

## PASTORAL LETTER AND MANDEMENT OF MGR. PAUL BRUCHESI, ARCHBISHOP OF MONTREAL,

### Inaugurating a Crusade Against Intemperance

PAUL BRUCHESI, by the Grace of God, and of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of Montreal.

To the secular and regular clergy, to the religious communities and to all the faithful of our Diocese, greeting, peace and blessing in Our Lord Jesus Christ.

Dear Beloved Brethren, For a long time the problem of alcoholism has been deservedly preoccupying the minds of moralists, economists and legislators.

Nevertheless, every year, in the different countries of the world, appalling statistics show the progress of that terrible plague, and the necessity of more and more energetic resistance against its invasion.

As we have already often stated in our pastoral visits, it is time theoretical statements and unfruitful lamentations should be left aside.

The moment has come for all to enter the path of practical realization.

All initiatives must group together and form a holy league: private initiatives and public initiatives, civil, political and religious initiatives for, without any intention to establish a comparison between the Province of Quebec and the other provinces of Canada, between the Canadian Confederation and the other States of America or of Europe, it is an undeniable fact that we are suffering from the evil of alcoholism. That malady has already attacked our vital sources, and it threatens to deeply vitiate them. The ravages which it makes among our people are more harmful and greater than the so dreaded ravages of phthisis, of which it is, anyhow, the sinister purveyor.

And we beg you to remark, dear beloved brethren, that we do not solely refer to the vice of drunkenness carried to its extreme excesses, but to that drunkenness which deprives man of the use of his reason and sometimes throws him on the pavement like a brute. Oh! that kind of intemperance has a special ugliness of its own, it is so vulgar of its nature that the great majority keep away from it with disgust. It carries in its proximate and immediate consequences such shameful blamish, that it is held in abhorrence. It may be said that it constitutes, even here below and without delay, its own punishment, and its own check, especially among the higher classes of society.

In a general manner, the evil to which we refer has not that hideous and brutal aspect. Its form is rather latent, its effects are generally slow to appear. But it is none the less pernicious, and no social sphere is closed against it.

Properly speaking, alcoholism does not consist in an act of intemperance nor even in several acts of intemperance separated one from the other by pretty long intervals. There is evidently in this a more or less serious disorder, a more or less criminal fault, a disorder and a fault, that may lead to formal alcoholism, but which do not yet constitute it. Alcoholism is a condition, a morbid condition, which is acquired either by often repeated sobriety, or by the habitual use of strong liquors, even if taken in small quantity each time.

It is a gradual poisoning. In a word, it is chronic intemperance, with or without sobriety.

According to the data of medical science, no poisoning is more disastrous. It attacks the whole organs of the human body, especially the brain, the kidneys, and lungs, the heart, the liver and the stomach. It lessens the strength; it troubles, revolutionizes and paralyzes all the faculties. It calls forth any number of diseases, and complicates them all in a singular manner. When it does not render them incurable, it often leads to insanity, or to suicide, and always leads more rapidly to decrepitude and to death.

You consider no doubt in your minds, beloved brethren, that the picture of the physical ravages of

intemperance is very sombre. So it is. But do not conclude that it is overdrawn or exaggerated. All those facts could be signed by some famous medical authority. They have been borrowed with the most scrupulous honesty from the best writings of which the medical profession, now so methodical in its investigations and so conscientious in its statements, can boast.

Besides, nothing is easier than to verify its correctness. It matters little whether your personal experience be long or short, or whether your field of observation be large or small. Do not your recollections unfortunately bring to your mind too many instances of ruin caused by alcohol? Have you not seen powerfully built bodies waste away, the choicest intellects get out of balance, strong wills collapse, hearts naturally tender and kind get so perverted and hardened as to become cruel? In most cases, were not those catastrophes a manifestation of the work of the alcoholic poison?

Still, if the sad effects of intemperance reached only the individual who renders himself guilty thereof, the habitual drinker? But such is not the case. Alcoholism has terrible repercussions. Here one is unwillingly brought to think of the unavoidable and so painful consequences of the sin of our first parents on the whole of human nature. Oh! how often have you not wept over that initial vice, over that corruption and those disordinate concupiscences deposited within us by the sin of Adam and Eve?

The person addicted to alcohol does not act otherwise. Christian parents and young men addicted to drink, you poison the children to be born from you. You will answer before God for all the evil which you cause them. Does not your crime, in certain respects, resemble the fault committed in the garden of Eden? Your sons and your daughters were redeemed in the blood of Christ. Is it not, in some way, that blood which you profane? It is the price thereof, anyhow, which you disregard and contemn.

Can any one conceive more complete aberration? Thus to compromise the future of one's own children, their health, their honor and even their eternal salvation, rather than give up a miserable habit, rather than deprive one's self of a passing satisfaction? Prefer to drink drop by drop one's own ruin and that of one's family, rather than practise the rules of Christian sobriety, rather than slightly mortify one's self every day?

If, at least, one could deny the laws of inheritance, if one could fail to see and understand the lessons of experience. Vain efforts! Atavism exists, experiments are no longer needed. Nobody now contests the ravages of alcoholism in the family, and as a rigorous consequence its deleterious effects on society and on the race.

The children of drinkers are down-fallen beings. With life they receive in their organs the germs of disease and of death. A terrible thing to say, before being born they have been poisoned by their father. Of course, the agent of degeneracy and of destruction which circulates in the veins of those poor children, is more or less active according to the degree of intemperance of the parents; but it is there, it does its murderous work. What a subject for reflection, dear beloved brethren, what a subject for meditation! With what gloomy remorse such a thought must torture the conscience of a man addicted to alcohol? Is there a more odious crime and one more against nature?

What generations will those sickly, infirm, anomalous, physically and mentally diseased beings produce in their turn, unless an exceptional grace gives them the courage to reach?

For the honor of our race and of our country, we must demand that

er exhaust within ourselves the sources of life, let us no longer contaminate them with the habit of alcohol. Let us avoid all excesses in the use of liquors. The sacrifice, if sacrifice there be, is worth while a thousand times.

Yet, as terrible as they are, the physical ravages are the least among those produced by alcoholism. Its consequences appear much more disastrous when considered in a moral sense.

All vices lower and degrade man, they soil and disgrace his existence: often they blench his honor and the name of his family, they always debase his dignity. None of them, it strikes us, is viler than intemperance. That vice carries with it such humiliating ugliness that it sometimes renders its victims insufferable to themselves, and contemptible in the eyes of their fellow-beings.

We will not go any further with that picture. You are familiar with it. Preachers have more than once placed it before your eyes in retreats and missions.

Let us simply recall to your mind that alcoholism, as well as obesity and drunkenness in the ordinary sense of the word, is by its nature a very active ferment of bad instincts, of vile passions, of impure lust, of criminal suggestions. Well! what is there to wonder at that a drinker, even if he never got intoxicated, should fall an easy prey to so many plagues? Is it not well known that the habitual use of alcohol disturbs the normal working of our organs, dims the intellect, weakens the will and deadens the moral sense. The union between soul and body is too close, too intimate to prevent those two portions of our being from having reciprocal influence one upon the other, and that is one of the main reasons of Christian mortification.

When not properly regulated and when satiated, the lusts of the flesh rebel against the soul and reduce it to slavery. The saints were well aware of this phenomenon, and that is the reason why they subdued their body and unceasingly preached penance, self-denial, sobriety in all things.

There would be no end to it, dear beloved brethren, if we undertook to describe all the evils produced by alcoholism. Jointly with the documents furnished by medical men and moralists, we would bring up the statistics prepared by economists and magistrates.

Those figures would be sinisterly eloquent. The registers of insane asylums, of prisons and of penitentiaries have been patiently gone over, the records of civil and criminal courts have been honestly studied. Well! the mind is literally stupefied when examining the results of such investigations. The proportion of judicial sentences and sequestrations brought on by the abuse of liquor is such that, a disappearance of said abuse occurring, two thirds of the courts would no longer work, for want of clients, and most of the prisons and asylums would be completely deprived of their inmates, as shown by most correct calculations.

Everywhere in our dear country, as in other lands, would come a holy regeneration, a recrudescence of physical health and of intellectual and moral vigor, the almost uninterrupted reign of peace, of concord, of honesty and of charity.

Political economists have asserted that, with temperance, we would also see great public and private prosperity flourish on the whole surface of the globe. Pauperism would be a thing of the past. To save would become an honor, and old age would be provided with shelter, clothing and food. Stoppage of work would hardly exist. Children would attend school more assiduously, instead of fading away in the atmosphere of factories. Fathers of family and young men being no longer enticed by clubs or saloons, would gladly hasten to reach the home in the evening, and mothers and maidens would greet them with a smile or kind word.

XIII. repeated by Pius X., the great social question would be solved. A lovely picture, pleasant promises, some will say perhaps—but idle fancies of utopists and dreams of theorists.

Not at all. Let the drinking cease, let alcoholism be banished, and these promises will soon become realities.

The economists have not simply made assertions, they have also furnished unquestionable proof of the correctness of such assertions. Intemperance collects from both the wealthy and the poorer classes fantastic amounts. Would one believe it? The alcohol consumed in our cities and country districts costs more than both meat and bread combined. Add now to this foolish squandering of millions, the enormous amount of salaries lost each year by drinkers, the sums of money which alcoholism ingulfs in insane asylums, prisons, hospitals, doctors' offices and drug stores. To this tremendous heap of millions, add again so many other millions shamefully eaten up, by all those vices to which alcoholism fatally leads, and calculate whether it is exaggeration to state, with the statisticians, that three fourths of the poor are or become so through their own intemperance or that of others.

Then go on with another operation. Place all those lost or squandered millions in active service, distribute them in salaries. Is it not evident that you thereby at once restore new and more active life to trade and industry; you introduce comfort and happiness in the homes; you furnish beneficial employment to both mental and manual energy. The health of the body is restored, the health of the soul is restored; and as a blessing for both the holy law of labor which is respected, and for sobriety which is observed, comes forth the prosperity which you had some hesitation to expect.

The word of God does not pass away, dear beloved brethren. Fulfill the maxims of the gospel, be sober, be mortified, do not squander his gifts, never allow the poison of alcohol to destroy or weaken the precious faculties which he has placed within you, do not defile that heavenly image of Himself which beams on your forehead, and you will ever be blessed. You will stand in need of nothing. He has promised it to you: serve him, keep his commandments, all the rest shall be added unto you.

We will not insist on the developments that those truths and those exhortations admit of. Both will be presented to you in your respective parishes by missionaries who will act as our mouth-pieces. Hear their preaching with an attentive mind and a docile heart. They will be for you the envoys of the Lord. It is in the name of your very best interests that they will beseech you to be temperate and even to use your efforts and your influence to stop the surge of alcoholism, which spreads everywhere physical, intellectual and moral ruin. Following the example of our venerable predecessor, Bishop Bourget, our watchword will be to found temperance societies in every locality, without exception. Those local societies will form together a holy league, endowed with precious indulgences. The cross, that black and bare wooden cross, which is still found in the old families, and which, in its truly evangelical poverty and austerity, preaches mortification with such persuasion, that cross where Christ was offered vinegar and gall to drink, for the remission of our sins, such will be the new rallying sign of those Christians who will choose to enlist in the holy league against intemperance.

Please God that this cross may occupy a place of honor in every Catholic home! It is a great battle that we are about to undertake, with one consent, dear beloved brethren, a pitched battle against a terrible enemy supported by the infernal regions; we need the weapons of the cross. But, with it and through it, we shall conquer. In hoc signo vinces. Let every man come and stand close to that divine standard: fathers of families, young men, children, all Christians, irrespective of age, fortune, calling or social position. The great point is to save the souls; but the safety of the family, of society and of the nation is also concerned.

For those reasons we make an appeal to all persons of good will, and more especially to the active and

persevering support of the constituted authorities.

In such a work of moralizing and preserving the masses, those authorities can do much, provided they have a sincere will.

The Church will do her part, the best and most efficient part, by using the supernatural teachings, remedies and assistance which she has received from heaven and which it is her mission to dispense to men.

Private initiative will display its zeal in a number of instances, either by example, apostleship, lectures on the dangers of alcoholism, anti-alcoholic teaching in the schools or elsewhere. In this latter connection, we deem it advisable to recommend the excellent manual of Rev. Canon Sylvain. That small pamphlet deserves the many praises given it, and the lessons contained therein are within the reach of all intellects.

The civil authorities know what measures to adopt in order to fight that plague and avert its terrible results. Their dispositions are known to us, they will not hesitate in the face of duty. Limitations in the number of hotels, restaurants, saloons and all retail liquor shops; sufficiently high taxes on such establishments, license taxes and sale taxes; rules and regulations calculated to maintain therein order and morals; vigilant and active control over the daily observance of such rules; efficient repression of all transgressions, especially the sale of spirituous liquors on Sundays and to minors; and, above all, absolute refusal of a license to persons not having a perfect reputation of respectability and honesty; such are, dear beloved brethren, the principal preventive and repressive measures which it would be desirable to see in force everywhere, in the country municipalities as well as in the cities. They already exist, to a large extent at least, in our laws.

But it strikes us that they are not always observed, that they are not even always applied. That is a great misfortune for society, and we entreat you all to repress those offences every time you can do so. First of all, give charitable warnings, and if need be, complain to the authorities. Your energy and constancy will finally triumph. The public authorities are fully interested to see that they are supported, for, we repeat it, they have at heart that work of purifying. But, dear beloved brethren, a thinker has said with much appropriateness: "Legal as well as tax remedies will remain powerless to stop the evil of intemperance and the plague of alcoholism, if they are not supported by moral and religious remedies. It is not sufficient that the drinker should find it more difficult to satisfy his passion; he will overcome such obstacles, and he will deprive himself of everything rather than give up drinking. He must be brought on to have a desire to amend."

We will close with this and sum up. The will, therefore, is what must be acted upon first of all. How can this be done? By the two first means which we have mentioned: consideration of the disastrous effects of alcoholism in the individual, consideration of its disastrous effects in the family and in society. But we will reach that end much more surely by means of considerations of a religious nature, the teaching of the truths of the gospel, the awakening of Christian feeling, the preaching of penance and mortification, the stimulant of good example, so many things which the temperance missions and the holy league against alcoholism are going to permanently establish in each parish of our diocese.

May the Immaculate Virgin Mary grant her all powerful protection to those missions and to that holy league, which we place under the guardianship of the regenerating cross of her divine Son!

After invoking the holy name of God and consulting with our Venerable Brethren, the canons of our Cathedral, we have decided upon the following regulations:

1. The clergy shall be the first to set an example of the temperance which they must preach. Consequently, in the presbyteries and religious communities, on the occasion of pastoral visits, of gatherings for retreats and missions, of visits from priests or laymen, before or after meals, no alcoholic liquors shall be taken.

2. We request all families to do the same thing; to entirely give up the deplorable habit of offering and of taking spirituous liquors such as brandy, gin, rum, whiskey, etc., on the occasion of gatherings, soirees, dinners, visits, and especially the visits and festivities of New Year's Day. Let all kinds of alcohol disappear from our homes; let us use it only in cases of necessity and upon the doctor's order. The pastors will not fail to refer to that subject when giving advice to their parishioners.

3. We implore young men and fathers of family not to enter saloons and bar rooms except for serious reasons; not to drink there intoxicating liquors, and especially to give up the, alas! too common practice of "treating." We would feel happy to see all honest men league together against that social disorder which brings so many evils both to the family and to individuals. We particularly entreat the citizens who form the leading classes and the members of the liberal professions to preach by their example in this respect.

4. We request the priests, the principals of colleges and teachers in general to often refer to intemperance, in the classrooms, and to adopt all possible means to inspire the pupils with horror for that vice.

5. We order that in all parishes work be commenced at once to establish temperance leagues or societies: 1, among the children from the year of their first communion up to the age of eighteen years; 2, among young men; 3, among the heads of families. Saint John the Baptist shall be the patron of those leagues, the members of which must pledge themselves not to use spirituous liquors, except in cases of sickness and of real need. Those societies already exist in some parishes and do the greatest amount of good. Their rules and regulations, as well as the spiritual favors secured for them, will be made known in the near future. We simply mention for the present what is most essential and what should call for the efforts and zeal of all, of the people as well as of the clergy.

6. We particularly entrust the preaching of temperance to the Reverend Franciscan Fathers whom we hereby appoint apostles of that great work in our diocese. The pastors will invite them to come and preach to their parishioners at such dates as will seem to them most favorable, but will not wait until they come to establish the societies we have referred to. Each pastor must commence to establish these societies without delay, by making an appeal to the good will of his parishioners. They may for this purpose take advantage of the meetings of the League of the Sacred Heart, and especially of the retreats and missions.

- We specially and urgently request the greatest zeal in attending to the children and young men, upon whom we must rely to form the sober generation of the future.

7. It is also our will that those temperance societies be founded in our colleges and our University. The students of those important institutions are, they know it, the subject of our greatest solicitude and our deepest affection. It is our ardent desire that they may become one day men of character and of principles, men of science and of virtue, for the glory of the Church and of their country. They will become all this in as much only as they are really temperate. Let them call to mind the number of fine talents prematurely destroyed by the poison of alcohol. We do not wish them to have such a sad fate, and that is the reason why we are so anxious to see sobriety and temperance honored in our colleges and in our University.

The present pastoral letter and the present mandement shall be read and published from the pulpits in all the churches and chapels where public worship is held, on the first Sunday after they are received.

Given at Montreal, under our hand, seal, and the counter-signature of our Chancellor, the 20th day of December, 1905.

PAUL, Arch. of Montreal.  
By order of His Grace,  
EMILE CANON ROY,  
Chancellor.

P.S.—This pastoral letter can be read in two sections, but the concluding part thereof must be read at all the masses as early as next Sunday.

HOME INTERESTS.

Conducted by HELENE.

WHAT WE TALK ABOUT.

When the woman went home from a 'tea' and her sister asked her what they talked about, her answer was, 'Sin, sickness and death.' Pleasant, wasn't it, and profitable, too? And that is about what a good deal of ordinary 'pleasant' conversation amounts to.

If there is anything absolutely profitless and at the same time outrageously tiresome it is to hear a woman talk about her 'help.' Doesn't every woman of us say in her heart of hearts, after she has shaken off the bore, 'Would to heaven that woman had to do her own kitchen work forever and ever, so she wouldn't have time to torment others with it?'

A PRAYER.

'Oh, my Father! when I come home from my long journey, take me into Thy arms, and lay my head down on Thy breast and make up to me for all the long absence from Thee, the weary groping after Thee, the fear of never reaching Thee, of which life has been full; for the distance between us caused by my sinfulness; for the miserable service of Thee which is partly my fault, and partly of my Creator, the result of the frail nature Thy hands have made. As I be there folded fast to Thy breast, let my first nestling to Thee, my first happy tears, be to Thee the long-deferred adoration and thanksgiving and reparation and filial love, which in Thy Fatherly compassion Thou wilt account compensation for the past.'—Mother Mary Loyola.

Under the head of vital things, order should be written in large capitals. No house is beautiful if its laws are disregarded. The order that faints at the sight of a speck of dust, the order that locates every chair and table by a chalk mark, the order that cannot tolerate a misplaced book, is not to be thus written. This order is not vital. It was once called good housekeeping, but it is no longer considered good house-making, and never can be. It has wrecked homes.

The order that makes for restfulness and comfort is vital. It cannot exist in crowded rooms. Furniture is made to be used, and books are made to be read. If the disarranging of a chair or the misplacing of a book upsets the order of a room something is wrong, and the 'something' is the crowded condition. Get rid of the superfluous. Most rooms have too many pieces of furniture, and all rooms have too many things.

Simplicity of arrangement is so bound up with order and the absence of the superfluous, that it cannot well be separated. A few pictures chosen to accord with the room, books that are placed within the reach of those who use them, lamps that are located where they are needed, flowers that are arranged with a Japanese feeling for the value of the leaf and stem, are expressions of a love for a simple arrangement. Beauty no less than comfort is dependent upon this vital principle.

SCHUMANN-HEINKE'S DAUGHTERS.

Madame Schumann-Heink's little daughter, Maria Theresa, will be a student in the Ursuline convent at Cleveland. She is nine years old, and nearly all her life she has been at the Schumann-Heink home in a rose-sheltered villa in Germany. There are seven brothers and an older sister, recently married. They have been a very happy family, and Maria Theresa has been the pride of them all.

Maria has had a flower garden at 'Villa Tina.' She has cared for it herself. The others have gardens,

too. 'All my children are brought up very simply,' Madame Schumann-Heink has said. 'I teach the boys as well as the girls to mend and darn and sew in buttons, and the girls have as much gymnastics as my sons.'

Lotta, the oldest daughter, was 20 when she married a few months ago. The eldest son, August, is at a school of navigation near Dresden, and Heinrich will enter the army. George Washington, one of the younger boys, was born in New York City eight years ago.

RECIPES.

Imperial Pigeons, Served on Spinach Toast.—Clean and truss six pigeons, stuff them with a highly seasoned chestnut stuffing and place in a large pan; half cover them with a rich soup stock, and simmer for fifteen minutes. Remove from the fire, drain and place in a baking dish that has been rubbed with a clove of garlic; bake until a golden brown, basting with melted butter. Spread oblongs of hot buttered toast with a thin layer of mashed potato, then one of well-seasoned spinach; dispose the pigeons on these, garnishing with stuffed olives and aromatic jelly.

Cranberry Ice (to serve with turkey).—Cook two quarts of cranberries until the skins are soft. Put through a colander, pressing all through, but the skins. Add one pint of water, the juice of two lemons, three cups of sugar and freeze. Serve in sherbet cups.

Many fastidious housekeepers hold that chicken, and more especially turkey, should be roasted without dressing, in which case serve with the bird chestnut timbales as follows: Boil one pound of blanched chestnuts and mash fine, adding salt, pepper, and a tiny bit of mace, three eggs yolks, well beaten, and cream to moisten well. Whip the whites of the eggs, and fold in the mixture the last thing. Bake in buttered timbale molds in a pan of hot water.

Turkey in Cups.—This is a very good way to use left over turkey. Butter half a dozen tins, sprinkle with bread crumbs, and fill them half way to the top with turkey meat chopped fine. Whip two eggs gently and season with one saltspoonful of salt, a pinch of pepper, a few drops of onion juice, and a little finely chopped parsley. Add one cupful of milk, and after mixing well, pour into the cups holding the turkey. Set the cups in a pan of hot water, cover them over and steam. As soon as the milk and eggs have become slightly stiff, turn the turkey molds on to slices of toast and serve.

every trace of dandruff and render the hair rich and glossy. A very useful cleansing fluid which will remove grease from the finest fabrics without injuring them is made with one quart of rainwater, two ounces of ammonia, one teaspoonful of saltpeter and one ounce of finely shaved white castile soap.

The mica side of oil stoves, which get so smoked and dirty, may easily be cleaned with a piece of flannel dipped in vinegar. When long hair becomes so matted that it is difficult to comb the tangled locks, they should be saturated with alcohol. This done, they will become amenable to the brush and comb as if by magic.

Rub kerosene on the zinc under the stove once a day, and it will always look bright.

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FUNNY SAYINGS.

HER LOSS. Marjorie had been given some hard peppermint candies, and after holding one in her mouth for a few minutes, she ran to her mother and cried, 'Oh, mother, I swallowed that candy!'

'Never mind,' said her mother; 'it will not hurt you.'

'Yes, I know,' said Marjorie, 'but I lost the use of it.'

TRADE SECRET. 'Are you the little boy whose papa writes so many cute sayings of children?'

'Yes, ma'am.'

'I suppose your papa is always encouraging you to talk.'

'No, ma'am. He threatens to whp

Consumption

There is only one cure for it. 'PSYCHINE' is the greatest remedy in the world for all forms of pulmonary trouble. Scores of people in Canada attest this fact. 'PSYCHINE' stands without a rival as a permanent and absolute cure for Consumption and lung diseases. It reaches the sore spots, heals the decayed tissue, destroys the tubercle germs, creates rich blood, tones up the whole system, and cleanses from all impurities.

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me if I even whisper when he is bringing his bright things the children have said.'

VERY TIRED INDEED.

It remained for a little girl to nearly, if not quite, equal a famous witicism of Leigh Hunt. Of course she spoke in childish innocence, where the English essayist and wit used his ripened intellect.

Hunt, in describing an exceedingly warm day, it will be remembered, spoke of it as one which tempted him to strip off his flesh and sit in his bones.

The dear little miss had been romping and running all day. Toward nightfall her father met her. 'Are you not very tired, little one?' he asked.

'Oh, not so very tired, papa,' she replied. Then in a burst of confidence she whispered, 'Only I do feel as though I'd like to take my legs off and carry them awhile.'

RAW ANIMALS.

With a heart attuned to 'nature study,' a little Hungarian girl in the Canadian Northwest exclaimed: 'Yah, teacher! It's certain beautiful on our prairie, where the birds and the small sheep run about raw.'

A SAD REMINDER.

A good story is told by the writer of 'Some stories of the Concert Platform,' concerning Mme. Patey, the famous English contralto. The singer was delighting a large audience in the Town Hall at Birmingham, when a working man at the rear of the building was observed to be in tears.

There was nothing in the words to account for this display of feeling, and, had this been otherwise, the famed prima donna was singing in the Italian tongue. But the grief of the man became more pronounced ere Mme. Patey had concluded. At length, 'mid a thunder of applause, the singer retired, and the stranger was asked the reason of his grief. 'She reminds me so o' my darter,' said the tearful one. 'She was in the singin' line.'

'But surely your daughter could not sing like that?' queried the man in the next seat. 'No,' answered the mourner, with another sob, 'but you never could tell what she was singin' about!'

A CARDINAL VIRTUE.

(By Lady Milnes-Gaskell.) Sidney Smith once wrote: Manners are the shadows of virtue, the momentary display of those qualities which our fellow creatures love and respect.'

But if these shadows are not fleeting, but grow in time to be the real thing, they are indeed beautiful and health-giving, and become in time the fair frame of a fair picture. Politeness can be skin deep, but courtesy is the outward and visible sign of a noble nature. 'Malice is murder begun,' but the courteous man's or woman's first aim is to set all at ease, to efface with dignity distinctions of rank, and to make life sweet and happy to all who surround them.

Gentle consideration and a modest bearing are singularly attractive even to the most worldly. The 'push' of modern life is ugly, and always vulgar. Self-advertisement is not pretty, even when successful. To fly above the vulgar flights of common souls is extremely rare in these days of many inventions. The material side of life is always with us, and a preacher is more than ever wanted to impress upon his hearers the importance of living a little in spiritual things, and not looking upon idealists as idle dreamers, in fact, if not belonging totally and entirely to the vulgar and the commonplace.

Discourtesy is brutality to the heart or soul of another. We have all seen some such acts of cruelty done, the nervous silenced, the bully triumphant, and the modest made ashamed. These savage onslaughts are the work of small, and generally ignorant, souls, and posterity, if it cannot save the victim, holds up at least a finger of scorn at him who did the harm.

If few of us can take part in splendid examples of world-famed courtesy, everybody can do something to make life sweeter. The crippled and maimed cross every man and woman's path. 'Help your lame dog over the stile.' The advice is as good now as it was in Swift's time. We all of us know lame dogs. Dogs on three legs, blind eyes and unlovely, to whom the pull over a barrier in life not only saves materially, but warms their heart with gratitude. 'What a fine thing hope is!' wrote the sage, and what a joyous thing to bring it back to some broken heart by a well-timed word of kindness, an attentive ear, or gracious act of courtesy.

How Is Your Cold?

Every place you go you hear the same question asked. Do you know that there is nothing so dangerous as a neglected cold? Do you know that a neglected cold will turn into Chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia, disgusting Catarrh and the most deadly of all, the 'White Plague,' Consumption? Many a life history would read differently, on the first appearance of a cough, if had been remedied with

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

This wonderful cough and cold medicine contains all those very fine principles which make the pine woods so valuable in the treatment of lung affections.

Combined with this are Wild Cherry Bark and the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. You will find a sure cure in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Mrs. C. N. Loomer, Berwick, N.S., writes: 'I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for coughs and colds, and have always found it to give instant relief. I also recommended it to one of my neighbors and she was more than pleased with the results.'

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup 25 cts. per bottle at all dealers. Put up in yellow wrapper, and three pine trees the trade mark. Refuse substitutes. There is only one Norway Pine Syrup and that one is Dr. Wood's.

DEATH OF MRS. JAS. MURPHY, RICHMOND.

Ellen Morrissy, wife of Mr. James Murphy, Collector of Customs, Richmond, died Sunday, Dec. 17th, after a few days' illness. She had been in her usual good health until Tuesday, when she contracted a severe bronchial cold, which gradually grew worse. Comforted by the rights of her church, and surrounded by her family, she passed to her eternal reward, death coming like a peaceful sleep. Born in the County Kerry, Ireland, Dec. 25th, 1836, she came to this country when quite a child, and was married Nov. 25th, 1859, to J. Murphy. Six children blessed the union, and she is survived by a loving husband and two daughters, Mrs. R. H. Gain, wife of Mr. R. H. Gain, Route Agent, Canadian Express Co., and Miss Margaret Murphy, four children having predeceased her. Her maiden name was Ellen Morrissy, being the eldest daughter of Edward and Margaret Morrissy, who settled in Ely County, Sherrford, in the early forties. One brother and four sisters survive her, Mr. John Morrissy, Ely; Mrs. P. Healy, Richmond; Mrs. T. Rahill, Richmond; Mrs. J. Fullam, Montreal, and Mrs. H. Murphy, Tilton, N.H. Her sudden demise came as a great shock to all the community, few being aware of her illness, which was of exceedingly short duration.

Of a lovable and motherly disposition, she was ever ready to assist the poor and needy, and her loss is not confined to the family, but is universally felt by all. Mr. Murphy and family have the sincere and heartfelt sympathy of the whole community in the loss of a good wife, kind and loving mother and a Christian whose life was full to overflowing in usefulness, charity and good works.

The funeral, which was very largely attended, took place Monday at the Catholic Church, where high mass was celebrated by the Rev. P. Quinn, parish priest. Interment was at Richmond.

The greater the irritation in the throat the more distressing the cough becomes. Coughing is the effort of Nature to expel this irritating substance from the air passages. Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will heal the inflamed parts, which exude mucous, and restore them to a healthy state, the cough disappearing under the curative effects of the medicine. It is pleasant to the taste, and the price, 25 cents, is within the reach of all.

The saddest part of all our accumulating catastrophes lies in the waiting welcomes that are never claimed. —Anne Elizabeth O'Hare.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Trust, as ever, why the future fear Though with its longest joys its sorrow brings? O, holy Spirit of the Coming Year, Be you our guide to nobler, better things.

New opportunities new days will send New tests of soul, new victories to be won; And while we sigh, 'The year is at an end,' Good angels sing, 'The Year is just begun!'

—George Birdseye. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the help of any purgative medicine to complete the cure. Give it a trial and be convinced.

The Poet's Corner.

WHAT SHALL THE NEW YEAR BRING?

What shall the New Year bring us, Asthore, machree? Dear love of an Irish heart, What shall it bring to thee? And me?

Shall it bring gladness, Or shall it bring sadness? Shall it bring roses or thorns? The gain that gladdens, The loss that saddens A future that sings or mourns? Asthore, machree! Answer—which shall it be?

What shall the New Year bring us? Joy of my breath? Sweet love of an Irish heart, Shall it bring life or death? Dark death?

—Sound thro' its powers Of sunlight and flowers, Echoes of sport and song? Or bitterest sighing For loved ones dying— Death-knells, weary and long? Asthore, machree! Answer—which shall it be?

Alas! this shall the New Year bring us, Jewel, asthore! Brave love of an Irish heart, This shall it bring, and more, Much more!

Sunshine, for crosses, Courage, for losses, Hope, for the darkest hours: Love's resignation, To God's dispensation, Turning the thorns to flowers! Machree, asthore, This shall it bring—and more. —Eleanor C. Donnelly.

WRITE WITH CARE.

We spent our year as a tale that is told; And which shall this new year be— A tale of gladness, or one of sadness, To be told of you and me?

Will its pages glow with unselfish deeds, With a record undefiled, A story sweet, with a cheer replete That would gladden the heart of a child?

Or can it be, when the year is done, That its record will be marred By wasted hours or misused powers, Or by words that have cut and jarred?

God gives us each day as a pure white page, But write, dear heart, with care, For thy doings all are beyond recall.

When once imprinted there. —Denise A. McCarthy.

THANKSGIVING.

We thank Thee, Lord, for blessings showered Upon us in the twelve months past! We thank Thee for a country dowered With harvests bountiful and vast!

But greater far than earthly gifts, How'er so precious they may be, We thank Thee for the grace that lifts The nation's heart more close to Thee!

—Denise A. McCarthy.

In life's strange book, for every year a leaf, To-day we turn, alas! another over; Another year has passed away—how brief, Could we the ending of life's book discover!

Could we to-morrow's peak a moment climb And look far out upon the other side, And see beyond, into the coming time What is to be that Fate's dark curtains hide!

In ignorance we murmur here below That we can see so little of the way; Yet 'tis God's mercy that we never know The nearing future, even by a day.

Trusting, as ever, why the future fear Though with its longest joys its sorrow brings? O, holy Spirit of the Coming Year, Be you our guide to nobler, better things.

New opportunities new days will send New tests of soul, new victories to be won; And while we sigh, 'The year is at an end,' Good angels sing, 'The Year is just begun!'

—George Birdseye. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the help of any purgative medicine to complete the cure. Give it a trial and be convinced.

OUR

Dear Girls and Boys I hope all my little

had a happy Christmas Santa Claus was good gifts. I hope they will me of some bear and for there were lots ones down whose did not go. Before reaches you we will year. What it has in is hidden, but let me I wish for all my boy the best that it can their little feet may l thorns; that their ha no burden, and that t feel no sting of sorrow but flowers and sunsh but their way are the slin

THE ANIMALS AT

Said Santa Claus, 'eve (The animals looked And each of you will His yearly Christmas But I'd be glad if eve Would mention what best.'

The Tapir said: 'Thar I'll state succinctly, If I may be so bold A the only thing I car Would be those match With which I'd like to

His wish was granted. A timid little Adder 'Sir, but a trifle it w To make my Christm A slate and pencil, if Would let me do my su

The Reindeer said: 'Y I'd be a happy fellow If I were sure I would A good sized umbere And also I'd like four Es and a rubber mac

The Pig a fountain pe The Cow tin horns The Horse, for a new H His gratitude atteste The Caterpillar said: 'Proud of my caterpill

So all of them were g And they were happy They liked the presents And waxed exceeding Dear humans, at y feasts, Pray take a lesson fro —Caroline Wells, in Re

A GOLD MINE

I shall never forget caved when at school a boy named Watson to pasture. In the ev her back again, we there, and this was c veral weeks.

The boys attending t nearly all sons of w and some of them were to look with disdain who had to drive a co With admirable good son bore all their atten him.

'I suppose, Watson,' another boy, one of your father intends to man of you?'

'Why not?' asked W 'Oh, nothing. Only much water in the ce rious them—that's all.

The boys laughed, an in the least mortified, a fear. If ever I am a give good measure and The day after this there was a public exa which ladies and gentl neighboring towns were prizes were awarded by of our school, and both Jackson received credi for, in respect to schol were about equal. A

mony of distribution, t marked that there wa consisting of a gold me rarely awarded, not so count of its great cost instances were rare wh bestowed proper. It

of herism. The h awarded about three y boy in the first class w poor girl from downin The principal then a the permission of the



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MONTREAL, DECEMBER 28, 1906.

1906.

Standing on the threshold of a new year, our feeling is not entirely joyous; for as we experience sorrow at parting with an old friend, who has shared our joys, helped us to bear our sorrows, and encouraged us to surmount seemingly invincible obstacles, so, too, do we hesitate at the border line of the years and turn to catch a parting glimpse of 1905 ere it disappears forever from our view.

In the natural order of things, the old is rapidly replaced by the new, and no matter how tightly we clasp our dearest one to us, how we cherish fond hopes, all, all must pass away, the friend into the dark valley, the hopes be dispelled by the bitterest disappointment. But we will look out and beyond the horizon to which Hope is pointing, and we will see that it will be only in the strength of our might that we are going to accomplish what the future has for us to do.

ARCHBISHOP'S PASTORAL

Elsewhere in this issue we reproduce the Archbishop's important document relating to the crusade he is about to undertake in order to combat the evils of intemperance. His Grace emphasizes that it is not so much the sin of drunkenness carried to the extreme, but when a man publicly degrades himself, loses his reason, and finally wallows in the gutter, a despicable object before all eyes, for those spectacles present such a disgusting aspect that in themselves prove salutary lessons; but it is to liquor drinking in its insidious form, that is, when drinking is indulged in, not as a general rule, but only at stated intervals—

tippling—chronic intemperance. The crusade is to be in charge of the Franciscan Fathers, in whose hands the important work of regeneration has been placed. Our experience of their work leaves no doubt in our mind that there will be fruitful results, and we feel confident that His Grace will have much to console him for his people cannot turn a deaf ear to the paternal appeal he makes to them to save themselves. He has indeed fulfilled his duty; it remains alone for them to show how they can generously respond.

CATHOLICS IN GERMANY.

Very detailed statistics have lately been published upon the religious population of Germany. From these we gather that there are only 600,000 Jews in the whole German Empire. The Protestants number 35,231,404; and the Catholics 20,327,913. By percentage the Catholic population is 36, and the Protestant 62. The highest percentage of Catholics is found, as might be expected, in Bavaria, where they number 70 per cent. In the kingdom of Prussia our co-religionists number a little over twelve millions, or thirty-five per cent., against nearly twenty-two millions or sixty-three per cent. Protestants. In Alsace-Lorraine the Protestant population forms only about twenty-one per cent.

For the last thirty years—since the establishment of the German Empire—there has been very little change. The figures, according to hundreds, remain practically the same. So far as any change does show itself, there is a tendency in minorities to increase and for majorities to decrease. This seems true, for the three chief kingdoms of the Empire. In Prussia the Catholic minority has increased from 33 per cent. in 1867 to 35 per cent. in 1900; whilst in Bavaria, where they are in the majority, Catholics have decreased from 71 per cent. in 1871 to 70 per cent. in 1900. This supposed law by no means holds throughout Germany. In many districts the opposite is verified by experience—nor is the change of figures marked in either one direction or the other.

But whilst these relative figures show no marked change the statistics prove that Catholic marriages are much more fruitful than Protestant marriages. The most prolific provinces of Prussia are the Catholic provinces of the Rhine, Westphalia, Posen and Silesia. Protestant ministers at Berlin and Leipzig acknowledge and deplore the fact as well as their inability to cope with the evil. They further attribute the fruitfulness of Catholic marriages not to any natural difference but to the influence exercised by the practice of the confessional upon conscientious Catholics. So confirmed are the ministers in this opinion that it is one of the reasons they urge for a return to auricular confession.

Another question arises from these statistics. How is it that whilst Catholic marriages are much more fruitful than Protestant marriages the figures remain nearly stationary? There is a leakage. What is the cause? The first is mixed marriages. Experience in Germany is as disheartening as in our own country. About twelve per cent. of the marriages in Germany are mixed marriages for the years 1895-1900. Of the children of these marriages only a minority are brought up Catholics. Statistics show also that an enormous proportion of these marriages took place before the Protestant minister. Thus does apostasy begin. The spouse weakened in faith by sacrilege is not strong enough to insist upon the faith of the children. And so the canker-worm eats its way into the tree—here a branch and there showing decay when they ought to be full of life and truth and the fruit of fidelity to Mother Church.

CANDLES And Oils for the Sanctuary. Best quality—as cheap as the cheapest. All goods absolutely guaranteed. W. E. BLAKE, 123 Church St. Toronto, Ont.

SUDDEN DEATH OF HON. RAYMOND PRÉFONTAINE.

Press despatches bring news of the sudden death of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Hon. Raymond Préfontaine. Deep and widespread regret have been aroused both here and abroad, where the dead statesman had numerous friends. His body will be conveyed to Halifax on the British warship "Dominion."

Statistics which have from time to time been published in England have borne testimony to widespread religious indifference. Of the multitudes of nominal Christians a large proportion stay away from Church. Apparently the state of affairs in the United States is even worse. A Protestant organization, known as the Church Federation, recently took a religious census of New York City. They found that of the total population one-third is Catholic and that more than half the Protestants, or over a million, fail to attend church, being indifferent to all dogmatic religion, even where it is not positively rejected by them. It would seem that recent works assailing the Bible have had sad effects upon many of these Protestants. The Federation reports that of the old American stock, especially, a great number have fallen away from anything like strict religious faith. Every Protestant communion is, it states, losing its hereditary families. The younger generations, being only distracted instead of guided by the Protestant rule of private judgment, have gradually been lapsing into infidelity. Nor does Protestantism afford any remedy, for what one teacher lays down is rejected and denounced by another.

The Weakness of Christianity.

To the Editor of True Witness: Sir,—Preaching at the Anglican Cathedral of this city recently, Rev. Dr. Symonds is reported as saying: "The weakness of Christianity was the direct result of the failure of the church to carry out and truly interpret the teaching of Christianity's founder."

I fail to understand how the Rev. Doctor can reconcile this assertion with the promise which Jesus Christ made to His infant Church on the very eve of His passion and death to send her the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of Truth, who would teach her all things, bring all things to her mind whatsoever he had commanded, and would abide with her forever. If the Church has failed to understand the teaching of Christianity's founder, then the Spirit of Truth was given to her in vain, and Christ's word has also failed. St. Paul declared the Church to be without spot or wrinkle, but the very pillar and ground of truth. Yet Dr. Symonds does not hesitate to accuse her with failure to carry out the teachings of Christ. She has, according to this modern Anglican churchman, failed utterly in the mission entrusted to her, and the gates of hell, which her Divine Founder declared would not prevail against her, have indeed prevailed and made her an unworthy spouse of her holy Bridegroom. Continuing, Dr. Symonds says: "In presenting Christianity as a means to avert future punishment, it (the Church) has fostered a spirit of selfishness and deprived the gospel of much of its power." Here again is a grave accusation brought against the Spouse of Christ, who was, according to St. Paul, without blemish. What is this spirit of selfishness which the Church has fostered? Is it to be considered selfishness on her part if in the words of her Divine Founder, she declares that all who reject her teaching, who cast aside the Gospel of Christ, shall surely perish? If so, her Divine Founder stands condemned with her, for He has distinctly declared this selfsame truth when He said: "He that believeth not shall be condemned." The Rev. Doctor seems to consider that Christianity is weakened by the fearless expounding of its great truths by the Church of God. He would soften, so to speak, these truths which at times seem repugnant to human nature. But the Church of God being the custodian of divine revelation and the mouth-piece of the Holy Ghost, must answer his objections in the words of St. Paul: "If I yet pleased men I would not be the servant of God." (Gal. I, 10.) "For I give you to understand, brethren, that the gospel which was preached by me is not according to man." (Gal. I, 11.) Is it self-

ishness in the physician to warn his patient against this or that excess and declare that unless his rules are carried out recovery is impossible? Is it to be considered selfishness in the mountain guide when he points out the rugged paths and declares it to be the only safe one for you to follow in your endeavor to reach the summit? Surely not. Neither is it selfishness on the part of the Church when she warns her children of the consequences of rejecting the teachings of her Divine Master.

Another cause of Christianity's weakness, according to Dr. Symonds, is the number of religious divisions. These divisions, he declares, are the result of a misconception of Christianity itself. This is a question which is indeed filled with grave consequences, and the Rev. Doctor has here touched a vital cord indeed. In beginning a study of this matter, he should have questioned the right of Henry VIII. in beginning this very disunion in England in the 16th century. Yes, why did Henry, the founder of the Anglican Church, tear from the trunk of Christian unity the branch which had nestled within its shady and peaceful precincts, the children of the British Isle, for so many centuries? Had not this worldly king severed with the sword of persecution the tie which bound the English people to the centre of Christendom, England might to-day be a power for good in bringing the truths of the gospel to the pagan, instead of being a cause of religious confusion. Before the Doctor complained of religious disunity he should have questioned his own religious body and asked why she was separated from the centre of the great circle of Christianity by a chasm of such vast dimensions. He complains of religious divisions and he does well, but is he not aware that the very rule of faith to which he adheres so firmly, i. e., private interpretation of Scripture, is the prime cause of such divisions. There can be no federation of Protestant sects for the very foundation of Protestantism, grounded as it is on private judgment, cries out against all religious authority, without which federation is impossible.

What remains, then, for the soul which finds itself tossed about on the great sea of unbelief and constant strife, and has nowhere to lay its head—for all seems to it uncertainty here below? To such a one I would say take refuge, tired soul, in the Bark of Peter, where at last you will find peace and solace, for in the Church Catholic, which is the pillar and ground of truth, fear and uncertainty are unknown. C.

THE MASTERS AND THE OTHERS.

If you observe the masters in any of the arts, or in any of the professions, or in any business, you will find that they work without hurry, without fret, with an equal regard for all great things and small. They know proportion, indeed, but they know, too, how fine a balance exists between success and failure, and how small a trifle may mar the issue of an undertaking.

I often used to marvel at the endless pains some people would take over the small concerns of life, the hanging of a picture, the trimming of a bonnet, or the number of buttons on a coat, but I have come to see that success depends on trifles, and that the right adjustment of the smallest detail of living is quite as important as the sequence of syllables in a memorable lyric, or the proximity of colors in some splendid painting. Moreover, the pleasure of the average man in all he does may be just as keen as the artist's delight in his work. Every one of us may become an artist in the conduct of life, if he will turn his mind to it, cultivate his taste, and, above all, use patient care. And we shall come to know a satisfaction in so doing; for all things done well have this great recompense, whatever they cost in time and labor—they give us imperishable delight which can never spring from hurried or slighted tasks.

Notice the difference between men in this matter—how easily some seem to live, and with how much difficulty others go about their business. Here is one who is never hurried, never ill-natured, never anxious, accomplishing much while there is another who frets and toils and complains and never has a moment's leisure, yet accomplishes nothing. It is largely a matter of art, the art of living. The first has peace; the second has not. The first has the serene temperament and happy spirit of an artist, while his fellow has only the busy nervousness of a dabber. The first would undertake vast affairs with a light heart, and carry them through without friction; the other would worry over the most trifling, and spend all his energy in hesitation and timidity and indecision.—Bliss Carman, in the "Poetry of Life."

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- Size 14 x 9 in.; leather corners, \$1.00. Size 17 x 12 in., assorted colors, \$1.65. Also in same size, with silver mounted corners, \$1.75. Size 21 x 16 in., leather corners, \$1.65. Dittol, with Silver Mounts, \$3.00. Also a large assortment in all sizes, prices ranging from 50c to \$5.00.

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At High Mass on Christmas Eve, Father Callaghan expressed wishes as follows:

Midnight Mass was pastor, having as deacon, Glanis, and subdeacon, Hoffmann.

On Sunday afternoon Christmas, the catechism of the care of Father Mc Santa Claus celebrated at St. Ann's Hall. There were a large assembly of girls present. Rev. briefly addressed them, and then the Rev. catechized the Rev. ladies who had instructed their children. His violin charming had had some success. He had instructed some ladies who had instructed their children. His violin charming had had some success. He had instructed some ladies who had instructed their children.

I have often wished Xmas, privately and glad I am to do so more. Nothing on earth me greater pleasure. day to be happy—may, days to all my creatures. I am glad to be in the education of all responsible for their mutual affection, young and old, rich and in health or sickness, or adversity, to every one this immense gathering of the sincerest character can compare in sincerity of a parent. This is the priest. This is without a shadow of may not be what it is several respects, and it ways be what it will now. This sadness should be carried to excess. Being that this day is our Divine Lord. He thanked for coming in to be our Redeemer and should be adored, in as is the incarnate Son of should be loved for he loved us and for the alone remains unchangeable and will never die should be imitated in practice. He is the happiness and heaven should be implored. He refuse it.

ST. ANN'S PA

A most successful four weeks was closed at St. Ann's Church. The Rev. Father Coghlan and Mulligan, belonging to Saratoga, tendance at both morning and at the evening services the esteem in which the services were held, and the different audiences word of God and the practice; this was the number of confessions the four weeks, about On Sunday afternoon Borgmann blessed all the children with the cere to the Redeemtor's views, so that even they the benefits of the pass At three o'clock the young men of the final of the Christian Bro singing hymns in procession the Church, after which benediction, followed of the Blessed Sacrament to the kneeling crowd. Fathers left for home of lighted with the successful efforts. They will return before the labor in other parishes.

ST. JOSEPH'S B

There was no Christmas generous tending, no de entertainments taking might hinder its success. Donations did not come so last year, the generous tending, no de directions. The following knowledgeable with many F. H. Stoughton, Rochester, Ont., two dollars; Lonergan, Mrs. Kinsey and Mr. H. Gallagher, each. Mrs. M. J. Walsh sent geese and a chicken; Mr. Crory three, and Mrs. turkeys, all dead, and oranges and candies to wafers. A number of were brought in by the did justice to the good will attend a moving talk given by the Windsor Hall, Mr. Little sent free tickets for entertainment. The Rev. will say Mass next

will say Mass next

NOTES FROM ST. PATRICK'S.

At High Mass on Christmas Day, Father Callaghan expressed his best wishes as follows:

Midnight Mass was sung by the pastor, having as deacon Father McGinnis, and subdeacon Father P. Hafeman.

On Sunday afternoon, the eve of Xmas, the catechism children, under the care of Father McGinnis, had a Santa Claus celebration in St. Patrick's Hall. There was unquestionably a large assemblage of boys and girls present.

I have often wished you a happy Xmas, privately and publicly. How glad I am to do the same thing once more. Nothing on earth could give me greater pleasure.

ST. ANN'S PARISH. A most successful mission lasting four weeks was closed on Christmas eve at St. Ann's Church. The preachers were the Rev. Fathers Borgmann, Coghlan and Mulligan.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME. There was no Christmas tree at the generous tending, no doubt, in other entertainments taking place which might hinder its success.

DEATH OF AN OLD SUBSCRIBER. On the 20th inst. there passed away at Anderson's Corners, parish of Hinchinbrooke, Mr. John Geraghty, at the age of 84 years.

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE. Report for the week ending Sunday, 24th December, 1905.

By calling Main 4856 men can be had to attend funerals and other work.

FIRST MASS OF REV. F. ELLIOTT.

Last Sunday witnessed an imposing ceremony in St. Patrick's Church, viz., the celebration of the first Mass of one of the newly ordained priests, Rev. Father Elliott.

CHRISTMAS ORDINATIONS. The twenty-nine young men ordained to the priesthood on Saturday by Archbishop Bruchesi were: Rev. F. Elliott, Rev. F. Labrosse, Rev. F. Dulude, Rev. F. Lavigne, of Montreal; Rev. John A. Sullivan, Rev. F. Decelles and Rev. John Conway, Hartford; Rev. Fred. Hogben, Peoria; Rev. J. Trainer and Rev. F. Dufresne, Sault Ste. Marie; Rev. J. Campeau and Rev. F. Caisse, Burlington; Rev. J. Staley, Kingston; Rev. John Hogan and Rev. F. Lusier, Springfield; Rev. J. Nelligan and Rev. F. Renaud, Portland; Rev. J. Routnier and Rev. J. Gorman, Manchester; Rev. P. Fitzsimmons and Rev. F. Plaisie, Providence. Minor orders were conferred by Bishop Racicot on twenty-seven candidates.

MIDNIGHT MASS AT CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. At the Immaculate Conception Church, midnight Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Filiatreault, assisted by Fathers Desjardins and Brogan as deacon and subdeacon respectively.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICE AT NAZARETH CHAPEL. Of all the midnight services in the city churches, that which took place at Nazareth Chapel was exceptionally impressive.

CHRISTMAS DINNER AT NOTRE DAME HOSPITAL. The annual dinner given to the sick of Notre Dame Hospital took place yesterday. His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi presided.

NEW R. C. SCHOOL COMMISSIONER. At the meeting of the Catholic School Commissioners, held on Tuesday evening there was presented the resignation of Abbe Perrier from the position of commissioner, owing to his appointment as inspector-general of schools under the authority of the Board.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME. There was no Christmas tree at the generous tending, no doubt, in other entertainments taking place which might hinder its success.

DEATH OF AN OLD SUBSCRIBER. On the 20th inst. there passed away at Anderson's Corners, parish of Hinchinbrooke, Mr. John Geraghty, at the age of 84 years.

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and their lawful successors. You all know the history of their calling. In the law of grace, the Apostles were expressly called to the service of God by their Divine Master. It came to pass in those days that He went out into a mountain to pray, and He passed the whole night in prayer to God.

He gave to them His own mission, and His holy spirit. "As the Father hath sent me so I also send you. Receive ye the Holy Ghost, whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven them, whose sins you shall retain they are retained. All power is given to me in heaven and in earth. Going therefore, teach ye all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you. And behold, I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." The Father, says St. John Chrysostom, gave all power to the Son; and I see that all power is given by the Son to His priests.

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Friend of Christ, ambassador of Christ, proceed now with the Holy Sacrifice, and when you shall pause at the commemoration for the living pray as only a priest can pray, for your father, for your mother, for your brothers and sisters. They have waited long for this day, and God has blessed their holy wish. Pray for your reverend pastor, who has helped you by his kind fatherly counsels, and by his holy example. May we all, priests and people, be remembered in this, your first Mass, for the first fruits are in a special manner to the Lord. We will pray for you, that God may spare you, that He may give you many years of life and usefulness in His vineyard. Amen.

After Mass, the newly ordained priest gave his blessing to all those who presented themselves to receive it.

WICKED ABOMINATION S

Among the many startling discoveries made by good practical Catholics during the past few years may be recorded that of Catholic young men and women who find it impossible to get themselves properly mated. They must seek their "affinity," so it would appear, among non-Catholic professional aristocrats and amateur clerks—that is, the Catholic young woman must seek, while the Catholic young man, an honest fellow, may go "whistle the popular airs" or play solitaire. The Catholic young woman who comes in contact with non-Catholic men of any social worth and business influence soon begins to feel that she is "educated."

She dresses so as to affect a fine impression. She speaks slowly, pronounces her words carefully, and gives every possible attention to the construction of her sentences. She is refined and possessing a few of the popular accomplishments she will not allow herself to be condemned to a social purgatory. She gets acquainted and forces her social tastes upon her friends.

She seeks invitations and accepts them, goes to public places of amusement—such as dance halls—and naturally mingles promiscuously with the worst classes of society. She attends the theatres and enjoys the "burlesque performances" which are usually the vehicles used to advertise the low antics of immoral women whose flash lithographs and posters decorate the walls of our cities. She criticizes her companions of quieter habits and says that it is almost an unpardonable crime for a girl not to attend these places, where, according to her, a vast amount of experimental knowledge can be gathered.

She knows, all the while, that the Church has warned her against these public places of amusement and the semi-decent representations, but in spite of the solemn warning, presuming to be a more competent judge of morality than the pastors of the Church, she continues to indulge in these forbidden amusements without the least scruple, alleging, of course, that they are kept up and encouraged by the more fashionable folk who enjoy them.

How, then, can she dream of marrying the Catholic young man who seeks his pleasure in the athletic sports—riding, swimming, rowing, lacrosse, hockey and football—who smokes his pipe and whose only evening novel is his newspaper? She will have society, and must marry a man whose social position will entitle her to some distinction.

Experience teaches that it is generally on the occasions of these social outings that intimacies are formed which so often result in marriage that are an abomination—marriages in which there can be no perfect union of hearts, no satisfactory or complete sympathy, and consequently not that peace and contentment which such unions ought to bring.

Protestants are good fellows, and we know many excellent, upright men, amongst them—men who are unprejudiced and honorable in their dealings with Catholics and who make

the kindest of husbands and best of fathers, but notwithstanding all these the Church forbids marriage with them on account of the danger to the faith of the Catholic party. In mixed marriages deep religion and true piety are impossible, while the children of these religiously divided families, almost inevitably grow up in indifference, and sooner or later fall away from the faith altogether.

The number of Catholics bound at this writing in mixed marriages and who live in bitter conflict for the exercise of their religion, and for that of their children, could they with all the facts be known, would assuredly deter any thoughtful Catholic from contracting a mixed marriage. It has become painfully evident to them but too late that the promises made during courtship have been vain, for what appeared a happiness became a misfortune. Hence the abomination.

Catholic young women should in their contact with the world make themselves companions, not by peculiar dress, not by singular actions, or words, but by their virtuous conduct. They should never allow themselves to become giggling nonentities, or a mixture of artificialities. They should not despise the Catholic young man who smokes his pipe, reads his newspaper and stays at home in the evenings, for there are worse things than these in the scale of evils. They should remember that sincerity, love, piety and earnestness are the best foundations of a worthy wifehood.

M. L. S.

REQUIEM SERVICE.

A requiem service will be chanted in St. James Cathedral on Friday, January 5th, at 7 a.m., for the repose of the souls of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Kane. May their souls rest in peace.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

Quebec.....\$ 4.50 Toronto.....\$10.00 Sherbrooke... 3.55 Hamilton..... 10.85 Ottawa..... 3.50 London..... 12.95 Detroit..... 15.00 Port Huron..... 14.85

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Going Dec. 30, 31, 1905, and Jan. 1, 1906. Return Limit, Jan. 2, 1906. First-Class Fare and One-Third. Going Dec. 29, 30, 31, 1905, and Jan. 1, 1906. Return Limit, Jan. 2, 1906. For tickets and full information apply to CITY TICKET OFFICES 187 St. James Street, Telephone Main 460 & 461, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

Detroit.....\$15.00 Ste. Agathe.....\$ 8.00 Toronto..... 10.00 Hamilton..... 10.85 Ottawa..... 3.50 London..... 12.95 Quebec..... 3.50 Peterboro..... 8.15 Sherbrooke... 3.55 St. John, N.B. 14.50

AT ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE

Good going Dec. 30th, 31st, 1905, and Jan. 1st, 1906; good to return until Jan. 2nd, 1906. One Way First-Class Fare and One-Third. Dec. 29, 30, 31st, 1905, and Jan. 1st, good to return until Jan. 3rd, 1906. Special fares to Points in Maritime Provinces.

CHANGE IN TIME MONTREAL, WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER

Commencing Saturday, December 30th, train for Winnipeg and Vancouver will leave Windsor Station at 2:40 a.m. Train at present leaving at 9:40 p.m. for Winnipeg and Vancouver will be cancelled. TICKET OFFICE: 129 St. James Street Next Post Office.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Cure and the Fabrique of the Parish of St. Michael the Archangel, of Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session for certain amendments to the school law of the Province of Quebec in the interests of the cause of education in said parish. JOHN P. KIERNAN, Priest. JOHN DILLON. CORNELIUS MCGEE.

VERY SUITABLE FOR NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Special Value this Week in Sample Slippers. We offer some lines of LADIES' VELVET and MEN'S JULIET SLIPPERS, trimmed with fur, hand-turned soles, Black, Navy Blue, Light Blue, Red Spotted, Gray and Wine color. The Prices are \$1.15 and \$1.50 Regular Prices were from \$1.50 to \$2.50 Would advise an early selection, as these low prices will clear them off in a short time. RONAYNE BROS., 485 Notre Dame St. West - Chaboulliez Square.

use, Dolls, Stationery, etc., etc. Dept. FOR GIFTS. I have often wished you a happy Xmas, privately and publicly. How glad I am to do the same thing once more. Nothing on earth could give me greater pleasure. I wish this day to be happy—may, the happiest of days to all my creatures, to all interested in the education of my children, to all responsible for the pledges of their mutual affection, to all the young and old, rich and poor, to all in health or sickness, in prosperity or adversity, to everybody present in this immense gathering. My wish is of the sincerest character. Nothing can compare in sincerity with the affection of a parent. The noblest part is the priest. This day may not be without a shadow of sadness. It may not be what it used to be in several respects, and it will not always be what it will prove just now. This sadness should not be carried to excess. Rejoice in knowing that this day is the birthday of our Divine Lord. He should be thanked for coming into the world to be our Redeemer and Saviour. He should be adored, in as much as He is the Incarnate Son of God. He should be loved for having always loved us and for the fact that He alone remains unchanged in His beauty and will never disappear. He should be imitated in the virtues He practised. He is the only way to happiness and heaven. His name should be implored. To nobody will He refuse it.

REPORT OF THE R. C. SCHOOL DELEGATION TO THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Translated from the French by T. M. Reynolds.

To the Members of the Montreal Catholic School Commission.

Gentlemen: We have the honor to make our report to you on our visit to the St. Louis World's Exposition.

THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS. The city of St. Louis is the largest city west of the Mississippi, and the fourth largest in the United States in population.

In the year 1800 it had scarcely 1000 inhabitants; the census of 1900 showed it to have 575,238, to-day it has a population of 800,000.

The city was founded on the 15th of February, 1764, by Pierre Li-gueste Laclède, in the reign of Louis XV., King of France. In 1765 it was made the capital of Upper Louisiana with St. Ange de Bellevue as Governor.

Founded by Frenchmen, we everywhere find traces of the hardy pioneers who explored those regions. A great number of French names are still preserved, and conspicuous among them appear such honorable names as Laclède, Joliet and De La Salle.

The first Catholic Church was built in 1770. To-day there is a Cathedral and forty Catholic churches.

The city occupies an extent of 62 1/2 square miles, or 40,000 acres, and follows the side of the river to an extent of 21 miles.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

The World's Exposition of 1904 is officially known by the name of the "Louisiana Purchase Exposition."

One hundred years ago, President Jefferson purchased the region of Louisiana from Bonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic, for the sum of \$15,000,000. The transfer took place on the 9th of March 1804. To-day this immense extent of ground is divided into 14 states or territories, and has a population of 15,000,000 inhabitants.

EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

The Exposition grounds are 1 1/2 miles long, one mile wide, and cover an area of 1240 acres.

EXPOSITION BUILDINGS.

The Exposition buildings, which resemble white marble, are in the Renaissance style, and the buildings of foreign countries are often but reproductions of well-known buildings. Thus France reproduces the Grand Trianon of Versailles; England, the Kensington Palace in London; Belgium, the Antwerp City Hall.

THE EDUCATION BUILDING.

For the first time, public instruction was given the place of honor, and the scholastic exhibits were installed in a special building well to the front, and covering an extent of five acres.

THE SCHOLASTIC EXHIBITION.

In every scholastic exhibition, as in every ordinary examination, or competition, there is an extremely important part which is never seen: the education part properly so called. The results of instruction are visible and tangible, but the results of education are invisible and intangible.

It naturally follows that the teacher who has spent all his time exclusively in preparing visible school work, will obtain a much greater apparent result than he who devotes an allotted time to imparting lessons in morality, to rooting out precocious vice, and encouraging the growth of incipient virtues.

It is, therefore, impossible to show by an exhibition, what has been the moulding of the heart, the training of the will, or the acquisition of those virtues essential to the formation of good citizens, acquirements which constitute the happiness of a people. Happily we can do without this information, because of the grounds of regular conduct and morality, we have no reason to envy any other people.

Nevertheless, it does not follow that an exhibition is without usefulness. The comparison of methods, the difference between various systems, and the greater or less importance attached to the teaching of a particular branch, are all of a nature to interest and instruct the visitor.

It is in this way, says Mr. Howard J. Rogers, chief of the St. Louis Exposition department, that the Crystal Palace in London, in 1851, brought about the establishment of the School of Industrial Arts at the South Kensington Museum; the Cen-

tennial Exhibition of 1876 was the cause of the introduction of manual work in the schools of the United States; the reorganization of primary instruction in France was the result of the Paris Exhibition of 1878; the rapid increase in the teaching of manual work and industrial art was due to the Chicago Exhibition of 1893; and the Paris Exhibition of 1900 was the determining cause of the resolution taken by the French Government to send, every year, to the United States a certain number of pupils to study those industrial and commercial methods which constitute the wealth of a country.

Moreover, by special instruction, every nation is continually putting forth unceasing efforts, if not to obtain the supremacy, at least to occupy an honorable standing in the industrial and commercial world.

EXPOSITION OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

The Exposition of the city of St. Louis itself was the one which attracted most our attention, and the one to which we devoted most time. The hall containing the objects exposed was 140 feet long by 27 feet wide.

The facade was composed of colored glass, painted by the school mistresses or by the most advanced pupils, and representing historic scenes and primitive methods of education among different nations.

In the inside we found again the same colored drawings, executed on paper and intended for window-glasses, carpets, oilcloths, wall-papers, hangings, crockery ware, etc., all of which shows the importance which they attach to the teaching of drawing. Pupils begin drawing in the kindergarten, and continue, during the eight years of the course, drawing in pencil, with ink, or in colors.

This branch of instruction, which is completed by the manual work executed by the pupils of the 7th and 8th years, is intended to accustom the eye to discriminate, the hand to perform, and to impart to the pupils habits of attention, order, accuracy and perseverance; to increase their dexterity, exercise their judgment and skill, and, finally, to develop their taste and sense of form.

Drawing is also found in the various compositions of the pupils, even in the most elementary classes. Suppose, for instance, one puts a question in arithmetic, such as the following: "How many do one apple and two apples make?" The pupil writes down the data, then draws the picture of one apple at one side, and of two apples on the other side. Answer, "one apple and two apples are three apples." And pictures of the three apples are again drawn in a group. It is easy to understand that this system cannot be applied to all kinds of problems, but we find it in the working of fractions and in other subjects. Literary compositions, compositions in geography and history are also illustrated in the same manner.

The work of the pupils is placed on shelves making a volume for each class. Above these shelves are cupboards, or closets, to the number of twenty-eight. These closets contain upright, movable sheets to each of which are attached four samples of work from each subject taught. These samples are selected from the best performed work.

Vertical writing is in use in all the schools and affords very satisfactory results.

Pupils begin to write letters in the second year, and in the third to write compositions. Before reaching the 3rd year the only book they have is a reading book.

FREE EDUCATION.

There is no charge made in the way of monthly fees for tuition; the common schools and the high schools are absolutely free. Formerly text books were given to indigent pupils only, but from September, 1903, all class requisites were provided free of cost.

CO-EDUCATION.

The schools are mixed, that is to say, boys and girls occupy the same class-rooms in the kindergarten, in the primary schools, in the high schools and in the Universities. They are separated only during the recreation.

Happily this system, which has many opponents, is beginning to fall into disfavor. Here is what President Hall, of Clarke University, says



on this subject in a lecture delivered before the High Schools' Association of Chicago. He is not only in favor of having a larger number of men employed in the teaching of boys, but he is absolutely opposed to the principle of co-education. The result of this common education is to give a common character to both sexes. It makes girls boyish, and the boys girlish—masculinizes the girls and feminizes the boys—and inevitably leads to race degeneracy.

THE WYMAN SCHOOL.

In the Exhibition Hall at St. Louis there was exposed on a table a reproduction in plaster of the Wyman school. As this was the most recently built school in the city, the most beautiful, and the best equipped, we went to see it.

On arriving at Tressa street, the edifice appeared in view in all its immense grandeur. After having passed the malleable iron fence, with posts of rough granite, we reached the building by going up three terraces covered with verdure and flowers. Going in by the principal door, the corridor is suddenly blocked by a partition, and the public is obliged to go up to the first floor by two stairways placed one on each side.

The class-rooms are all on the front side of the building, and the part on the yard side is an immense corridor twenty feet wide. The central corridor, with class-rooms on both sides, seems to have been systematically abandoned.

The glass surface of the windows is equal to a fourth of the floor surface, whilst our regulations require only a sixth. The windows are placed three feet six inches from the floor and go up to within six inches of the ceiling.

The class-rooms are capable of seating 60 pupils, each with his own desk, and are large enough to give 200 cubic feet of air to each pupil whilst the law here requires only 150 cubic feet.

The blackboards are of slate and there is a cupboard in the wall in each class-room. The glass-pannelled doors opening on the corridors are very wide, covered in black leather with copper plaques along the bottom and on the left hand side.

The floor of the corridor is bordered with marble, and the wainscoting is of burlap dado. The stairways are of iron and the steps are of asphalt. There is a large hall for the pupils of the kindergarten, another for gymnastic exercises, and a third for various other uses.

The system of heating and ventilation combined is perfect. By means of this system every pupil receives 30 cubic feet of fresh air per minute, the effect of which is to completely renew the air of each class-room every seven minutes. The system of heating is provided with a smoke-consumer.

The walls and ceiling of the basement are whitened in water colors.

The water-closets and slate urinals are provided with an automatic regulator which allows a sufficient quantity of water to fall every fifteen minutes.

WEAK TIRED WOMEN

How many women there are that get no refreshment from sleep. They wake in the morning and feel tired than when they went to bed. They have a dizzy sensation in the head, the heart palpitates; they are irritable and nervous, weak and worn out, and the lightest household duties during the day seem to be a drag and a burden.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are the very remedy that weak, nervous, tired out, sickly women need to restore the blessings of good health.

They give sound, restful sleep, tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart, and make rich blood. Mrs. C. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and weak spells. I got four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking them I was completely cured."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The two yards are sufficiently large and are paved in hard brick. One thousand pupils are in attendance at this school, and there are twenty-two female teachers under the direction of Mr. J. B. Hall, Principal.

ADMINISTRATION OF SCHOOLS.

The School Commission of the city of St. Louis is composed of twelve members who give their services without any salary or compensation whatever. Each member is elected for a term of six years. Four members retire every two years and are replaced by the election of others. Vacancies occurring on the Board by resignation are filled by the Mayor of the city.

FINANCES.

The total revenue of the Commission for 1902-03 was \$2,229,518.68. The amount of collectable tax was limited to four mills on the dollar, but, as this amount was insufficient to maintain the schools and build new ones, the Commission was authorized, in November, 1902, to raise a tax not to surpass six mills on the dollar.

SCHOOLS.

There are at present 129 school buildings in the city. There are only 92 school buildings, because in certain places there are several buildings grouped together and forming only one school.

Formerly the schools of St. Louis were three stories high, with four class-rooms on each story, the class-rooms being separated by a corridor. To-day the schools are only two stories high with eighteen class-rooms and a kindergarten hall. A school of this kind can accommodate 1000 children, and this is the maximum number which the Commission has fixed for each school.

MALE AND FEMALE TEACHERS.

There are 1795 male and female teachers in the schools of St. Louis. All appointments are made by the local Superintendent and ratified or rejected by the Commission. The male and female teachers, as well as the substituting teachers, are first appointed on probation, and receive their permanent appointment only when they have given proof of their competency and effectiveness.

CLASS HOURS.

The class hours are from 9 to 12 in the morning with a recess of 15 minutes, and in the afternoon from 10 minutes past one to 25 minutes past 3.

The schools open on the first Monday of September and continue in operation for forty weeks. The semi-annual holiday begins on the eve of Christmas and finishes on the day after New Year's. The summer vacation begins about the middle of June and lasts from ten to eleven weeks.

(Continued on Page 7.)

DRUGS At Wholesale Prices

Table listing various drugs and their prices, including Dean's Kidney Pills, Little Live Pills, Belladonna Formic Plaster, etc.

THE F. E. KARN CO. Limited

Canada's Greatest Mail Order Drug Houses. 32 1/4 Victoria St., Dept. W. TORONTO. Send for large Illustrated Catalogue Mailed free.

Advertisement for Geo. W. Reed & Co. featuring roofers, tight roofs, dry basement, metal skylights, sheet metal work, and callon. Located at 337 Craig St. W.

Advertisement for M. J. Morrison, Advocate, Room 587 - Temple Building. Also T. J. O'Neill, Real Estate Agent, 180 St. James Street.

Advertisement for Conroy Bros., Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters, 228 Centre Street. Established 1864.

Advertisement for G. O'Brien, House, Sign and Decorative Painter, Plain and Decorative Paper-Hanger. Established 1864.

Advertisement for Lawrence Riley, Plasterer, Successor to John Riley. Established in 1866. 5 Paris Street, Point St. Charles.

Advertisement for The Angle Lamp, featuring a lamp illustration and text describing its benefits for lighting and safety.

Advertisement for Synopsis of Canadian North-West Homestead Regulations.

Advertisement for The Homesteader, providing information on land acquisition and requirements in the Northwest Provinces.

Advertisement for The F. E. Karn Co. Limited, detailing their drug services and contact information.

Advertisement for St. Patrick's Society, established 1856, meeting at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street.

Advertisement for St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society, established 1868, meeting at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street.

Advertisement for C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 20, organized 18th November, 1883, meeting at St. Patrick's Hall.

Advertisement for St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society, established 1868, meeting at St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets.

Advertisement for Be Sure, featuring Central Business College and W. H. Shaw, Principal.

Advertisement for Church Bells, featuring McShane's Bells.

Advertisement for Wrenbilly Bill Company, Troy, N.Y., and their superior church bells.

Advertisement for Self-Raising Flour, featuring Brodie's Celebrated Self-Raising Flour.

Advertisement for Patent Solicitors, featuring Patents Promptly Secured.

Advertisement for Geo. W. Reed & Co., featuring roofers and metal work.

Advertisement for Report of the R. C. Delegation to the Exposition, translated from the French by T. M. Reynolds.

Advertisement for School Districts, discussing the division of the city into districts and the role of principals.

Advertisement for Salaries, discussing the compensation of teachers and principals.

Advertisement for Discipline, discussing the employment of corporal punishment and the role of principals.

Advertisement for State of New York, featuring a table of total expense for common schools from 1850 to 1904.

Advertisement for Patents, featuring Patents Promptly Secured.

Advertisement for Geo. W. Reed & Co., featuring roofers and metal work.

Report of the R. C. School Delegation to the St. Louis Exposition.

(Translated from the French by J. M. Reynolds.)

(Continued from Page 6.)

ATTENDANCE. Instruction is not compulsory in the State of Missouri, attendance in school is voluntary.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS. The city is divided into school districts, and the pupils of one district are not permitted to frequent the schools of another.

SALARIES. In each school there is a Principal and a certain number of male and female assistant teachers.

DISCIPLINE. The School Commission authorizes the employment of corporal punishment, but does not encourage it.

SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS IN OTHER CITIES. We have also visited the Exhibitions of other cities in the United States, especially those of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston.

Everywhere we found drawings in abundance and very much manual work. The four simple rules of arithmetic, as well as geography and history, were illustrated by the pupils.

In New York civil law is taught, and every class is provided with a library of three shelves containing one hundred volumes.

STATE OF NEW YORK. Total Expense for Common Schools 1850 to 1904.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. Rows from 1850 to 1904 showing increasing expenditure on common schools.

THE UNITED STATES. Expense Per Capita for the Common Schools According to the Latest Statistics.

Table with 4 columns: State, Population, Enrollment, Attendance. Lists various states and their corresponding school statistics.

GERMANY. In every section of the Palace of Education we found photographs on glass and lantern slides.

FRANCE. France had naturally a very fine and a very beautiful exhibit, one that bore evident signs of great seriousness.

SWEDEN. Sweden had a remarkable and practical exhibit from a material point of view. Its class-libraries were exactly of the kind required for our schools.

BELGIUM. Belgium had a very beautiful school exhibit in every degree of teaching: from the kindergarten, which they call "garden schools" up to the Universities.

RECAPITULATION AND REMARKS. Friedrich Froebel, a German pedagogue, and disciple of Pestalozzi, was the founder of the Kindergarten (Infant schools) system.

Young people of both sexes of more than 14 years; 2. To show how the normal schools prepare male and female aspirant teachers to give the pupils of these three classes of schools an instruction bearing upon the necessities of actual life.

part of the American system of education. Drawing is taught in an efficacious manner in all the classes of the American schools.

Vertical writing is everywhere in use, there are only a few cities where a return has been made to the slanting system.

Wall decorations, in the form of pictures, helpful both for the instruction and education of the children, are everywhere found.

School attendance is compulsory in thirty States, one Territory, and in the District of Columbia.

Absolutely free education is everywhere much in favor. The system of heating and ventilating combined is, in the highest degree satisfactory.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS. Drawing.—The importance attached to the teaching of drawing in every country, makes it incumbent upon us to suggest that much more prominence and attention be given to this branch in our course of study.

Manual Training.—Manual training has already been recommended by a previous delegation. We believe that this reform is most urgently needed, and that any delay in bringing it about, will be detrimental to the well-understood interests of the pupils of our schools.

Wall Decorations.—With the money already voted for this purpose, we believe that our schools ought to be furnished, as soon as possible, with wall decorations, under the form of historic pictures, scenes from the history of Canada, portraits of our Governors, and other distinguished men, with photographic views of the principal cities of Canada.

Lantern Views.—Finally, we recommend that a Lantern be placed in every large school, with photographic lantern slides, screen, and other accompanying accessories, in order that lectures may be given to the pupils once a month.

The whole respectfully submitted, (Signed) P. G. MARTINEAU, J. H. SEMPLE, A. D. LACROIX, P. AHERN.

The suggestions made by the delegation, were approved of by the Commission, and it was decided to employ, for the year 1905-1906, seven teachers of drawing, a teacher of manual training, and a teacher of physical culture.

It reaches the spot.—There are few remedies before the public to-day as efficacious in removing pain and in allaying and preventing pulmonary disorders as Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It has demonstrated its powers in thousands of instances and a large number of testimonials as to its great value as a medicine could be got were there occasion for it. It is for sale everywhere.

Drawing is taught in an efficacious manner in all the classes of the American schools, and this is put to advantage by requiring that the pupils shall illustrate all their compositions.

Gymnastic exercises are considered indispensable to the health and complete development of the child. Elementary vocal music is taught in all the classes of the common schools.

Corporal punishment is not forbidden by law, except in the State of New Jersey. The other States permit the School Commissioners to make their own rules on this subject.

Manual training is more in favor than ever in all parts of the Union, in European countries, even in the island of Ceylon, in China and in Japan.

The United States and every other country are eagerly rivaling, one with another, in the race for commercial and industrial supremacy by means of appropriate technical instruction.

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Now Knows That CONSTIPATION Can Be Cured

"Fruit-a-tives" also took away that severe pain in the kidneys.

No cathartic, purgative, pill, powder or salt will cure Constipation. "Fruit-a-tives" will. Cathartics and purgatives do not act on the liver. They irritate the lining of the bowels.

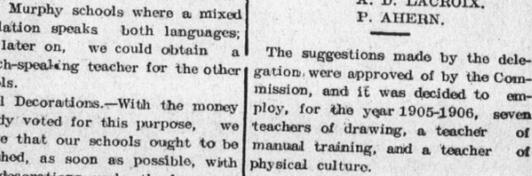
Testimonial of A. McBain, Ottawa, Ontario. Chronic Constipation and Kidney disease Cured by "Fruit-a-tives."

To Fruit-a-tives Limited, Bank St., Ottawa, Ont. OTTAWA, Aug. 14th, 1905. I was a great sufferer for years with what seemed to be incurable constipation, and I tried every known remedy and several physicians but all the pills and medicine I took seemed to do me harm.

This is what "Fruit-a-tives" are doing all the time. Not a day passes in which someone, who has tried pills and salts in vain, does not have the same experience with "Fruit-a-tives" that Mr. McBain had.

"Fruit-a-tives" are a concentrated combination of fruit juices in tablet form. They contain no calomel, cascara, senna, jalap. They are nature's laxative and liver tonic.

Druggists everywhere have "Fruit-a-tives." If, for any reason, your druggist has none, send direct to the company, 50c a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Mailed postpaid on receipt of price.



in bringing it about, will be detrimental to the well-understood interests of the pupils of our schools. We could procure immediately an English-speaking teacher of drawing for the Sarsfield, Belmont and Edward Murphy schools where a mixed population speaks both languages; and, later on, we could obtain a French-speaking teacher for the other schools.

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MAKE MORE MONEY

Bigger Crops of Better Grain. Clean, Large Seed Increases the Yield 20%. It Pays to Know the Exact Weight of Everything you Buy or Sell. Chicken raising a very easy and simple way of adding to the farm's cash profits.



Cleans Wheat, Rye, Timothy, Clover, Millet, Oats, Barley, Flax, Peas, Beans, Corn and all seeds. Large Hopper, Screw Feed easily regulated. Agitator prevents clogging and distributes grain evenly on screen.

Principal.

Principal.

Principal.

Principal.

Principal.

Principal.

Principal.

MAYO LOSES HER SOGGARTH AROON

Dec. 3rd Rev. Father Kavanagh bade adieu to his parishioners in St. Malachy Church. The little parish church was as usual thronged with people both for High Mass and for Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the evening. At high Mass the sermon was delivered on the text: "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away," after which Father Kavanagh exhorted his parishioners, when he was about to say good-bye to be ever faithful to their duties as good Christian people, promising that he would always remember them when offering the Holy Sacrifice at the altar. The parting words touched every heart both old and young, for each and every one felt at that moment more keenly than ever the loss of so worthy a pastor. When all was over, just before the priest retired to the sacristy, Mayor McDonnell read an address in the name of the parishioners:

To the Rev. Walter E. Cavanagh, Parish priest of St. Malachy, Arch. of Ottawa.

Dear and Rev. Father: It is with feelings of sincere regret we address you to-day, on the advent of your departure from our midst. We cannot sufficiently express our gratitude to you for your labors for us during the past five years, and the high appreciation we entertain of the arduous works you have done.

You worked zealously and assiduously in your sacred vocation for the spiritual welfare of your flock, without faltering, through ill-health nor inclement weather, sacrificing every personal consideration for the spiritual good of your parishioners.

Dear Father, while those duties, it is true, were the principal and of the utmost importance to us, there were others and many and various good works done by you that merit our esteem and gratitude, of which we might enumerate a few.

First, your energetic and diligent work in the cause of temperance, which bore abundant good results, as many amongst us can testify who will bless your name many years hence.

Second, you elevated the moral standing of our race, by your salutary instructions to a standing second to none in the diocese, and your many other good works space will not permit us to describe, although none the less beneficial.

Now, dear Father, when we felt satisfied that you would remain permanently in our midst, we are doomed to sad disappointment, but man proposes and God disposes, so we must abide with the inevitable, but our loss will be your new parishioners' gain.

In saying farewell, dear Father, pray for us, and your humble and devoted parishioners of St. Malachy sincerely pray that God in His goodness may grant you health and a long life to continue the good work you are doing to the final end and receive at His glorious hands your well merited reward.

Dear Father, be kindly pleased to accept as a slight token of our esteem and appreciation the enclosed presentation.

We, the undersigned, subscribe our humble and respective names for and on behalf of the parishioners of St. Malachy.

RANDELL McDONNELL, JAMES MURPHY, JAMES COSGROVE, Churchwardens.

The Rev. Father then came forward and expressed his grateful acknowledgment, eulogizing the parishioners on their good moral standing and speaking and admonishing them eloquently on many interesting subjects for their future guidance and welfare, but more particularly dwelling on the evil influence of intoxicating drink, and its pernicious effects.

In conclusion, he requested the young men of the parish who were present to stand up and promise they would abstain for at least one year from intoxicants, which request was cordially responded to by the young men.

The Rev. Father expressed the great pleasure it gave him to see the good resolution of those young men, and prayed that God would grant them grace to continue and persevere in their resolutions, not only for one year but for all times even to the final end.

The Rev. Father was then presented with a purse from the men of the parish, and expressed his sincere thanks to his people for their kind-

ness and was pleased to think that his work, especially regarding temperance, was and is appreciated; and here he exhorted them not to grow cold and indifferent, but on the contrary to become more firm than ever in that respect as well as everything else which will render them worthy sons of their heroic forefathers, who fought so bravely for the Faith in dear old Ireland.

In the evening, after Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, a sermon was given on the duties of parents towards their children. After this the Rev. Pastor gave the children his blessing at the altar rails. Then the ladies of the parish presented him with an offering and a nice set of fur robes, and Miss Ethel McCoy read the following address:

Reverend Father Cavanagh, Parish Priest of St. Malachy: Beloved Pastor: It is with hearts filled with grief that we, the parishioners of St. Malachy, assemble here this evening to take leave of you, dearly devoted pastor. Words cannot express our sorrow on this occasion, for we feel that we are being deprived of the best of fathers, who has worked so zealously for the welfare of each and every one of us.

By your true devotedness and Apostolic labors you have inspired us with a greater love for the Divine Heart of Jesus. Our little Altar Society and the League of the Apostleship of Prayer, of which we are happy to say we are members, you have been in every sense of the word a worthy representative of your Divine Master, Who alone can reward you for all you have done for your people in teaching us by word and example that glorious Faith which has made us true sons and daughters of St. Patrick, so noble and so highly esteemed throughout Christendom, which makes the name of Erin, the home of martyrs, so very dear to every Irish heart.

At times ingratitude may have seemed the only return for your untiring interest. Oh, Father! to-day we beg of you to forgive all past thoughtlessness on our part. We now only wish we had the opportunity of going over the past; how differently we would act. This is impossible, so we can only make up for our shortcomings by assuring you that we shall ever remember the good advice you have so frequently given to your parishioners here, both old and young. With God's help they will aid us to reach that home of bliss where we hope to be ever with you, our beloved pastor. There we will be able to appreciate what you have done for your people.

Apart from the spiritual interest which you have taken in your flock, how much care have you not had for our temporal progress as well. We have only to look at the various improvements in the church and its surroundings and we have lasting memorials of our Soggarth Aroon. Your paternal kindness extended itself even to our social amusements, for you wished your spiritual children to enjoy lawful recreation as good Christian people should. You often repeated the words, "Take care lest the wolf enter the fold." Like the Good Shepherd, you would have given your life to save your flock.

Dear Father, be assured you will always receive from each and every one of the people of Mayo a true Caide Mille Failthio. Come, then, beloved pastor, yes, very often to see those who will never forget what you have done for them. Would we could to-day give you a stronger proof of our appreciation of your work, but we humbly ask you to accept this slight offering with the fond assurance of our earnest prayers as long as we live. This is the fervent promise of those who wish you happiness in your new parish, also that God's holy angels may ever keep you company and guard your footsteps till arriving safely to receive a glorious reward are the wishes of your respectful and grateful children, the ladies of the parish of St. Malachy and of the Mission of Our Lady of Light.

The choir sang "Faith of Our Fathers," and in the sacristy the promoters of the League of the Sacred Heart awaited and another address was delivered by Miss Mary Burke, Promoter, which is as follows: Rev. Father Cavanagh, P.P. Dear and Devoted Pastor: Your leaving our midst is one of the greatest. If not the greatest losses we have been called upon to bear for years, and well do we know that as time passes we will feel it

all the more deeply, for none will there be in Mayo a more zealous and devoted pastor than you, dear Father. The assurance we have of not being worthy of you helps each and every one of us in this trying hour to say, My God, Thy will be done. To you we must attribute so much of the good done through the League of the Sacred Heart in St. Malachy. It was under your kind and zealous direction we conducted our first promoters' meetings according to the order of "our little hand book." From these occasions we have ample proof of your indefatigable interests in the eternal happiness of all under your care. During your too short stay in our midst we had only time to begin to learn properly the goodness of your motives. The many generous, persevering and self-sacrificing acts were performed without consideration of worldly honors, of human favors or popular applause, but for the sole motive of giving glory to your Divine Master for whose holy sake alone you have consecrated your life and energies to these good works.

What would we not do to-day to be able to prove our lasting gratitude to you and to fittingly compensate for all we should have done in the past for our own Soggarth Aroon. We are certain your great big heart has already forgiven our undervaluing children, still we will ever consider ourselves deeply indebted to you, dearest Father, for your great charity. Believe us, beloved Pastor, your devoted parishioners, The League of the Sacred Heart.

NO ROOM. Foot-sore and weary Mary tried some rest to seek, but was denied, "There is no room," the blind ones cried. Meekly the Virgin turned away, No voice entreating her to stay; There was no room for God that day.

No room for her 'round whose tired feet Angels are bowed in transport sweet, The mother of their God to greet. No room for Him in whose small hand The troubled sea and mighty land Lie cradled like a grain of sand. No room, Oh, Babe Divine, for Thee That Christmas night; and even we Dare shut our hearts and turn the key. In vain thy pleading Baby cry Strikes our deaf souls; we pass Thee by Unheeded 'neath the wintry sky. No room for God; Oh! Christ that we Should bar our doors and even see Our Saviour waiting patiently. Fling wide the door; dear Christ turn back! The ashes on my hearth lie black— Of light and warmth a total lack. How can I bid Thee enter here Amid the desolation drear Of lukewarm love and craven fear? What bleaker shelter can there be Than my cold heart's tepidity— Chilled, wind tossed as the winter sea? The never failing medicine, Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc.; even the most difficult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy.

VISITING JESUS DAILY. Whenever the pious founder of the Redemptorists preached a mission, he would exhort the people to visit the Blessed Sacrament every day. Once he said: "One thing is certain, that next to Holy Communion, no act of worship is so pleasing to God and none so useful as the daily visit to Our Lord Jesus Christ in the Blessed Sacrament. Know that in one quarter of an hour which you spend before Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament you attain more than in all the good works of the rest of the day."

The saint practiced what he preached—he almost lived before the tabernacle. Whenever he had a few spare moments from his numerous duties, off he would hurry to pay a visit to the Lord of the Eucharist. There he found rest and recreation. There he got strength. There he had peace— Catholic Columbian.

Character is educated will will be dark, mind is luminous; and it is the purpose of education to flood the mind with intellectual light. What we steadfastly will be, we become— Shop Specialist.

SELLING OUT OF ALL HOLIDAY GOODS.

From the list below you may get some idea of what sharp reductions we are making on holiday goods. It's not our intention to carry over anything of the kind for another season.

Stag ware brush, comb, and mirror sets. Combination Toilet and Manicure sets.

Gentlemen's brush sets, and shaving sets. All at exactly half what they were sold for last week.

Former prices, \$3.00 to \$14. Now, \$1.50 to \$7.50. Mission clocks, former prices, \$3.00. Now \$1.75.

Celluloid shaving sets, former prices \$1.50 to \$8.50. Now, 75c to \$4.25. Collar and Cuff cases, former prices, \$1.00 to \$6.50. Now, 50c to \$3.25.

Military Hair Brushes, former prices \$1.00 to \$7.50. Now, 50c to \$3.75. Carved oak and mahogany goods, \$1.00 to \$7.50. Now, 50c to \$3.75.

Benares brass ware, former prices 40c to \$10.50. Now, 20c to \$5.25.

Any number of little fancy articles on the annexables, marked at practically half last week's selling prices.

THE S. GARSLEY CO. LIMITED

NOTICE. During November and December I offer very special reductions in all lines of religious goods as follows:

Colored Statues—Sacred Heart and Blessed Virgin, regular \$5.00 each for \$4.00, and St. Anthony, regular \$4.00 for \$3.00.

Prayer Books from 10c up. Prayer Beads from 5c up. J. J. M. LANDY, JEWELLER, 416 QUEEN ST., W. TORONTO, CAN. Mail and Phone Orders Promptly Executed

IN MEMORIAM. KANE—Anniversary service will take place at St. Ann's Church on Wednesday at 8 a.m., January 3rd, 1906, for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. John Kane, died on the 31st of December, 1904. May she rest in peace.

DIED. GERAGHTY—On Dec. 20, 1905, at Hinchinbrook, Que., John Geraghty, aged 84 years, a native of Co. Galway, Ireland. Funeral took place from parish church at Hinchinbrook, on Dec. 22.

MCCLOSKEY—At 41 Belmont street, Montreal, on the 20th December, 1905, John McCloskey, late of His Majesty's Customs, aged fifty-nine years. Funeral service was held on Friday morning, the 22nd inst., in St. Patrick's Church. Interment in Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

LIVER COMPLAINT. The liver is the largest gland in the body; its office is to take from the blood the properties which form bile. When the liver is torpid and inflamed it cannot furnish bile to the bowels, causing them to become bound and constipated. The symptoms are a feeling of fullness or weight in the right side, and shooting pains in the same region, pains between the shoulders, yellowness of the skin and eyes, bowels irregular, coated tongue, bad taste in the morning, etc.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS. Character is educated will will be dark, mind is luminous; and it is the purpose of education to flood the mind with intellectual light. What we steadfastly will be, we become— Shop Specialist.

S. GARSLEY CO. LIMITED

SPORTING GOODS. Snowshoes, from \$1.85 to \$2.49. Toboggans, various sizes, 85c to \$15.00. Skis, all sizes, \$1.99 to \$4.50. Youths' Boxing Gloves, set, \$1.80. Whitley Exercisers, \$1.65. Fencing Folds, pair, \$1.70.

GIFT COMFORTERS. Reversible Comforters, covered with Japanese Muslin, size 48 by 66 in. Special at 90c. Silk covered Bed Comforters, lined fine quality Down, various handsome designs. Up to \$18.75.

TUQUES AND SASHERS. Colored Tuques and Sashes, made from best 4 ply fingering wool, in pale blue, navy, cardinal, scarlet, royal blue, etc. Finished with white stripes. Special prices for Tuque or Sash 65c.

FINE CUSHION COVERS. Fancy Lithographed designs, 22 in. square 24c. Roman Stripe, size 22 in. square 31c. Tapestry, size 22 in. square 43c. Velvet, size 22 in. square 89c. Brocade, size 22 in. square 60c. Japanese Silk, size 22 in. square 125c.

MEN'S GIFT SLIPPERS. Men's Brown Alligator Slippers, special value at 75c. Men's Black or Blue Felt Slippers, good leather soles, snug and warm. Special at 73c. Men's Romeo Felt Slippers, in blue and black, with felt and leather and leather soles. Special holiday prices 93c to \$1.25.

SOME GLASSWARE HINTS. Crystal Glass Tumblers, 3 1-2c. Glasses, each, 5c, per doz 49c. Fancy Glasses, each 6c, per dozen 65c. Glasses, 6c each; dozen 65c. Bohemian Glass Vases, from 5c to \$1.95. Crystal Glass Decanters 20c. Glass Knife Rests, each 25c. Crystal Table Jugs, quart 19c. Crystal Table Sets, 4 pieces, 50c.

CHOICE PERFUMES. DUPONT'S PERFUME, bottles 18c. Two bottles in pretty box 36c. Various Odors, in box, per bottle 45c. REAUX'S PERFUMES, in box 62c. Our Perfumes are gathered from all parts of the world, England, France, Germany and America. We have dainty boxes from the best makers, such as Roger and Gallet, Pinaud, Pivar, Colgate, Devine and a host of others. From 18c to \$3.00.

MORRIS CHAIRS. Solid Oak frame, nicely hand carved, with reversible velvet cushions, good designs, well finished. Regularly sold at \$3.50. Special value at 675c.

BLANKETS. 75 pairs of White Wool Blankets, size 52 by 72 in. Special values at 185c. 30 pairs of English Woad Blankets, fancy borders, size 50 by 76 in. Special at 215c. 45c JELLY MOULDS 25c. 500 sets of Sheet Steel Jelly Moulds, 3 in set, oval and round shape. Regular 50c. Special at 250c.

SPECIAL SKATE PRICES. Spring Skates, polished. Special at 38c. Hockey Skates, polished. Special at 35c. Nickelated Hockey Skates. Special at 75c. Nickelated Hockey Skates. Special at 92c. Hockey Skates, Puck Stop. Special at 140c. Mic Mac Hockey Skates, extra quality, highly polished, steel runners. Special at 265c.

FINE LINEN CLOTHS. Grass Bleached Linen Tablecloths, size 2 by 2 yards. Special at 170c. Size 2 by 2 1/2 yards. Special 22c. Size 2 by 3 yards. Special 240c.

Carpets, Rugs, Oilcloths, Linoleums, Curtains, Draperies, Table Covers, Furniture Coverings, and Home Furnishing Goods of every description.

Also. All kinds of Fancy Furniture, in all woods, and a complete assortment of Brass and Enamelled Bedsteads.

Special Inducements All Next Week. THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING, 2474 & 2476 St. Catherine St.

THE HAPPIEST HOMES. BOYLE O'REILLY'S DAUGHTER. The happiest households are those that do not let die out the sentiment connected with various anniversaries. Although gift giving or recognition of such events in a suitable way may be out of the question owing to the straitened circumstances of those "within the gates," there can yet be a little air of festivity when mother's or father's birthday comes round or some wedding anniversary is to be celebrated. An extra dish, a little bunch of flowers or some special music prepared for the occasion will show the kindly spirit and the loving remembrance that count far more than the money value of any gift. As the children grow up if these festivals are encouraged they will have much to look forward to and much more to remember in the years to come when they go out to do battle with the world and find that sentiment is crushed under foot and affection is regarded only as a side issue.

MISS MARY BOYLE O'REILLY was recently appointed a trustee for children by acting Mayor Walton of Boston, to take the place of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Keller, who has resigned. Miss O'Reilly is the daughter of the late John Boyle O'Reilly. She has taken a deep interest in philanthropic work all her life, and has been an active worker in charities connected with the Catholic Church. She is a charter member of St. Elizabeth's Guild, which conducts a settlement house for children in the South End, Boston, and has been its secretary since its foundation. Miss O'Reilly has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Women's Educational Union, and for the past two years she has been a member of the examining committee of the Boston public library. She has also written a great deal for periodicals and magazines.

GET THE BEST LUNN'S LAMINATED SKATE. THE ONLY LAMINATED SKATE IN THE WORLD. CHATHAM SKATE CO. CHATHAM, ONT.