussed the question of the applications for authorization made by certain congregations. The Council negatived by forty-four votes to thirty-three an order of the day in favor of the refusal of the required uthorization, and adopted by thirty-nine votes to thirty-three an order of the day declaring the Assocrations Bill to be bad and anti-Republican, and giving its opinion on freedom of association.

PROMIBITS CHURCH FAIRS. Sometime ago Archbishop Bruchesi sounded the death knell of bazaars in Montreal. Now Maine Catholics are agitated by a decree of Bishop O'Connell of the Portland diocese His Lordship says there must be no more church fairs of any sort because of the drain they have proved on poor families; furthermore, thave brought a train of evils flotteries, excessive dancing, etc.

#### GALWAY CITY BLECTION.

We publish below a report of the recent Galway election, taken from one of our Irish exchanges, received this week, to point out how bitter and sensational were the reports which were published in the daily press of Montreal the day after the election was held. Our exchange

lat the famous anonymous deputs ion to the Agricultural Board of ce grossly misled him as to the condition of affairs in Galway. The result of the poll has been ared as follows :--Nationalist majority. 774 FORMER ELECTIONS. Morris (C) ...... 882 Leamy (N) ...... 765 Majority ..... 117 1895 Pinkerton (N) ... ... 596 Leamy (P) ... 465 Morris (C) .... 395 Nationalist majority., 131 1892. Pinkerton (N) ... ... Lynch (P) ... Nationalist majority. 51 1886. Pinkerton (N) unopposed.

At twenty-five minutes to eleven clock the High Sheriff declared the esult of the Galway election as

Majority ..... 775

ner in which the election had been conducted. He was glad to be able to say that no friction had occurred between either side during the entire election. Exaggerated reports of the situation in the town had been put about, but there was really no foundation for them. He might say that the same feeling existed among the opponents on either side as had existed between the candidates and agents. Mr. Horacy Plunkett, the defeated candidate had acted honorably of the side of the side of the same feeling existed among the opponents on either side as had existed between the candidates and agents. Mr. Horacy Plunkett, the defeated candidate had acted honorably of the side of th Funkett, the defeated candidate had acted honorably and straight forwardly during the election, and he was sure Mr. Plunkett would take his defeat as they (the Nationalists) took their victory.

Mr. Horace Piunkett, in seconding the vote of thanks, admitted that there had been some exaggeration in the description of the scenes in Galway during the present week. He admitted that while he was satisfied some days ago that he was wholly unable to compete with the forces which were put in the field against him, the magnitude of the victory, on which he congratulated his opponents, came to him as a surpaise. He could only hope they would use their victory as well as he should to his utmost to secure that so far as he and his friends were concerned no public interest should suffer by any action that they had thought well to take or that they might think well of to take in regard to the public objects they were pursuing. He must by for himself and his friends that, although they found themselves in strong opposition upon certain questions of policy to those who had defeated them, they were acting in what they considered to be the highest interests of the country. He was just as convinced now as when he came to Galway that it was absolutely essential to find some way of reconciling the industrial progress of the country with the political aspirations which various parties in Ireland hold. He need only, in conclusion, ask those with whom he had been in conflict to try and forget have had them them had been in conflict to try and forget have had them them had been in conflict to try and forget have had them them had been in conflict to try and forget have had them them had been in conflict to try and forget have had them them had been in conflict to try and forget have had them them had been in conflict to try and forget have had the med only in conclusion, ask those with whom he had been in conflict to try and forget have had the med only in conclusion, ask those with whom he had been in conflict to try and forget have had them them had been in conflict to try and forget have had them them had been in conflict to try and forget have had them them had been in conflict to try and forget have had them them had been tions which various parties in Ireland hold. He need only, in conclusion, ask those with whom he had been in conflict to try and forget any hard things which might have been said on his side or their own. Let them all profit by what they had learned, and let them try to hasten the day when they should be working together in the cause of National progress. They must admit that there would always be differences between Irishmen, but he looked forward to a time when these differences would be fewer in number, and less acute than they were to-day. He should be nownider how far he should have to consider how far he should be nowned in cocupying the position which he now hold—which he admitted to be semewhat anomalous—if he could not in the near future find some means of fulfilling one of the conditions of that position which he had tried unsuccessfully to fulfil with the help of the citizens of Galway. He wished Galway good-bye now. He should probably not appear again in that constituency as a Parliamentary candidate, but he hoped he might have opportunities of taking an interest in the affairs of the citizens of Galway if such an epportunity occurred in the future.

#### FOR FINE FURS.

Just bear in mind that there is no rm in Montreal who dan sell you such fine garments so reasonably as e can. Every skin we put into a arment matches every other skin, as seams are taped, the lining of the best quality, and the workman-

ing circums and co-oper land's Hom required th accept their the duty. O last week a zens was he cal branch Les que. The as to furni aid to the Ireland. The meeting state organize thoroughly Mr. J. E. R evening the and the for President, M president, M tary, Mr. J er, John O'l J. Kavanag J. Kavanag organizing members, wi convener. The the meeting mey was suit sending of a hundred pou mond for us Needless perfect harm ject for whigh

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at St. Patric evening last solemn profes confraternity large an asse proclaiming of promise of for the Most Redeemer for the Most Redeemer, plighted word a spectacle ti-ing. After the pers of the H-tion was give Grath, and the ceremony of re-profession of had satisfactor term of pre-quinlivan officier, with his re-choir, enhance occasion, while occasion, while heard yielding ers of Rev. I seemed to be melody one thears amidst to old Ireland.

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Y, December, 14, 1904

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n (N) unopposed r-five minutes to eleven High Sheriff declared the ee Galway election as y ..... 775

was received in the prolonged cheering. The then declared Colones tember for Galway. Murphy, Col. Lynch's absence of the memay, proposed a vote of each stein for the manthe election had been de was glad to be able no friction had occurrently the manthe election had been declared to be able to friction had occurrently the manthematical temperature. n. Exaggerated to had in the town had ut, but there was realut, but there was real-lation for them. He at the same feeling ex-the opponents on either xisted between the can-agents. Mr. Horace e defeated candidate, onorably and straight-ring the election, and Mr. Plunkett would tt as they (the Nation-heir victory.

Plunkett, in seconding thanks, admitted that a some exaggeration in a of the scenes in Galhe present week. He while he was satiss ago that he was to compete with the were put in the field the magnitude of the hie congratulated came to him as a came to him as a could only hope they r victory as well as could only hope they ir victory as well as to bear his defeat. He utmost to secure that and his friends were ublic interest should action that they had to take or that they bell of to take in reblic objects they were must by for himself that, although they es in strong opposithat, although they es in strong opposiain questions of polo had defeated them,
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#### UNITED IRISH LEAGUE IN MONTREAL.

As ome of the results of the recent visit to Montreal of the leader and members of the Irish Parliamentary Party, a branch of the United Irish League, has under what promise to be most encouraging circumstances, been formed in this city. Whenever practical aid and co-operation in regard to Ireland's Home Rule cause have been required the Irishmen of Montreal have always been found ready to accept their share of the work and the duty. On Thursday evening of As ome of the results of the recent visit to Montreal of the leader and members of the Irish Parliamentary Party, a branch of the United Irish League, has under what promise to be most encouraging circumstances, been formed in this city. Whenever practical aid and co-operation in regard to Irishand's Home Rule cause have been required the Irishmen of Montreal have always been found ready to accept their share of the work and the duty. On 'Thursday evening of last week a meeting of Irish citzens was held in St. Patrick's Hall, for the purpose of organizing a local branch of the United Irish League. The aim of the association is to furnish moral and material aid to the national movement in the listory of the past cannot find the party that can grind to powded and determined anticomy by the avowed and determined antic les que. The aim of the association is to furnish moral and material aid to the national movement in reland. The published report of the meeting states that the 'proposal to organize along these lines was thoroughly discussed at the time of Mr. J. E. Redmond's visit, and last evening the final steps were taken and the following officers elected: President, Mr. M. Fitzgibbon: vice-tresident, Mr. M.

thoroughly discussed at the time of Mr. J. E. Redmond's visit, and last evening the final steps were taken and the following officers elected: President, Mr. M. Fitzgibbon, vice-president, Mr. C. Coughlan; secretary, Mr. John M. Guerin; treasurier, John O'Leary. An executive committee was also elected with 'Henry J. Kavanagh as chairman, and an organizing committee of twelve members, with Mr. H. MrMorrow as convener. The immediate result of the meeting was that sufficient momey was subscribed to allow of the sending of a first remittance of one hundred pounds sterling to Mr. Redmond for use in his campaign."

Needless to say that we are inperfect harmony with the grand object for which the organization has been established, and that we congratulate its members most heartily upon the reported success of their very initial step. It is this manner of practical action that best serves to maintain that union of forces so happily secured in past years and to crush out all the petty divisions that are nothing more or less than a species of national suicide for the Irish race. No matter how talented or how successful an Irish leader may be he is certain to meet with both criticism and opposition from quarters where harmony and co-operation should be the orders of the hour. But when he and his immediate followers can be assured of the active support of the most enthusiastic and influential of our people in every great centre,

#### LOCAL NOTES.

HOLY NAME SOCIETY.—Truly a most interesting and edifying ceremony was that which was witnessed at St. Patrick's Church on Sunday evening last when upwards of one hundred and forty men made their solemn profession as brothers of the The clection of officers for the entremediate of the solemn profession as brothers of the The clection of officers for the entremediate of the solemn profession as brothers of the hundred and forty men made their solemn profession as brothers of the confraternity of the Holy Name. So large an assemblage of men publicly proclaiming on bended knee their promise of respect and veneration for the Most Sacred Name of the Redeemer, and proffering their plighted word of fealty to Him was a spectacle that was surely inspiring. After the recitation of the Vespers of the Holy Name, the instruction was given by Rev. Father McGrath, and then followed the double ceremony of reception of novices and profession of those members who had satisfactority completed their term of probation. Rev. Father Quinlivan officiated, and Prof. Fowler, with his numerous and efficient choir, enhanced the solemnity of the sweet strains of the violin were heard yielding from the skilled fingers of Rev. M. Callaghan what seemed to be the spirit of religious.

Costigan and Mr. Wm. P. Doyle were vice-chairmen.

The meeting having been duly opened and a new member admitted. Mr. John P. Gunning, recording-secretary, presented and read the annual report of the Committee of Management, which proved a most interesting one. The report detailed the workings of the society for the years, dwelling upon the many undertakings held in the promotion of the good work, and the success which had attended them. 31 meetings were held, the average attendance being 60 members. The society lost two of its ablest members by the death of the late James Meek and J. Breslan, and also paid out three other benefit claims on death of wives of members. The society had also increased in membership, but not to the extent desired. Special efforts had been made to spread the usefulness of the society and to enlist the young men of the parish, and the fruits of these efforts were beginning to show themselves.

The report of the treasurer. Mr. Jas. H. Kelly, was also read, and the finances shown to be in a sound condition. The society had in bank, to the credit of the Benefit fund, \$2,800. There was also; a large surplus in the Gontingent fund.

sweet strains of the violin were heard yielding from the skilled fingers of Rev. M. Callaghan what seemed to be the spirit of religious melody one fancies he sometimes hears amidst the monastic ruins of old Ireland.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B.—The annual meeting of the St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society was held at St. Patrick's Hall, Tuesday evening last. The attendance of members was very large, and the meeting was doubly interesting from the fact of the presence of a distinguished visitor in the person of the Rev. A. E. Burke, of P. E. I., Grand Deputy of the C.M.B.A. of Canada. The Rev. Father McGrath, Rev. President, presided, and Mr. J. J. Costigan and Mr. Wm. P. Doyle were vice-chairmen.

The meeting having been duly opened and a new member admitted, Mr. John P. Gunning, recording-secretary, presented and read the annual report of the Committee of Management, which proved a most interesting one. The report detailed the workings of the society for the

was applauded most enthusiastically.

The Rev. Father McGrath, in a few happy remarks, thanked Father Burke for his address. Mr. J. J. Costigan also spoke. Mr. John I. McCafrey presided at the piano. and Messrs. W. F. Costigan, J. Blanchfield, J. Callahan and others. contributed songs.

A meeting of the Committee of Management was held subsequently, when the various sub-committees were appointed, as also a special committee of 15 members to act as ushers in St. Patrick's Church on Christmas eve.

BRANCH NO. 26.—This week also witnessed the annual meeting of the well known and prosperous Branch, No. 26, of the C.M.B.A. of Canada. The attendance of members was a second one and the utmost enthusism prevailed. President Frank J. Curran, B.C.L., occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting, he relewed the progress which had been made in the facreuse of membership. He dwelt at length upon the smedical effects of the various so

cials and euchre parties which had been held during the last winter season and expressed the earnest wish that the members would continue to manifest the same spirit of enthusiasm in the future, in order to uphold the reputation of the Branch. The election of officers resulted as follows: Spiritual adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; medical advisers, Dr. H. J. Harrison, Dr. E. J. O'Comor, Dr. H. H. Merrill; chancellor, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; president, Bro. Fred. J. Sears; first vice-president, Bro. P. J. Darcey; second vice-president, Bro. A. J. Hales Sandere; recording secretary, Bro. J. J. Costigan; assistant secretary, Bro. R. J. M. Dolan; financial secretary, Bro. Robt. Warren; treasurer, Bro. J. H. Feleley, Jr., marshal, Bro. Jas. Milloy; guard, Bro. H. Fitzgerald; trustees, Bros. Thos. Harding, W. J. Wall, P. Reynolds, John Hoolahan and Jas. McDonagh.

Short addresses were made by the elected officers.

New Year will excel all others. The sale of tickets has been excellent. Those desirous of assisting at the affair should secure tickets without delay, as they are limited. They are to be had only from the Committee of Management.

WESTMOUNT.—The new parish of St. Leon, Westmount, was the scene of one of the most successful banquets of this season. His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi and a large number of priests assisted at the function, while the attendance of the laity surpassed all the expectations of the committee in charge of the affair, which was as follows: Mrs. Dr. P. N. A. Desroslers, president. surpassed all the expectations of the committee in charge of the af-fair, which was as follows: Mrs. Pr. P. N. A. Desrosiers, president; Mrs. B. McNally, vice-president; Mrs. Bramley, secretary, and Mrs. Chas. Ledoux, treasurer.

DINED WITH ARCHBISHOP.—
The Immaculate Conception is the patronal feast of Laval University. Each of our Catholic institutions commemorates, in one way or another, the feast day of its patron saint, or of the one under whose special protection it is placed. On the present occasion His Grace the Archbishop invited the governors and professors of the university to dine with him at the Archiepiscopal Palace. The gathering was a representative one, indeed, and the occasion must have been a real flow of soul as well as feast of reason. We can readily understand the keen enjoyment when so many congenial DINED WITH ARCHBISHOP. enjoyment when so many congenial and highly educated minds meet to hold familiar intercourse around the festive board. The idea of His Grace is in harmony with all his fine conceptions regarding the encouragement and development of our educational institutions.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

MICHAEL FERON.—One more of MICHAEL FERON.—One more of the old and respected residents has gone to join the vast number of our city's former and pioneer inhabitants. In the death of the late Mr. Michael Feron, which sad event took place last Tuesday at his residence on St. Antoine street, Montreal, loses a good citizen and a man whose kindly nature and patriotic heart rendered him beloved of all who came in contact with him and gone to join the vast number of our city's former and pioneer inhabitants. In the death of the late Mr. Michael Feron, which sad event took place last Tuesday at his residence on St. Antoine street, Montreal, loses a good citizen and a man whose kindly nature and patriotic heart rendered him beloved of all who came in contact with him, and St. Patrick's parish one of its most devoted members. Needless to inform our readers that for long years Mr. Feron had been one of the leading, as well as one of the oldest undertakers in Montreal. He was a truly Catholic gentleman, and one whose charitable impulses found many an occasion, especially in his line of hysiacs. dertakers in Montreal. He was a truly Catholic gentleman, and one whose charitable impulses found many an occasion, especially in his line of business, for practical illustration. If "to bury the dead" be one of the works of mercy prescribed by Holy Church, decidedly the late Mr. Feron, having had the opportunity so frequently, performed that sad service under circumstances that gratitude cannot forget and that charity has sanctified. There is more than one poor family that owes him a deep debt of gratefulness and the survivors of which should certainly offer sincere prayers for the repose of his sympathetic soul. For some years past Mr. Feron has been in failing health, and the business was carried on as of old under his own management, by his son, Frank J. But the lamented deceased was always a sociated in the minds of the older inhabitants with the establishment that he had founded. His advanced years and his long intercourse with the public were calculated to make him personally known to a large section of our population, and whosoever knew him had ever a good word to say and a kindly feeling to express in regard to him.

The funeral, which is being held to St. Patrick's Church, as we go to press, is one of the largest witnessed in this city for many years. Citizens prominent in all ranks of life assisted in large numbers at the last sad rites.—R.I.P.

MRS. M. J. McANDREW.—It is also our paintul duty to chronicle the death of another valued and faithful member of St. Fatrick's parish in the person of Mrs. M. J. McAndrew, wife of our esteemed fellow-countryman, Mr. M. J. McAndrew, which occured this weak. Peccased had been a worshipper at St. Patrick's for more than a quarter of a century, and the aunouncement of her death, which was unexpected, was the cause of much acrow to a large circle of friends to whom she had endeared.

opportunity to her children to equip themselves for the battle of life. Luring her life she performed many works of charity in a most unostentatious manner and always manifested an earnest and practical interest in the good works of the parish with which she had been so loug associated. The funeral, which was held on Wednesday morning to St. Patrick's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was chanted, was attended by a large concourse of citizens.

CONDOLENCE—At the last regular meeting of St. Ann's Young Men's Society many references were made to the death of Mr. James P. Slattery, a promising and enthusiastic member of the organization. Resolutions of condolence expressing sympathy with the family of the deceased were adopted.

#### THE AMERICAN NATIONAL PARLIAMENT.

The Government Printing Office, -Washington, is gradually catching

up with the mass of hills dumped into it by the Fifty-seventh Congress in the first week of the session, and it is becoming possible to make something like an intelligent survey of the proposed legislation. There have been introduced into the Senate 1,104 bills; into the House, 4,355. In the first week of the Fifty-sixth Congress the count was : Senate, 1,050; House, 3,300.

Prominent among the measures proposed are a lot of bills intended

to extend and liberalize the Pension laws, increasing the varieties of beneficiaries and enlarging the ranks of present eligibles. Next to come bills to settle claims of the States on various accounts and to extend aid to them under various pleas and for various objects. Among these are bills to pay Indiana for her outlay for troops in the war of the Rebellion; to settle the mutual accounts between the United States and the State of Florida and South Carolina; to refer the claims of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan for national expenses during the Rebellion to the Court of Claims to pay the citizens of Oregon, Idaho and Washington who served with the United States troops in the war against the Nez Perces, and nock and Shoshone Indians \$1 per day, and to pension the heirs of those killed in such service; to imburse California, Oregon and Nevada for moneys expended in the suppression of the Rebellion, \$4 .-691,109; granting North Dakota 30,000 acres of land to aid in the naintenance of a school of forestry; granting Wyoming 50,000 acres to aid in the maintenance of the Wyoming State Soldiers' and Saliors' Home: directing the Quartermaster-General to investigate the claims of officers and soldiers of the Confeder-

so as to include within its workings the lines entering Canada or Mexico from the United States, giving the commission power to enforce its deorees.
Other important measures on the calendar are: To issue to individuals or corporations, upon their depositing United States bonds with the calendar are: To issue to individuals or corporation, upon their depositing United States bonds with the Treasury, currency notes in equal amounts, legal tender for all debts and redeemable in gold, sucfi issue not to exceed \$100,000,000; to establish parks at Valley Forge, Pa.; Perryville, Ky.; Atlanta, Ga., and Brandyville Battle Ground, Pa.; to provide a monumental national home in honor of dead colored soldiers and for aged and infirm colored people out of the moneys due colored soldiers and unclaimed in the Treasury; to increase immigration head tax to \$3; to establish a national soldiers' home at HotSprings, S.L.; to purchase the forest reserve of two million acres in the Appalachian Mountains in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, recommended by the National Forestry Association; to incorporate the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal Company and authorize it to build a canal from Pittsburg to Lake Erie, with branches from the Shenango River and from Niles to Warren, Ohio; to make the weekly tobacco of soldiers and sallors, "during the continuance of the present war" 1 2.3 ounces of smoking and 2 ounces of chewing; to pay Inborers and mechanics who have worked over eight hours a day on Government work for overtime, for the creation of a National Bureau of Criminal Identification; creating an arid land reclamation fund out of the proceeds of sales of public lands, to pay the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company 24, 420 damages to pier 44 East River, New York, by collision with the battleship Maine, when Capt.

amend the Interstate Con

lision w;th an excursion steamer; to provide a site and pedestal for a bronze statue of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Champ Glark of Missouri has inaugurated his popgun war against the tariff, by the introduction of bills to put binding twine, salt, agricultural implements, paper and wood pulp on the free list. Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts joins him with one to put hides on the free list. Mr. Davis of F;orida has introduced a bill imposing a duty of five cents a pound and 50 per cent. ad valorem upon the importation of sea island cotton.

Mr. McClellan of New York proposes that the Government shall pay inspectors of Customs at New York S1 a day extra for work performed by them beyond eight hours a day.

Senator Pritchard of North Caro-

months imprisonment for falsely wearing the badge or button.—New York Sun.

BOSTON'S IRISH MAYOR .- For

The following advertisement apon Wednesday last, and as we go to press the meeting in respon thereto is being held. The subject is one that affords our people a most timely lesson, and the report of this meeting and whatever subsequent action may be taken will constitute matter for editorial reference in our next issue. Meanwhile we ask our readers to carefully read this notice; it runs as follows :-

formed by them beyond eight hours a day.

Senator Pritchard of North Carolina has in view an ameligration of conditions in liquor districts, by amending the law so that no distillery, charged with a misuse of stamps or an excessive use of materials, shall be held liable for penalty tax until there has been a judgment for the Government in a jury trial.

Senator Description of the growth of the province of Quebec, section and District of Montreal, are invited to meet in the Long Room, acchanics to the Province of Quebec, section and District of Montreal, are invited to meet in the Long Room, acchanics to the Province of Quebec, section and District of Montreal, are invited to meet in the Long Room, acchanics that the Province of Quebec, section and District of Montreal, are invited to Morrival, are the Long Room, acchanics that the Province of Quebec, section and District of Montreal, are in the Long Room, acchanics that the Long Room, acchanics the Province of Quebec, section and District of Montreal, are the Province of the Province in the Long Room, acchanics that the Long Room, acchanics the Province of the Province in the Long Room, acchanics that the Long Room, acchanics the Province of Call Province of the Province of th

Here is a lesson for our people They may learn from this practical flustration of the sentiments and flustration of our cartain section of our illustration of the sentiments and views of a certain section of our population that, in regard to representation, to offices of emolument, and to all positions of importance, the "English-speaking" means the "Protes att" Portion of the community. Not only between the lines, but in the very text we can read that the English-speaking Catholics, be they Irish. Scotch, or English, are not considered as belonging to the English-speaking element in this province. The moment that a ques-BOSTON'S IRISH MAYOR.—For the second time in a quarter of a century an Irish Catholic will occupy the mayoral chair of Boston. The election of the Hon. Patrick A. Collins, the news of which we received just as, we were closing up our forms for the press, is most gradifying, because it furnishes a lesson to us in Montreal of what we may achieve in the same direction if we are only united and persistent in our endeavor to share in the advantages which are to be derived from a public spirited policy as citizens, Mr. Collins' majority was 16,000.

Our people may be divided into talkers and doers. The doers are silent, and the work is done; the talkers mostly find fault with the way of doing it, and the work is seldom right when done.—Cardinal Manning.

#### CADBURY BROTHERS.

Chocolate Creams, in Fancy Boxes, Baskets, etc.

Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, in "Blue Bell" Fancy Handkerchief boxes,

land for each Senator and represent-ative in Congress to which they are entitled for normal school purposes. Mr. Kleberg of Texas proposes to

Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, in "Blue Bell" Fancy Handkerchief boxes 80c each.
Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, in Vellum boxes, 75c each.
Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, in "Wild Strawberry" boxes, 75c each,
Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, in square boxes, \$6.00 each.
Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, in square boxes, \$6.00 each.
Cadbury's Chocolate Biscuits, in boxes, 40c per box.
Cadbury's Chocolate Biscuits, in boxes, 40c per box.
Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, Flavored, in 1-lb. boxes, 40c per lb,
Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, Flavored, in 1-lb. boxes, 40c per lb,
Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, Flavored, in 1-lb. boxes, 40c per lb,
Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, in small boxes, 20c per dozen.
Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, in small boxes, 35c per dozen.
Cadbury's Mexican Chocolate, in 6-lb boxes, 35c per dozen.
Cadbury's Mexican Chocolate, in 6-lb boxes, 50c per lb.
Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, in baskets, 15c each.
Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, in Ro sette baskets, 20c each.
Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, in Ro sette baskets, 20c each.
Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, in Ro sette baskets, 20c each.
Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, in assorted boxes, 51.00 per dozen.
Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, in sorted boxes, 51.00 per dozen.
Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, in sorted boxes, 51.00 per dozen.
Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, in sorted boxes, 51.00 per dozen.
Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, in sorted boxes, 51.00 per dozen.
Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, in square boxes, 51.00 each.
Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, in Square boxes, 50c each.
Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, in Square boxes, 50c each.
Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, in Square boxes, 50c each.
Cadbury's Chocolate Creams, in Squar FRASER, VIGER & CO.

#### J. S. FRY & SONS, BRISTOL. Checolate Creams, Bon Bons, Checolate Cigars, and Fancy

Chocolates in Handsome Satin and Piush Boxes and Caskets.

Fry's 'Diamond' Chocolate, in 1-lb. cakes, 40c per lb.
Fry's 'Monogram' Chocolate, 40c per lb.
Fry's Chocolate Cream Tablets, in silver foil, 50c per dozen.
Fry's No. 2 Plain Chocolate Drops, in 4-lb. boxes, 40c per lb.
Fry's No. 2 Chocolate Drops with Nonpareils, in 4-lb. boxes, 40c per

Fry's No. 2 Plain Chocolate Drops, in 4-lb. boxes, 40c per lb.
Fry's No. 2 Chocolate Drops with Nonpareils, in 4-lb. boxes, 40c per pound.
Fry's No. 1 Chocolate Creams, in 4-lb. boxes, 75c per lb.
Fry's Chocolate Mandarines, in 2-lb. boxes, 75c per lb. or \$1.40 per box.
Fry's Pistachio Creams, in 2-lb. boxes, 75c per lb. or \$1.40 per box.
Fry's Rock Cocoa, in 1-lb. tins, 50c per tin.
Fry's Rock Cocoa, in 1-lb. bins, 50c per tin.
Fry's No. 1 Cacoa Nibs, in 1-lb. by gs., 50c per lb.
Fry's Chocolate Dragees, in 1-lb. boxes, 60c per box.
Fry's Mixed Bon-Bons, in 1-lb. boxes, 75c per box.
Fry's Chocolate Cigars, small size, 25c per dozen.
Fry's Chocolate Cigars, small size, 25c per dozen.
Fry's No. 2 Chocolate Fondants, in 1-lb. boxes, 75c per box.
Fry's No. 1 Chocolate Fondants, in 1-lb. boxes, 75c per box.
Fry's No. 1 Chocolate Almonds, in 1-lb. boxes, 75c per box.
Fry's No. 4 Chocolate Creams, in 1-lb. boxes, 75c per box.
Fry's No. 4 Chocolate Nougats, in 1-lb. boxes, 75c per box.
Fry's No. 4 Chocolate Creams, in 1-lb. boxes, 75c per box.
Fry's No. 4 Chocolate Creams, in 1-lb. boxes, 75c per box.
Fry's No. 4 Chocolate Creams, in 1-lb. boxes, 75c per box.
Fry's Chocolate Creams, in oblong hand-painted satin boxes, with pleated satin border, large boxe s. \$7.50 per box.
Fry's Chocolate Creams, in oblong cashets, plush, gilt handle and classps, large size, \$7.50 per box.

#### FANCY BOXES.

Fry's Chocolate Creams, in plush caddies, with gilt handle and clasp, \$5.00 each.

Fry's Chocolate Creams, in oblong boxes, with plush triangle ends, large print, satin sides, gilt ornaments, \$2.75 each.

Fry's Chocolate Creams, in square boxes, rounded corners, hand-painted satin, with plush, satin sides, \$2.75 each.

Fry's Chocolate Creams, in oval boxes, plush and pleated satin frame with silk ribbon and bow, \$2.00 each.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

fact that he is always in America.

"He's the bravest boy in the world," she replied, her face still to the window. "He risked his life to drag me from under the ice," she added, with a girl's loyalty to her hero and a woman's pride in the man she loves. "Well, I must own he has nerve," her father added, "or he never would have accepted my conditions."

ay?" the young woman asked, rning and facing her father, who t watching her every move and

gesture.

"First of all, he must do some hat. Hi "First of all, he must do something; and do off his own bat. His old father spent his last dollar to educate this young rascal, to equiphim for the battle of life, and his sole achievement is a curve that nobody can find. Now I insist he shall do something, and I have given him five years for the work."

"Tive years!" she gasped, as she lost herself in a big chair.

"He is to have time to forget you, and you are to have ample opportunity to forget him, which you will doubtless do, for you are not to meet or communicate with each other during this period of probation."

other during this period of probation."

"Did he promise this?"

"Upon his honor."

"And if he break that promise?"

"And if he break that promise?"

"An then he would be without honor, and you would not marry him." A moment's silence followed, broken by a long, deep sigh that ended in little quivering waves, like the faint ripples that reach the shore, the whispered echoes of the sobbing sea.

"O father, it is cruel! cruel! cruel!" she said, raising a tearful face to him.

It is justice, stern justice; ta you, my dear, to myself and this fine

my dear, to myself and this fine young fellow who has stolen your heart. Let him show himself workthy of you, and you have my blessing and my fortune."
"Is he going soon?"
"He is gone."
The young woman knelt by her

"He is gone."

The young woman knelt by her father's chair and bowed her head upon his knee, quivering with grief.

This stern man, who had humped himself and made a million, put a hand on her and said:

"Ma-Mary—" and then choked up.

II.—The tent boy put a small white card down on General Dodge's desk one morning, upon which was printed:

J. BRADFORD, C.E. J. BRADFORD, C.E.
The General, who was at that
time chief engineer in charge of the
construction of the first Pacific
Railroad, turned the bit of pasteboard over. It seemed so short and
simple. He ran his eyes over a
printed list, alphabetically arrangad of directors, promoters, states-

printed list, alphabetically arranged, of directors, promoters, statesmen, capitalists and others who were in the habit of signing 'letters of recommendation' for young men who wanted to do something and begin well up the ladder.

There were no Bradfords. Burgess and Blodgett were the only B's., and the General was glad. His desk was constantly littered with the 'letters' of tenderfeet, and his office-tent filled with their portmanteaus, holding dress suits and fine linen.

linen.

Here was a curiosity—a man with no press notices, no character, only one initial and two closers.

"Show him in," said the General, addressing the one luxury his hogan addressing the one luxury his hogan held. A few moments later the chief engineer was looking into the eye of a young man, who returned the look and asked frankly, and without embarrassment, for work with the engineers.

out embarrassment, for work with the engineers.

"Imposible, young man,—full up," was the brief answer.

"Now," thought the General, "he'll begin to beat his breast and haul out his 'pull." The young man only smiled sadly, and said, "I'm sorry. I saw an 'ad' for men in the 'Bee' yesterday, and hoped to be in time," he added, rising.

"Men! Yes we want men to drive mules and stakes, to grade, lay track and fight Indians — but engineers? We've got 'em to use for cross-lies."

"I am able and willing to do any of these things—except the Indians—and I'll tackle that if nothing clse offers."

and I'll tackle that if nothing clse offers."

There's a man for you," said the General to his assistant as Bradford went out with a note to Jack Casement, who was handling the graders, teamsters and Indian fighiers. "No influential friends, no baggage, no character, just a man, able to stand alone,—a real man in cordureys and finnnels.

Coming up to the gang, Bradford singled out the man who was swearing loudest, and delivered the note. "Fall in," said the straw boss, and Bradford got busy. He could handle one end of a thirty-foot rail with case, and before night, without executing the other workmen or making any show of superiority, he had quietly, almost unconsciously, become the leader of the track-laying gang. The foremen called Casement's attention to the new man, ard "assement watched him for five minutes."

Then there is nothing against | where Bradford was placing a rail,

where Bradford was placing a rail. "can you skin mules?"

"I can drive a team, if that's what you mean," was the roply.
"Well," said Bradford, with his quiet smile, "when I was a boy I used to drive six on the Mount Pellier stage."

So he took the eight-mule team and amazed the multitude by hauling heavier loads than any other team, because he knew how to handle his whip and lines, and because he was careful and determined to succeed. Whatever he did he did it with both hands, backed up by all the enthusiasm of youth and the unconscious strength of an absolutely faultless physique, and directed by a remarkably clear brain. When the timekeeper got killed, Bradford took his place, for he could "read writin"," an accomplishment rare among the laborers. When the book-keeper got drunk he kept the books, working overtime at night.

In the rush and roar of the fight General Dodge had forgotten the young man in corduroys, until General Dodge had forgotten the young man in corduroys, until General Dodge had forgotten the young man in corduroys, until General Dodge had forgotten the young man in corduroys, until General Dodge had forgotten the young man had kicked, and, fearing defeat, had appealed to the chiel. They sent for Bradford. Yes, he was an engineer, he said, and when he said it they knew it was true. He was quite willing to remain in the store department until he could be relieved, but, naturally, he would prefer affeld work.

He got it, and at once. Also, he was a gone Ludian furthing. In less

department until he could be relieved, but, naturally, he would prefer field work.

He got it, and at once. Also, he got some Indian fighting. In less than a year he was assigned to the task of locating a section of the line west of the Platte. Coming in on a construction train to make his first report, the train was held up, robbed and burned by a jand of Sioux. Bradford and the train crew were rescued by General Dodge himself, who happened to be following them with his "arsenal" car, and who heard at Plumb Croek of the fight and of the last stand that Bradford and his handful of men were making in the way car, which they had detached and pushed back from the burning train. Such cool heroism as Bradford displayed here could not escape the notice of so trained an Indian fighter as General Dodge. Bradford was not only complimented, but was invited into the General's private car. The General's admiration for the young path-finder grew as he received a detailed and comprehensive report of the work being done out on the pathless plains. He knew the worth of this work, because he know the country, for he had spent whole months together exploring it while in command of that territory, where he had been purposely placed by General Sherman, without whose encouragement the West could not have been known at that time, and without whose help as commanderinchief of the United States army the road could not have been built. As pathfinders neared the Rockies the troops had to ruard them conof the second by General Dodge himself, when he seemed to the second by General Dodge himself, when happened to be following bell, when he seemed to stand still for a moment and then a stand of the last stand that Bradford and his handful of memory and the second hand hand the second h mounds were unmarked, most of them, and many there were who had no mounds, and whose home names them, and many there were who had no mounds, and whose home names were never known even to their conrades. If this thing flad been done on British soil, and all the heroic deeds had been recorded and rewarded, a small foundry could have been kept busy beating out V. C.'s. They could not know, these silent heroes fighting for out in the wilderness, what a glorious country they were conquering—what an empire they were opening for all the people of the land. Occasionally there came to the men at the front old, worm newspapers, telling wild stories of the failure of the enterprise. At other times they heard of changes in the Board of tirectors, the election of a new president, tales of jobs and looting, but they concerned themselves only with the work in hand. No bratia of candal ever reached these rioneer trailmakers, or, if it did, it failed to find a ledging place, out hiew by Ample opportunity they had to plunder, to sell supplies to the Indians or the Mormons, but no one of the men who did the actual work for tridging the continent has everbeen accused of a seldsh or dishonest act.

tree to rock, the red men, whose country he and his companions had invaded, came nearer and nearer. In a little while the fight was hand-to hand. There was not the faintest show for escape; to be taken alive was to be tortured to death, so he fought on, clubbing his revolver until a well-directed blow from a war club caught the gun, sent it whirling through the top of a nearby cedar and left the pathfinder empty-handed. The chief sprang forward and lifted his hatchet that had caused more than one pale face to bite the dust. For the faintest fraction of a second, it stood poised above Bradford's head, then out shot the engineer's strong right arm, and the Indian lay flat six feet away.

For a moment the warriors seemed helpless with mingled awe and admiration, but when Bradford stooped to grab his empty rifle they game out of their trance. A ddll blow, a sense of whirting round swiftly, a sudden, sunset, stars—darkness, and all pain hgd gone!

III.—When Bradford came to they were fixing him for the fun. His back was to a tree, his feet pinion-ed and his elbows held secure by a ed and his elbows held secure by a rawhide rope. He knew what it meant. He knew by the look of joy on the freshly-smeared faces at his waking, by the pitch-pine wood that had been brought up and by the fagots at his feet. The big chief who had felt his fist came up, grinning, and jabbed a buckhorn cactus against the engineer's tnigh, and when the latter tried to move out of reach they all grunted and danced with delight. They had been uneasy lest the white man might not wake.

The sun, sailing westward in a

he felt new strength, new hope. He tried to free himself from the pyre, but his feet were fettered, and he fell among his captors. Two or three of them seized him, but he shook them off and stood up again.

three of them seized him, but he shook them off and stood up again. But it was useless. From every side the Indians rushed upon him and bore him to the ground. Still he fought and struggled, and as he fought the air scemed full of strange wild sounds, of shouts and shots and hoof-heating on the dry, hard earth. He seemed to s.e., as through a veil, scores of Indians. Indians afoot and on horseback, naked indians and Indians in soldier clothes. Once he thought he saw a white face gleam just as he got to his feet, but at that moment the big chief stood before him, his battle-axe unlifted. The engineer's head was whirling. Instinctively he tried was whirling. Instinctively he tried to use the strong right arm, but it had lost its cunning. The roar of battle grew apare, the axe descended, the left arm went up and took the blow of the hundle, but the edge of the weapon reached over and split the white man's chin. As he fell heavily to the earth the light went out again.

Save for the stars that stood above him it was still dark when Bradford woke. He felt blankets beneath him, and asked in a whisper: "Who's here?"

"Major North, me call him," said the Pawnee scout, who was watching over the wounded man.

A moment later the gallant Major was leaning over Bradford, oncouraging him, assuring him that he was all right, but warning him of the danger of making the least bit of noise.

chin. General Dodge came from his arsenal car, that stood on an improvised spur, in a bright, new uniform. Of the special trains, that of Governor Stanford's was first to arrive, with its straight-stacled lecomotive and Celestial servents. Then the U. P. engine panted up, with its burnished bands and balloon stack, that reminded you of the skirts the women wore, save that it funneled down. When the ladies began to jump down, the cayuse of the Cow-

#### FEEDS ONE-STARVES

Feeds the body-starves the microbes! That is what Scott's

We can'texpect to understand all about these germs and microbes the doctors talk of. They say that one kind causes consumption. Consumption microbes feed on weak lungs. Perhaps that's so.

Life for the lungs and flesh

day's work as much as they cared to send in at night, for the builders were now putting down four and five miles of road every working day. Such road building the world had never seen, and news of it now run round the earth. At night these tireless story-tellers listened to the strange tales told by the trail-makers, then stole away to their tents and wrote them out for the people at home, while the heroes of the stories slept.

The track-layers were now climbing up over the crest of the continent, the locaters were dropping down the Pacific slope, with the prowling pathfinders peeping over into the Utah Valley. Before the road reached Salt Lake City the builders were made aware of the presence, power and opposition of Brigham Young. The head of the church had decread that the road must pass to the south of the lake, and as the Central Pacific had surveyed a line that way, and General Lodge had declared in favor of the northern route, the Mormons threw their powerful influence to the and as the Central Pacific had surveyed a line that way, and General Lodge had declared in favor of the northern route, the Mormons threw their powerful influence to the Southern. The Union Pacific was boycotted, and all good Mormons forbidden to aid the road in any

way.

Here, again, the chief engineer brought Bradford's diplomacy to bear on Brigham and won him over.

While the Union Pacific was building west, the Central Pacific had been building east, and here, in the Salt Lake basin, the advance forces of the two companies met. The United States Congress directed that the rails should be joined wherever the two came together, but the bonus (\$32,000 to the mile) left a good margin to the builders in the valley, so, instead of joining the rails, the pathinders only said "Howdy do!" and then "Good-bye!" and kept going. The graders followed close upon the heels of the engineers, so that by the time the track-layers met the two grades paralleled each other for a distance of two hundred miles. When the rails actually met, the Government compeled the two roads to couple up. It had been a friendly contest that left no bad blood. Indeed they were all willing to stop, for the iron traff was open from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

#### OTHER

Emulsion does in consumption.

At any rate we know that Scott's Emulsion has a peculiar action on the lungs which gives the lungs new life and vigor. Healthy lungs starve the microbes out.

for the body, that is what the consumptive has a right to expect from Scott's Emulsion An ideal food and tonic for any form of wasting di

who had dreamed it over an ever for five years, while they lay in their blankets with only the dry, hard earth beneath them, seemed unable to realize that the work was really dooe and that they could now go home, those who had homes to go to, eat soft bread and sleep between sheets.

(ut under an awning, made by stretching a blanket between a couple of dump-carts, Bradford lay, reading a 'Frisco paper that had come by Governor Stanford's special; but even that failed to hofs his thoughts. His heart was away out on the Atlantic coast, and he would be hurrying that way on the morrow, the guest of the chief engineer. He had lost his mother when a boy, and his father just a year previous to his banishment, but he had never lost faith in the one woman he had loved, and he had loved her all his life, for they had been playmates. Now all this fuss about driving the last spike was of no importance to him. The one thing he longed for, was to get back to "God's country." Stanford for the Central, and General Dodge for the Union Pacific; heard the prayer offered up by the Rev. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, heard the General dictate to the operator:

"All ready," and presently the operator sang out the reply from the far East:

"All ready," and presently the golden spike into the laurel tie, all was allowed to hear all the proper offered up by the ready." and presently the operator sang out the reply from the far East:

"All ready nere; and their the silver hammer began beating the golden spike into the laurel tie, which bore a silver plate, upon which was engraved:

"Well, yes. He's only Jim Bradford out here, where we are in a hurry, but he'll be Mr. Bradford in Boston, and the biggest man in town when he gets back."

All nervousness had gone from Bradford, and he locked steadily into the strong face before him, "Jim Bradford," the millionaire repeated, still holding the engineer's hand.

"Yes, Judge Manning, I'm Jim Bradford," said the bearded path-inder, trying to smi'e and appear natural.

finder, trying to smi e and appear natural.

Suddenly realizing that some explanation was due the General, the Judge turned and said, but without releasing the engineer's hand: "Why, I know this young man—knew his father. We were frien's from boyhood."

Slowly he returned his glance to Bradford. "Will you come into my car in an hour from now?" he asked.

"Thank you," said Bradford, nod-ding, and with a quick, simultane-ous pressure of hands the two men parted.

of her father, and when he saw her hot tears failing he lifted the hand and kissed it, keaving upon it tears of his own.

The Judge now produced his cigar-case, and the General, bowing to the young lady, followed the great financier to the other end of the car. leaving Mary alone, for they had seen Bradford coming up the track.

The dew of her sweet sorrow was still upon her face when Bradford entered, but the sunshine of her smile soon dried it up. The hands he reached for escaped him. They were about his face' then their great joy and the tears it brought binded them, and the wild beating of their happy hearts drowned their voices so that they could neither sea nor hear, and neither has ever been able to say just what happened.

On the day following this happy meeting, when the consolidated special was rolling eastward, while the Judge and the General smoked in the latter's car, the tent boy brought a telegram book to the happy pair. It was delivered to Miss Manning, and she read it aloud:

"Washington, May 11, 1869."

"General C. M. Lodge:

"In connection with millions I sat yesterday and heard the mystic taps of the telegramh battery announce the nailing of the last spike in the Great Pacific Road. All honor to you, to Durant, to Jack and Dan Casement, to Reed and the thousands of brave tollowers who have wrought out this glorious problem, spite of changes, storms and even doubts of the incredulous, and all the obstacles you have now happily surmounted!

"Well!" she exclaimed, letting her hands and the telegram hade and the telegram hands and the telegram

"W. T. SHERMAN, "General."
"Well!" she exclaimed, letting her hands and the telegram fail in her lap, "he doesn't even mention my hero."
"On, yes, he does, my dear," said Bradford, laughing. "I'm one of the 'thousands of brave fellows."
Then they both laughed and forgot it, for they were too happy to bother with trifles.—Cy Warman, in Frnak Leslie's Popular Monthly.



#### An Object Lesson

to the average housewife is the ease with which washing can be done when Surprise Soap is

It is a pure, hard soap which means to the economical housewife that it goes further than other soaps.

saving soap.

St. Greix Soap littg. Co. St. Stephen, N. B.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

Notice is hereby given that the Estate Leon Bencit Alfred Charlebois, of Laprairie, will make application to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at the next session, to be authorized to sell its immoveable properties and to make a division of the assets of the said Estate.

Montreal, November 21, 1901. LOUIS MASSON, Testamentary Executor.

## C. A. McDONNELL,

Accountant and Liquidator. 180 ST. JAMES STREET. .. Montreal ..

before this happened many reverses, and seep put to it to against their numer. It always happene at such times we them in the face, so er and stauncher twould come forwastate. In reading you will find a reco of some one of thos most every page. In of Rome from first to theroism.

of heroism.

Noubtless the name those Roman heroes you, like that of Ho the bridge; of Curtinato the gulf; and of fought the Carthaging But there is one oth was greater than a very bravest af Rom His name was Pub Romans; a couple of ago, used to tell the long winter extended the long winter and the long winter and it hink you will ed as the Romans story. He was a stuthat is, he belong order of people, but for all that.

During the war be mans and the Samn of the consuls, and helf an able general. Romans into a defit ains, in which they thanger of being extent and so skillfully out that the Romans sitor at that the Romans sitor of skillfully out that the Romans sitor of skillfully out that the Romans sitor and skillfully out that the Romans sitory.

tack, and so skillfully out that the Romans victory.

For his services of the Romans voted boxen, a white bull with and three crowns; gold, for courage; of having saved the live titizens; and one of

having saved the liv citizens; and one of ing taken the enemy offered up the white fice to Mars, and ga his companions in de Not long afterward other battle being fo time the battle seem against the Romens, suls were there in pe whom was Decius. Seeing how the bat cius cried: "The god now. Call the high p So when the priest So when the priest told him that the Re feated unless the god: their behalf. The h

him that victory of but in one way, and one of the consuls m life for his country. "Be it so," answe Roman. "I am ready The hero took off i The hero took off if on his purple toga, co with a vell, and spear, consecrated his after the old Roman he replaced his armon war horse, and rode war horse, and rode at last he was strustain.

But his life was not But his life was not When the sun went do vine-clad slopes of V. nobody at that time ing a volcano, the en en and fled, and the won a great victory. So Decius gave his country and Rome w

ful. They built a stathe forum twice as in the start of the cher lived in times, and he was sizeduring his maring a few sorrow the form of the form

# been listening to the bry of the last five engineer's life. When at caught the drift of ye mind and had of the conditional end of the con

ter sweet sorrow was reface when Bradford he sunshine of her di tup. The hands escaped him. They face then their great ars it brought bind the wild beating of marts drowned their marts d

the wild beating of tarts drowned their they could neither see neither has ever been sit what happened. The consolidated speed geastward, while they geastward, while they consolidated speed geastward, while they geastward, while they gram book to the was delivered to and she read it

ton, May 11, 1869. ton, May 11, 1869.
Lodge:
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In with millions I sat
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. T. SHERMAN. "General."
exclaimed, letting her
telegram fall in her
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does, my dear," said hing. "I'm one of the brave fellows." oth laughed and forfles.—Cy Warman, in Popular Monthly.



Lesson

rage housewife se with which can be done prise Soap is ure hard soap

eans to the cal housewife s further than s.

p. esults follow the wrapper.

CDONNELL, and Liquidator.

MESSTREET. ontreal..

enemy. He killed many of them, but at last he was struck down and slain.

But his life was not thrown away. When the sun went down behind the vine-clad slopes of Vesuvius, which nobody at that time dreamed of being a volcano, the enemy had broken and fled, and the Romans had won a great victory.

So Decius gave his life for his country and Rome was not forgetful. They built a statue to him in the forum twice as large as life, and when they spoke of heroism they always told of Decius.

This is the story of one hero.

The other lived in more modern times, and he was sixteen years in enduring his martyrdom, facing death in its most loathsome form to bring a few soirrowful souls to Christ. There is a pathos in his heroism that affects one more than the brave deed of the Roman hero. After you have heard this story I am quile sure that you, too, will think Damien's heroism was grander than that of Decius.

Far out in the wide Pacific lie a group of beautiful islands. They are populous and rich, and the land-scapes have the picturesqueness of an Eden. All the fruits of the tropics grow there in profusion, and the skies are soft and warm, and the shining waves lap the genilke i les and lull them to slumber. But among those chârming islands of the sea lurks a demon: amid its thickets of palm and breaffruit, leprosy stalks, and mercilesely smites the people to death.

Do you know what leprosy is?

It is a terrible disease, loathsome and fearful to behold. The vietim never recovers from the disease, but gradually rots away, dying at last in agony. Leprosy is common in warm climates, 6and is contagious.

body else lives there but the lepers and the self-sacrificing attendants. There are churches and schools and festivals and worshippers, and the pupils and the patrons are all lepers, were famous for their courage, the order this happened they met with many reverses, and many times they see put to it to hold their own seguinst their numerous enemies. It always happened, however, that at such times when ruin stared them in the face, some Roman bold-them in the face, some Roman bold-them in the face, some Roman history, you will find a record of the deeds of some one of those heroes on almost every page. In fact the story of heroism.

Doutless the names of some of those Roman heroes are familiar toyol, like that of Horatius, who kept the bridge; of Curtius, who leaped the bridge; of Curtius, who leave the bridge; of Curtius, who leave the bridge; of Curtius, who leave the bridge; o

showed no alarm nor agitation. He continued at his post, laboring cheerfully to the last. "It is well," he said; "I am willing to die for those I came to save."

Glorious Joseph Damien!

He died, not a short quick degth like that of Decius, but by inches, a long, lingering, painful, loathsome death. Piece by piece his body decayed; his toes dropped off one by one, and then his fingers. His body was one sickening, fetid mass of corruption. It was worse than burning at the stake, and he underwent this not for love of country or for order of personal control of the consults, and he showed himself an able general. In one of the campaigns, the Samnites netticed the Romans into a defile in the mountains, in which they were in great danger of being exterminated. But brave Decius planned a night attack, and so skillfully was it carried out that the Romans gained a great the Romans gained a great the Romans gained a great the Romans g

ing at the stake, and he underwent this not for love of country or for love of glory, but because the love of Christ constrained him.

All honor to Decius the Roman hero. Well it was for Rome to prescree the record of his deeds in their roll of glory, and to erect a statue to his fame, but still greater honor belongs to Damien, the self-sacrificing young follower of Jesus, who lived and died for the sake of the poor lepers of Molokai.—The Sunday Companion. out that the Romans games a greater victory.

For his services on this occasion the Romans voted him a hundred oxen, a white bull with gilded horns, and three crowns; one crown of gold, for courage; one of oak, for having saved the lives of his fellow sitizens: and one of grass, for havut that the Romans gained a great having saved the lives of his fellow citizens; and one of grass, for having taken the enemy's camp. Decius offered up the white bull as a sacrifice to Mars, and gave the oxen to his companions in danger.

Not long afterward there was another battle being fought, and this time the battle seemed to be going against the Romens. The two consuls were there in person, one of whom was Decius.

Seeing how the battle stood, Decius cried: "The gods must help us now. Call the high priest hither."

So when the priest came, Decius told him that the Romans were defeated unless the gods interfered in

day Companion.

HINTS.—Always be as polite to brothers and sisters when no one is by as when there is company.

If you are ashamed to be rude and impolite before company, are you not ashamed to be so before God? Remember he sees you all the time and knows all your thoughts and actions. You ought to behave all the time as though the best kind of company were watching you.

When you pass directly in front of anyone, or accidentally annoy one, say "Excuse me," and never fail to say "Thank you," for the smallest favor. On no account say "Thanks." Avoid temptallon through the fear that you will not be able to withstand it. Earn your money before you spend it. Owe no man anything. Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it. Be just before you are generous. Aim to live a Christian life. Always return good for evil. Fear God and keep his commandments. so when one priest came, Becus told him that the Romans were defeated unless the gods interfered in their behalf. The high priest told him that victory could be gained but in one way, and that was that one of the consuls must give up his life for his country.

"Be it so," answered the brave Roman. "I am ready."

The hero took off his armer, put on his purple toga, covered his head with a vell, and standing on a spear, consecrated himself to death, after the old Roman fashion. Then he replaced his armor, mounted his war horse, and rode in among the enemy. He killed many of them, but at last he was struck down and slain.

But his life wee not the research.

commandments.

Fight hard against a hasty temper. Anger will come, but resist it stoutly. A spark may set a house on fire. A fit of passion may give you cause to mourn all the days of your life.

#### A Seasonable Temperance Story.

HARMLESS GLASS OF WINE .-'Rose, dear," said Mrs. Carlton to her daughter, whom she met at the door of the dining-room with a decanter of wine and glasses on a waiter, "who is in the parlor?" "Mr. Newcon," replied the yaung

girl. "The young man from New York?"

"Yes. "You are going to take him wine?"

"Yes. It is only hospitable to offer him some refreshment.

Mrs. Carlton stood with her eyes resting on the floor for some mo-ments, in a thoughtful attitude.

resting on the floor for some moments, in a thoughtful attitude.

"I rather think, Rose," said she, as she lifted her eyes to her daughter's face, "that it would be as well not to hand him wine."

"Why, hand him wine."

"Why, mother?" inquired Rose, looking curious.

"We know nothing of the young man's previous life and habits."

"Why do you say that, mother?" asked Rose, who did not comprohend the meaning of what had been uttered.

"He may have been intemperate."

"Mother, how can you imagine such a thing?"

"I know nothing of him whatever, my child," replied Mrs. Carlton, "and do not wish to wrong him by an unkind suspicion. My suggestion is nothing more than the dictate of a humane prudence. We nover can know whose perverted taste we may inflame, when we set wine before guests of whose history we know nothing; it is therefore wiser to restrain. But you have left Mr. Newton alone, and must not linger here; do not however, present him with wine. After he is gone, we will talk on this subject again, when I think you will be satisfied that my present advice is good."

Rose left the wine on the side-board, and went back to the par-

lor. Wondering at what she had heard. After the young man had gone away, she joined her mother, when the latter said—"You seemed surprised at my remarks a little while ago; and I was, perhaps, as much surprised when like suggestions were made to me; but when, from indisputable evidence, we become aware that our actions may others, we are bound, by every consideration, to guard against such injurious results. You know how painfully afflicted the family of Mr. Delaney has been, in consequence of the intemperate habits of Morton?"

"Yes, Poor Flora! The last time I was with her, he passed us in the street so much intoxicated that he almost staggered. Her heart was so full that she could not speak, and when I left her, a little while afterward, her eyes were ready to gush over with tears."

"Unhappy young man! So young, and yet so abandoned."

"Until I met him, as just said, I thought he had reformed his bad habit of drinking," said Rose.

"It was in order to refer to this fact that I mentioned his name just how," returned her mother. "He did attempt to do better, and for some months kept fast hold of his good resolutions; but, in an evil hour, he fell, and his temptress was a young girl of your own age, Rose. A few weeks ago, he went to New York on business; while there he wisited the house of a relative, where wine was presented to him by a beautiful cousin, and he had, not the resolution to refuse the spark-ling draught. He tasted, and —you have seen the result."

"Oh, mother," exclaimed Rose. "I would not have that cousin's feelings for the world."

"She acted as innocently as you would have done just now, my daughter."

"Was she not aware of his weakness?"

"No: nor had she ever been told that, for one whose taste is viti-

'No: nor had she ever been told. "No: nor had she ever been told that, for one whose taste is vitiated, it is dangerous, in the highest degree, to take even a glass of wine." "I am so glad that I did not offer

vine to Mr. Newton," said Rose, drawing a long breath.
"Mr. Newton," returned the mo-"Mr. Newton," returned the mother, "may never have used intoxicating drinks to excess; he may not be in danger from a glass of wine; but I know nothing of his previous life, and, therefore, it is wisest to take counsel of prudence. This is just what I want you to see for yourself. To such an extent has intemperance prevailed in this country, that the whole community, to a certain extent, have perverted appetites, which are excited so inordinately by any kind of stimulating drink as to destroy, in too many instances, all self-control. Another case, even more painful to

many instances, all self-control. Another case, even more painful to contemplate than that of Morton Delaney, occurred in this city, last week; I heard of it a day or two since. A beautiful young girl was addressed by a gentleman who had recently removed here from the South and her friends seeing nothing about him to warrant disapprobation, made no objection to his suit. An engagement soon followed. suit. An engagement soon followed, and the wedding was celebrated a few dals ago. The father of the and the wedding was celebrated a few dajs ago. The father of the bride gave a brilliant entertainment to a large and elegant company: the choicest wines were used more freely than water, and the young husband drank with the rest. Alas! before the evening closed, he was so much infoxicated that he had to be separated from the company. be separated from the company; and, what is worse, he has not been sober for an hour since." ... "Oh, what a sad, sad thing!!" ex-

"Oh, what a sad, sad thing!" exclaimed Rose.
"It is sad, sad indeed! What an awakening from a dream of exquisite heppiness was that of the beautiful bride! It now appears that the young man had fallen into habits of dis ination, and afterwards reformed. On his wedding night, he could not refuse a glass of wine, a single draught sufficed to rekindle the old fire, that was smouldering. single draught sufficed to rekindle the old fire, that was smouldering, not extinguished. He fell, and, so far, has not risen from his fall, and may never rise."

"You frighten me," said Rose, while a shudder went through her frame; "I never dreamed of such danger in a glass of wine. Pure wine I have always looked upon as a good thing. I did not think that it would lead any one into danger." "Even the best of things, my child, may be turned to an evil purpose. The heat and light of the sun are received by one plant and changed into a poison, while another converts it into healthy and nourishing food. Pure wine will not excite a healthy appetite, although it may madden one that has become morbid through intemperance. Here is the distinction that ought to be made."

"Is it not dangerous, then, to serve wine in promiscaous companies?"

"Undoubtedly. I did not think so, a little while ago, because the subject was not presented to my mind in the light that it now is. To this custom I can well believe that hundreds, who had begun the work of restricting their craving appetites, owe their downfall. Where all 'are partaking, the temptation to join in it is almost irresistific, especially, as a refusal might create a suspicion against the individual that he was afradit to trust himself."

"I will be very careful how I offer whe to any one again."

re fre-

emiousness, she one day, some the after marriage, said to him to you never drink wine?"

question caused Newton to serious, and he replied in a le monosyllable.

Jon't you like it?" inquired

"Yes; too well, perhaps."

The way in which this was said, half-startled the young wife. Newton saw the effect of his words, and, forcing a smile, said—"when quite a young man, I was thrown much into gay company, and there acquired a bad habit of using all kinds of intoxicating drinks with a dangerous freedom. Before I was conscious of my error, I was verging on rapidly to the point of losing all self-control. Startled at finding myself in such a position, I made a resolution to abandon the use of everything but wine. This, however, did not reach the evil. The taste of wine excited my appetite to such a degree that I invariably resorted to brandy for its gratification. I then abandoned the use of wine, as the only safe course for me, and, with occasional exceptions, have strictly adhered to my resolution. In a few instances, young ladies, at whose houses I visited, have presented me with wine; and, not wishing to push back the proffered refreshment, I have tasted it. The consequence was invariable. A burning desire for stronger stimulants was awakened, that carried me away as by an irresistible power. You, Rose, never tempted me in this way; had you done so, we might not have been as happy as we are to-day."

A shudder passed through the frame of the young wife, as she remembered the glass of wine she had

A shudder passed through the frame of the young wife, as she remembered the glass of wine she had been so near presenting to his lips. Never afterward could she think of it without an inward tremor, and fears for the future mingled with her thoughts of the past; but these have proved groundless fears, for Mr. Newton has no temptation at home, and he has resolution enough to refuse a glass of wine in any company, and on all occasions. Herein lies his safety.

#### Notes for

The Household.

HOUSE CLEANING.—It is not generally known that several New York women are engaged in the business of putting houses in order and keeping them so, says a journal of that city. They are "house cleaning contractors," and although they don't advertise, yet their orders are constantly increasing. They have engagements ahead until the middle of December.

The scheme was the result of constant complaints of householders who leave town for the summer, and after the tiresome process of swathing their establishments in camphor and linen, are called upon to spend the pleasant autumn days in unbandaging and airing their belongings.

Wised.

HINTS.—Painted or varnished doors may be kept in good condition by wiping with a damp cloth and then rubbing with a damp cloth and then rubbing with a damp cloth. This of course is for floory shall kimmilk; if very dirty, with soap and water. A scrubbing brush should never be used on a painted or varnished floor.

Cut glass, real foor imitation, should have the rough pattern brushed with a stiff brush in strong suds. If rubbed with a piece of flanned Let the whiting dry on the glass, then wash and rinse.

To avoid wrinkling bodices and inackets they should be hung on frames such as men use for their coats, winding the frames first with cloth or silk, upon which, if desired, orris or other sachet powder may be sprinkled.

and after the tiresome process of swathing their establishments in camphor and linen, are called upon to spend the pleasant autum days in unbandaging and airing their be-

the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Alderman D. Gallery, M.P., President; M. McCarthy, Vice-President; Fred. J. Devlin Rec.-Secretary, 1528F Ontario street, L. Brophy Treasurer; John Hughes, Financial Secretary, 65 Young street; M. Fennel, Chairman Standing Committee; John O'Donnell, Marshal.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863.—Rev. Director Rev. Father Flynn. President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St. Dominique street: M. J. Ryan, treasurer 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.30 p.m.

A.O.H. LADIES' AUXILIARY, Division No. 5. Organized Oct. 10th, 1901. Meeting are held on 1st Sunday of every month, at 4 p.m.; and 3rd Thursday, at 8 p.m. Miss Annie Donovan, president; Mrs. Sarah Allen, vice-president, Mrs. Sarah Allen, vice-president, Miss Emmis Doyle, financial-secretary, 155 Inspector street. Miss Emmis Doyle, financial-secretary; Miss Charlotte Sparks, treasurer, Rev. Father McGrath, chaplain.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incerporated 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.P. President Wm. E. Dorah; 1st Vice, T. J. O'Neill: 2nd Vice, F. Cassy: Tressurer, John O'Leary: Corresponding Secretary, F. J. Curran B.O.L., Recording-Secretary, T. P. T.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

O.H., DIVISION NO. 3, meets on ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE-the first and third Wednesday of TY organized 1885.—Meets in its

everything in apple pie order, to the last load of coal in the cellar. Under their direction works a corps of carefully picked and trained paint and window cleaners, with others whose sole business it is to wipe frescoed ceilings and walls, brush and polish furniture and wax floors; turn mattings, freshen ollcloths and put pictures, mirrors and ornaments under cover.

They are personally responsible not only for the quality of their work, but for the honesty af those they employ and for breakages that may occur. Every shade in the house is taken down, cleaned and rehung, draperies are dusted and returned to their respective places. Carpets are laid and every piece of brass in the place is made to reflect the integrity of the workers.

CANNED GOODS. — In using

CANNED GOODS. — In using canned goods put up in tin, once the can is opened the contents must be taken out immediately. If there is more than is needed at the moment, put what is left in an earthern dish. When there is time, open the can an hour or so before it is to be used and turn the contents into a dish or bowl. Before using peas, beans and asparagus turn them into a colander and rinse with cold water. Many fruits and vegetables are put up in glass jars. They come higher in price, but there is no fear of corrosion, as sometimes happens when tin is used. In no case fear of corrosion, as sometimes happens when tin is used. In no case must the sun shine very long on tinned goods. In buying canned goods there is quite a saving if they are bought by the box or even by the dozen. Olives come much cheaper bought in large quantities. They are in brine, so it is only necessary to make brine for a bottle and take out a quantity for immediate use. In addition there are dried and evaporated fruits of all kinds. These need only to be soaked for a few hours before they are cooked. Kept in a dry place one buying will answer for a long time. Prunes, apples, peaches and apribuying will answer for a long time. Prunes, apples, peaches and apricots are the most desirable of the dried fruits. Prunes should be used frequently; cooked with apricots they are much better than when cooked alone. Lemon should be cooked with prunes if apricots are not used.

to spend the pleasant autumn days in unbandaging and airing their belongings.

This spring and fall cleaning is as much dreaded by the Fifth avenue residents as by occupants of Harlem flats. The more extensive and valuable their possessions, the greater the necessity for personal supervision. So, from the desire for exemption from this duty has risen the supply of these clever, capable and entirely valuable women, who for a consideration offer to relieve the burdened chatelaine.

Their qualifications are given in the shape of high references and enthusinstic indorsements from those they have served. They prefer to have a house turned over to them in the summer, in order to get a clear idea of the mistress' taste before bric-a-brac, draperies and so on have been removed.

With this knowledge they begin at the garret and guarantee to put

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE-TY 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'Nelll; Secretary, J. Murrav; Delogates to St. Patrick's League; J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casev.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SO

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SG-CIETY.—Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St. immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. Rev. Father McGrath, Itev. President; James J. Costigaa, 1st Vice-President; Jno P. Gunning, Secretary, 716 St. Antoins street, St. Henri.

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26.—(Organized, 13th November 1873.—Branch 26 meets at St

Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexande St., on every Monday of each mon?h. The regular meetings for

mon?h. The regular meetings for the transaction of business as their don't be and and 4th Monday of each menth, at 8 p.m. Sri it a Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan. Chancellor, F. J. Curran, B.C. L. President, Fred. J. Sears; Recording Secretary, J. J. Cyr. Igan, Financial-Secretary, Robt. Warren Treasurer. J. H. Feeley, ir.; Medical Advisers Drs. H. J. Harrison E. J. O'Connof and G. H. Merrill

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## ember 21, 1901. MASSON, mentary Executor.

Never had there been a merrier or more joyful Christmas Eve in the town of Chartres, than that on little story will recount. Every one seemed imbued with the spirit of mirth. There were soldiers, fiddlers, young men, and boys from all quartof the town, carrying torches and lanterns. They marched joyfully through the streets, now and then pausing beneath the windows of the through the streets, now and then pausing beneath the windows of the rich to chant their sweet Christmas carols, and receive the coins which were dropped into their purses. The bells of the eleven parish churches of the town and the majestic chimes of the town and the majestic chimes of the cathedral mingled their triumphant tones with the hoarse voices of the weather-beaten soldiers, the sweeter and clearer notes of the poor children, and the somewhat harsh music of the violins and bagpipes, as they accompanied the gay Christmas refrain which all were merrily chanting. But there were some to whom this glad Christmas Eve brought only sad and bitter was Mme de Barmainville, who sat alone in her elegantly furnished room. She was gazing with tearful eyes at a little cradle prettily decked with rose-colored silk, which was standing near her bed, draped with rich and sumptuous hangings and bearing the noble escutcheon of the house of Barmainville. Two years had sped away this Christmas Eve since her cherished babe had been taken from this downy nest and laid in his tiny white collin. Many a since her cherished babe had been taken from this down nest and laid in his tiny white coffin. Many a tear had lady Margaret shed sloce then, but to-night her heart bled more deeply than usual, for Christmas is the feast of little children and happy mothers, and she was childless and desolate. The distant hymns which came floating up from the streets below, spoke to her of the joyous maternity of the Virtant hymns which came floating up from the streets below, spoke to her of the joyous maternity of the Virgin Mother, and when she opened her missal she saw only the canticles of joy in which the Church greets the coming of the Infant-God. She glanced at the large fireplace, where the yulelog was brightly burning, and her tears fell faster as she thought of the tiny stockings which her little Gactan had once hung there. "If I could only have him to fondle and caress," thought she, "how happy I should be. But, oh my God! why should I condemn myself to weep all my life beside an empty cradle, when in some parts of the world—at Chartres, perhaps—there are many unfortunate mothers who have neither food nor clothes to nourish and dress their children."

This evening the cathedral was a splendid and gorgeous sight, for Midnight Mass was about to be celebrated. Hundreds of wax tapers gleamed amidst fragrant flowers on the high altar, near the Crib, and all along the galleries. hundreds of lamps, covered with crystal globes, from which depended sparkling lustres, hung from the majestic arched roof of the stately building. The vast nave resounded with the harmonious notes of the organ as it pealed forth its hymns of praise, whilst clouds of perfume escaped every moment from the golden censers, as if bearing to the highest heaven the prayers and homage of the prostrate crowd.

Amid this multitude of people was a poor unfortunate widow, named Gehendrine, who carried in her arms her only child, a beautiful, fair, rosy boy. Sorrow and misery had done their work, and for some time the widow had known that she had not long to live. But this evening and gorgeous sight, for Mass was about to be ce-

the widow had known that she had not long to live. But this evening her weakness and weariness were ex-tense. Just before the close of the services her strength failed her, ner beakness and weariness were a treemed. Some time ago the her streems, the falled her betwices her streems, the falled her behild, recovered her semish, attracted by the plaintive cries of her child, recovered her semish, attracted by the plaintive cries of her child, recovered her semish, a treathed by the plaintive cries of her child, recovered her semish, a treathed by the plaintive cries of her child, recovered her semish, a treathed was empty. The sacritans, who were charged with the duty of closing the doors, had only perceived her, concealed as she was by a large pillar. Darkness had succeeded the splendid illumination of the Midnight Mass, but now and then a vague and trembling light for a moment lit up the gloom. Some lamps suspended near the Crib themselves the splendid illumination of the Midnight Mass, where the common some lamps suspended near the Crib gleamed like mysterious stars, and as they shone upon the diamond-shaped window penes of Venetian glass, the beautiful varied colors gave a fantastic appearance to the scene. With some difficulty, Ceherdrine arose and approached the Crib with her baby in her arms. It seemed to her that the Holy virgin signed to her to draw near, that St. Joseph smiled at her, and the Jufant Jesus stretched out His ting arms to her child. She, therdore, stopped and pressed her baby a light to the sweet image of the Infinit God. But a must passed over heer the common street the common street to be a common street to be and the subject of the lists of the lists to make the Dyine Infinit amount of the Midnight Mass, because the subject of the lists of the list

venerable bishop paused to prostrate himself, the Virgin Mother showed him the pillar near which the poor woman had fallen. The prelate arose and advanced gravely towards Gehendrine, giriking the ground with his crozier. When he came near he bent down and blessed her. She heard, vaguely, a voice which murmured over her the prayers for the dying. She tried to restoond, a feeble sigh escaped her lips, then all was over.

The old clock in the steeple had just struck five when gentle Lady Margaret de Barmainville took her missel and repaired to the Aurora Mass at the first flush of dawn. She was sad; her pale cheeks still, hore traces of the tears she had shed during the night, whilst calling up sad memories of her lost child. When she drew near the Crib she was filled with amazement. Upon the bed of straw, instead of the waxen figure of the Infant Jesus, was a fairhaired babe, who stretched forth his hands, gazed at her with his bright blue eyes, while his sweet red lips were parted in a happy smile.

Madame de Barmainville feared at first that it was all a dream, then she smiled back at the child, murmuring as she did so: "O my God! how much he resembles mine!" Then the faithful began to flock around the Crib, wondering at the strange and beautiful sight. In a few moments the Dean of the Chapter hastened to behold the child in the manger. "Poor little cherub," said he, "who could have brought it there?" A few minutes later one of the sacristans discovered near the pillar the dead body of poor Gehendrine. She held tightly in her arms the waxen figure of the Infant Jesus of the Crib, which was not whiter than her own dead face, with its beautiful unearthly smile. "God has her soul in His keeping," said the priest, "but what is to be done with her child?" "Oh," cried Lady Margaret, "give him to me, I will adopt him as my son."

And so it was. Before the close of that Christmas Day the orphanchild of Gehendrine slept in the silken cradle, adorned with the no-

of that Christmas Day the child of Gehendrine slept in the silken cradle, adorned with the nosilken cradle, adorned with the no-ble arms of the house of Barmain-ville; and since then no tears of re-gret have dimmed the beautiful eyes of Lady Margaret, for on that Christmas morn the Divine Infant brought to her sorrowing heart— peace.—Annals of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart.

JEWELS FOR VIRGIN'S CROWN.

A most editying feature of the observance of the feast of the Immaculate Conception was witnessed in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Fhiladelphia, where at the evening service the members of the Sodality of the Blessed Virg,n gave old gold and jewels of all kinds to be wrought into a crown for the historic statue of the Virgin that adons the chancel of the Church. This statue was given to the church many years ago by Francisco Cooper and Joseph R. Chandler, two Fast Masters of the Masonic Order in this city. It is said that the two men were returning from Furope on a ship which was caught in a storm and was at the mercy of the waves. In the midst, of the

Furope on a ship which was caught in a storm and was at the mercy of the waves. In the midst of the storm a Portuguese priest celebrated Mass and prayed for the intercession of the Virgin to abate the storm. Cooper and Chandler, who overheard the prayer, remarked to the priest that if the ship survived they would give to some church the funds for a handsome statue of the Virgin. The storm did subside in a short time, and the ship reached port.

port.

Chandler and Cooper carried out members of the Sodality, who have their promise. Some time ago the just closed their jubiles celebration, decided to present a "jubi secrown" for the statue, and agreed to collect gold and jewels from all the

lished in his diocese, the Bishop says: "To my mind, every dollar spent in support of the Catholic press has two great effects. It is invaluable personally to those rendering the assistance; it is of immense value to the parish where the help is given, through the intelligent and wholesome interest in all things Catholic which the truly Catholic paper never fails to create, and further among the Catholic faithful." That is the way all Catholic schould look at this matter of patronizing Catholic journals. The money thus expended brings a good return. Catholics who read Catholic papers are easily distinguished from those of their brethren who do not read them. They display a knowledge about the affairs of their Church, both spiritual and temporal, that amazes those into whose homes a Catholic paper never comes. We have the testimony of the Catholic clergy that the best Catholics in their parishes are those who subscribe to Catholic weeklies. And that is one reuson why all the priests of the country should be carnest supporters of the Catholic press.

#### LONGEVITY IN IRELAND

The Registrar-General for Ireland, The Registrar-General for Ireland, in his report for 1900, congratulates the Emerald Isle on the fact that nearly 20 per cent. of her people die of old age. There are 212 Irish men and women now living over 100 years old, a proportion far above the average of most nations.

#### NOTES FOR FARMERS

FARM PRODUCE .- All kinds of farm produce are selling at a higher price this year than for a long time

previous.
Oats is one of the most important Oats is one of the most important grains affected. There has lately been an advance in the price all over the province. The publication of the Ontario crop report shows that the yield is 11,000,000 bushels short of last year. In the east and Manitoba the oat crop was also below other years.

The advance in price originated in Montreal and Quebec when it was found that the contracts were very hard to fill. The price soon reached 50 cents a bushel. Around Ottawa oats now sell for 55 cents.

Besides a reduction in the yield of Besides a reduction in the yield of

Besides a reduction in the yield of the oat fields there is a great demand from South Africa for oats. It is understood that the contract price with South Africa has raised from 24 to 27 cents a bushel.

Fifteen thousand tons of hay are to be shipped from Omaha to South Africa. Through Lord Strathcona's office in London the minister of agriculture has made arrangements whereby practically the whole oat crop available for expert from Alberta can be delivered in South Africa, on account of the War Office. Hitherto British Columbia has taken all of Alberta's surplus oat crop, but this year the farmers of that district have more than the Pacific It is understood that the contract price with South Africa has raised from 24 to 27 cents a bushel.

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The grain crop report for Ontario shows a decrease of \$4,000,000 be shels of corn which has rai el their prices. Hay, bran and all other kinds of feed are equally advanced in price.

The scarcity and high price of feed stuffs is causing many in this locality to sell off their stock. Those who have horses are having as many teams as possible sent to the shan-



## ARE YOU SATISFIED

With Your Walk in Life?

If not, wear Mansfield Shoes; wear them because there's wear in them-because they're as stylish, as com-fortable and as easy fitting as any shoe on the market that's selling for

\$3.00.

The Mansfield shoes, in all the Fall shapes and all leathers, Patent Leather, Vici Kid, Patent Enamel Calf, Box Calf, Wax Calf, Russia Calf and Kangaroo. All Goodyear welted and made for the hard usage that shoes always get in the winter time. Also rubber sole and heel.

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pair.
We have other lines of shoes too,
We have other lines of shoes too, of course, at prices from \$2.00 \$5.00 for every size foot.

## MANSFIELD, - The Shoeist, 124 of Lewsonce Street, MONTREAL, Que.

ties so that horses will be scarce in Ottawa this year.

LEVE STOCK.—At the Chicago hve stock show Canadians sheep are taking a creditable stand. The possibilities of making this a mutton and wool producing country very evident.

Sheep are divided into two classes

-wool and mutton. The Merino is

pre-eminent for wool while the English breeds are foremost for flesh.

The Merino has been imported and
in Germany, France and America
these fine animals have been raised
with much success.

COLONIAL HOUSE, - PHILLIPS SQUARE.

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## ONE DOLLAR

LESS FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

Boys' and Girls' Leather School | Pin Cushions. Bags. Boys' and Girls' Fancy Laced Moc-casins.

casins.
Ladies' Felt Slippers in Blue, very soft and light.
Ladies' Buttoned Cloth Gaiters.
Men's Fine Congo Walking Sticks, sterling silver trimmings, Opera or Prince of Wales Crook.
Good Serviceable Umbrella.
Fine Silk Cap or Polo for travelline.

Fine Silk Cap or Polo for travel ling.
Fancy Brooches, Assorted Stones, Sterling silver bracelets, Sterling silver Thimbles, French Gray Belt Buckles, Sterling Silver Links.
Gold Flate Hair Burretts.
Needle Capes

Needle Cases.

Pocket knives in Pearl, Ivory, Buck-horn, 3 blades, Butler's Sheffield Steel.

Steel.

A pair of fancy Indian Clubs or Dumb-feels.

A hockey stick, and shin pads.

A pair skates, Laddes' or Gents', Youths or Missis.

Austrian China Brush and Comb Tray.

Austrian China Marmalade Jar. 3

pieces.
Austrian China Fancy Cake Plate.
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Austrian China Chocolete Jug.
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Buhemian Glass Colored and Gilt

Lace Ties.
Silk Stocks.
Canvas Silppers.
Linen Cushion Squares.
Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs.
Child's Lace Collars.
Silk Blouse Length.
Lined Work Basket with Cover.
Scrap Basket.
Ladies' Cap Basket.
Sterling Silver Router.
Sterling Silver Nut Picks.
Sterling Silver Nut Picks.
Sterling Silver Manicure Piccs.
Sterling Silver Manicure Piccs.
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Sterling Silver Pencils.
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Children's White Clouds.
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Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

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#### THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

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

SATURDAY, December 14, 1904.



#### INTOYLAND

	the world.	Here's a small list of price hint	C
olls Co-Carte or	25c 300 12  300 12  500 14  450 79  150 10  1,00 12  500	Dolls' Pianos   Regular Mondo	a



#### A MANUFACTURER'S Stock of DAINTY SILK WAISTS

The Big store has just purchased the entire surplus steek of Silk Wah is from ene of the leading manufacture's of these goods, at our cwn prices. There are about 450 Waists in all, and three of the latest up-to-date styles are represented. A visit on Monday will repay you, even though you do not with to buy.

200 Ladies' Black and Colored Silk Waists in a full range of newest shades, cluster tucked back and front, at ed living and thoroughly up to date. Reg ilar \$6 50. Sale price \$3 48

250 Handsome Taffeta Silk Waists in black and newest coverin; s, all overtucked and hem. ti ched; this waist comes is two styles and was made to seil at \$7 25. Oar price \$4 95



#### PLATED

Pickle Jars in Crystal Glass with frame and base of silver plated ware, \$1.10

Butter Coolers in Silver Plated Ware, the newest designs, \$1.15.

Table Casters, & hottles and silver plated frame,



#### Sleeping Suits

The finest dress in the world to watch for Santa Claus in, you can't catch cold in them. Girls and Beys' n i c e comfortable Sleeping Suits made of merine, finished materials with feet and side poeket, turn over collar and turn back cuffs. Sizes: Years 3, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11.

PRICES: 27e, 33e, 38c, 44e, 50e, 56c.

#### XMAS LINENS.

Snowy White Table Napery forms an adjunct to the festivals of X mas time that 'twere impossible to forego,

Hemstitched Cloths | Hemstitched Napkins Size 2 by 2 yards ... \$2 95, \$3 15, \$4 60 Size 5-8 by 5-8 Size 2 by 2½ yards ... \$3 50, \$3 75, \$5 25 Size 3.4 by 3.4. Size 2 by 3 yards ... \$4 20, \$5 15, \$6 70 Size 7-8 by 7 8.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FRILED.

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#### XMAS AND NEW YEAR Holiday Rates.

SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE. Good going Dec. 24 and 25. Return limit Dec 6. 1901. Going Dec. 31, 1901, and Jan. 1, 1902. Return limit Jan. 2, 1902.

First Class Fare and One-Third. Going Dec. 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25. Return limit an 3, 1902, Going Dec. 28, 29, 30 and 31, 1901, and Jan. 1, 902 Return limit Jan. 3, 1902.

SCHOOL VACATIONS. Single First Class Fare and One-Third for ound Trip. Going Dec. 7 to 31, inclusive. Re-rn limit, Jan. 20, 1902.

Special Rates for Commercial Travelers. For further particulars apply at CITY TICKET OFFICE 197 St. James Street, Telephones Main 660, Main 661, or Bonaventure Statten.

#### Ship-Loads of Carpets\_

Of the newest and best, at prices to warrant you in ordering every. thing you want for floor and windows, at Canada's only exclusive Carpet warehouse.

#### THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING.

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175 to 179 Sparks street, Ottawa.

THE PENNY SYSTEM. - Supt Jones, of the Public Schools, Cleveland, has devised a plan for receiving contributions, from pupils, to the McKiniey National Memorial Fund, that will save the sensibilities of those who can give only a trifle, or who are unable to give anything. An envelope is given to each individual, on which his name and address will be written. All these envelopes must be sent to the treasurer of the fund. Their contents will be kept perfectly secret. Contributions from a penny upwards will be accepted. Every contributor will receive a souvenir certificate that his contribution has been received, but the amount will not be mentioned. Thus the working

BEAUTY AND UTILITY

Holiday Gifts.

to say that beauty and utility are not necessarily opposed. How well they combine, and in what a diversity of ways, may easily be seen in hundreds of the lines we have laid out on our Holiday Tables among which we enumerate the fol-

Leather Dressing Cases. Leather Purses, Leather Writing Cases, Leather Music Portfolios, Leather Collar and Cuff Boxes, Celluloid Dressing Cases, Manicure, Sets, Jewel Cases, Mirrors, Photo Frames, Umbrellas, Canes, Inkstands, Paper Weights, Paper Knives, Pen Racks, Etc., Etc.

#### A HOLIDAY "SNAP" in DRESS GOODS

1,500 yards Fine All-Wool Dress Goods guaranteed all thoroughly shrunk, 54 inches wide, 40 patterns to select from, regular value \$1.00, to \$1.50 per yard. Choice of the lot while it lasts 471c per yard.

All the latest novelties in Christ-nas Cards and Art Calendars!

## JOHN MURPHY & CO.

patriotic or religious contributions a considerable amount of unpleasant feeling might be obviated. Many the one who fears to contribute in proportion to his means because the sum would appear so insignificant beside the amounts given by the more wealthy. Many a person is, for this reason, forced either to refrain from contributing or else to unjustly deprive his family, in order to be "as good as his neighbor."

Monday and Tues

Civic Federation rooms of the new in New York city. sought last May presentatives of t corporations, the leaders of the ganizations and re the general public, of establishing the as a means to pre lock-outs. The top at that meeting w of Machinery on Shorter Hour Move Joint Agreement M manent Executive ed, and the scope thod of future proc mined. Decidedly t a representative or in the sense that leading employers States, the heads labor organization ative Americans walks of life. The ation was at first pian; but it now s practicable pathwa opened out for it. object ever became no doubt that its most beneficial effec

varied grades in th

WAR ON LAZY I

Mrs. Sophia Demut against "lazy me Nation has run her smashing saloc timely that the inte muth should follow of her great sister idea is to have a lay izing policemen to are lazy and who ca find work whereby families. There is stones in the heart ton, and sledge han furnished by the au man convicted of la to work a regulation hours daily breaking will be paid 50 cen money to be handed and, in the case of no familes (such as the money is to go fund. By the way, see how the law ap who neglect to supp lies on account of la ect men who have port. Mrs. Demuth active female illust principle she adopts intendent of the

MR. RED

John E. Redmond Irish envoys, who so on Wednesday, have lowing address to America:

America:

To the people of A been announced the been announced the been announced the same month. The same month of the same month of the same month of the same month, of the same mont