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# The True



# Witness

Vol. LVII., No. 22

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5 1907

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Gardiens de la Salle de Lecture Feb 19 1908 Assemblee Legislative

## Reunion at St. Patrick's.

A large and appreciative audience assembled last Sunday evening in St. Patrick's Church, the occasion being the annual reunion of the different Temperance Societies of the city.

Vespers were sung by Rev. Father Theyer, after which the Pastor, Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, in a happy manner welcomed the members of the Temperance League from the sister parishes, and introduced the president of the evening, Rev. Father Ethelbert, of the Franciscan Friary.

Father Ethelbert's endeavors in the temperance cause have been very effective and much appreciated, and he was listened to with attention. He took for the text of his clever and well-delivered discourse, "Take ye up the stumbling block out of the way of my people," Isaiah, 57, 14.

In a pleasing manner he expressed his delight in addressing the large assemblage on the vital question which brought them together. He said: "The matter indeed upon which we meet is not by any means an exclusive one. It does not pertain to the welfare or benefit of any one section or fraction of the commonwealth, but it is the evil which men are sapping the very foundation of the prosperity of our land—it is the evil of intemperance. As I am not addressing the noble members of the Total Abstinence societies only, but also many who are not members of any temperance union, simply because they have not yet fully understood the necessity, I must beg of you, my dear brethren, to bear with me a little while I develop one or two thoughts. I am not going to speak of the sin of drunkenness nor the shame of it; nor will I touch upon the scandal it affords to see Christians given to the habit, but what I wish to dwell upon is the thought that excess of intemperance constitutes at the present moment our great national danger."

never once brought under any purifying influence, and thus are bred our workmen of the future.

Oh! my dear brethren, let me in the words of my text call upon you to take away this "stumbling block" for it is wasting the national resources of the country; it is impoverishing the people, it is increasing taxation, and the sorrows of life. Yes, "take away this stumbling block," for it is to you who listen to me to-night that the Prophet speaks. But it would be little to point out to you the evils of intemperance, did I not indicate the remedy to the evil.

The Rev. Father then went on to explain the remedies which were, the private, public and political apostolates. The private apostolate is exercised by all endeavoring in their home life to lead others by their temperate and thrifty habits, in the workshop by gentle and helpful persuasion, aiding their fellowmen to become fervent and temperate Christians. "And here," said the preacher, "let me say that if in our city I have seen much to shock and edify and console, I have known men whose names I might mention to you to-night were it not indiscreet to praise virtue while it is still on earth, who have helped and persuaded their fellow-workmen addicted to drink in such a way as even to bring them to the feet of God's priest, where, after a sincere confession, they rose up with the firm resolve to live in future temperate and sober lives. All honor to those noble Apostles!"

Father Ethelbert said the public apostolate was to be exercised by means of the press which was supposed to be the voice of the people. He continued: "Then, why don't the newspapers lead or fall into line in the discussion and settlement of this vital question? They claim it to be a part of their duty to work in the interests of morality, to expose the infliction of wrongs, to straighten out any crookedness existing against the good of the community, and to create a healthy public opinion. Is the liquor interest in this country so powerful that they are afraid to offer it any resistance? They notice the crimes born of its use and picture the poor deluded victims who have fallen under its influence, but have not a word of blame for the arch-criminals who hold the poisoned cup to the lips of the fallen. Every paper in the land ought to stand on the moral side of this question and publish a department of temperance literature, to warn the people against the arch-enemy of the human race. And you, my brethren, can help them have the courage of their convictions. The papers and publications that dare raise a voice against the curse of the land. Honor to them, I say, and honor to you if you encourage them!"

The political apostolate regarded the citizen's right to vote. Father Ethelbert said there were now over four hundred saloons in Montreal, but the fact could not be blamed upon the law permitting licenses. The law would not be so much observed, for what does it lay down? It lays down that the majority of ratepayers voting against a license can demand its suppression by the License Commissioners. Then why did not the citizens and voters of Montreal awaken to the terrible responsibility resting upon their vote, and thus emphatically work against the curse of intemperance?

In concluding Father Ethelbert said: "In the temperance cause obstacles will come and must come, but by God's help and the active operation of our men we shall see rising around us new life, new vigor and new resolution. And the work of the Temperance League shall be a power to secure and increase the happiness and domestic comfort of thousands of our countrymen."

Nearly every man in the vast congregation then stood up and Father Ethelbert administered to them the temperance pledge.

Solemn Benediction was then given by Rev. Father M. Callaghan, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. After which all repaired to St. Patrick's Hall, where a grand reception was held by the officers and members of the society.

## THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

The ninetieth annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held in the Board Room of the institution on Monday at noon.

There were present:—Sir George Drummond, K.C.M.G., president; Mr. E. S. Clouston, vice-president and general manager; Sir William C. Macdonald, Sir Robert G. Reid, Hon. Robert Mackay, Messrs. James Ross, R. B. Angus, A. T. Paterson, James Croil, W. H. Evans, R. C. Fisher, A. C. Lyman, H. W. Aird, W. B. Blackader, G. J. Fleet, K.C.; James Kirby, K.C.; E. Goff Penny, James Tasker, G. F. C. Smith, Henry Dobell, Richard White, Huntley Drummond, F. S. Lyman, K.C.; M. S. Foley, B. A. Boas, R. W. Shepherd, Henry Mason, William Stanway, B. Dawson, A. G. Watson.

On motion of Mr. R. B. Angus, Sir George Drummond, President, was unanimously voted to the chair, and after this, it was resolved: "That the following be appointed to act as scrutineers: Messrs. F. S. Lyman, K.C., and G. F. C. Smith; and that Mr. James Aird be secretary of the meeting."

Mr. E. S. Clouston then submitted the report of the Directors as follows:

**THE DIRECTORS' REPORT.**  
The Directors have pleasure in presenting the Report showing the result of the Bank's business for the year ended 31st October, 1907.

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1907... \$ 159,831 84  
Profits for the year ending 31st October, 1907, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts... 1,980,138 04

Dividend 2 1/2 per cent., paid 1st March, 1907... \$360,000 00  
Dividend 2 1/2 per cent., paid 1st June, 1907... 360,000 00  
Dividend 2 1/2 per cent., paid 1st September, 1907... 360,000 00  
Dividend 2 1/2 per cent., payable 1st December, 1907... 360,000 00  
1,440,000 00

Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward... \$ 699,969 88  
Since the last Annual Meeting Branches have been opened at Medicine Hat, Alta., and Charlottetown, P.E.I., and sub-agencies at Chilliwack, B.C., Sumnerland, B.C., Rosefield, Man., Westminster Avenue (Vancon-Street) (Toronto). Arrangements have also been made for opening a Branch at Prince Rupert, B.C.

On the 20th April last the Bank acquired the business of the People's Bank of New Brunswick at Fredericton, N.B.

All the Offices of the Bank, including the Head Office, have been inspected during the past year.

G. A. DRUMMOND, President.

Bank of Montreal, Montreal, 2nd December, 1907.

**GENERAL STATEMENT.**  
The General Statement of the position of the Bank, 31st October, 1907, is as follows:

**LIABILITIES.**  
Capital Stock... \$ 14,400,000 00  
Reserve... \$ 11,000,000 00  
Balance of Profits carried forward... 699,969 88  
Unclaimed Dividends... \$ 11,699,969 88  
Quarterly Dividend, payable 2nd Dec., 1907... 360,000 00  
12,061,867 89

Notes of the Bank in circulation... \$ 26,461,867 89  
Deposits not bearing interest... 36,043,275 92  
Deposits bearing interest... 90,094,882 91  
Balances due to other Banks in Canada... 134,193 13  
138,772,900 96

**ASSETS.**  
Gold and Silver Coin current... \$ 7,729,734 99  
Government demand notes... 4,320,385 25  
Deposit with Dominion Government required by Act of Parliament for security of general bank note circulation... 550,000 00  
Due by agencies of this bank and other banks in Great Britain... \$ 4,530,021 75  
Due by agencies of this bank and other banks in Foreign countries... 3,084,813 32  
Call and short Loans in Great Britain and United States... 23,341,220 00  
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities... 30,956,055 07  
Railway and other Bonds, debentures and stocks... 1,329,927 69  
Notes and cheques of other banks... 9,556,819 75  
4,820,835 00  
\$ 59,268,257 84  
600,000 00  
Bank Premises at Montreal and Branches... \$ 105,107,113 91  
Current loans and discounts in Canada and elsewhere (abate interest reserved) and other assets... 172,527 45  
Debts secured by mortgage and otherwise... 91,869 65  
105,371,511 01  
\$ 165,234,768 85  
E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Bank of Montreal, Montreal, 31st October, 1907.

**THE VICE-PRESIDENT.**  
The Vice-President then spoke as follows:

There is not much in the General Statement, laid before you, calling for special comment. Deposits not bearing interest have temporarily increased since last year \$5,200,000. Deposits bearing interest have decreased \$9,000,000; partly through the withdrawal of funds for railway construction and partly owing to our depositors making more permanent investments in securities at the present tempting low prices. There has been, however, a satisfactory and general increase in our regular deposit business through the entire Dominion. To meet the special withdrawal and to provide for the increase in our current loans in Canada, we have reduced our call loans in other countries \$6,400,000. Our profits have been satisfactory, showing \$1,180,000, as against \$1,797,000 last year. The Bank Premises Account remains at the nominal amount of \$600,000. Every year a certain expenditure will be made on this account, and I do not see that any good object will be served by increasing the figure at which it stands.

Early in the year, in view of the approaching stringency in the money markets of the world, we slightly advanced our rates of discount, not so much with a desire to increase our profits, but more to give a practical

indication to our customers of our expectations of the trend of financial affairs, and to impress upon them that in the conduct of their business they must bear it in mind and govern themselves accordingly.

The stringency is largely the result of universal prosperity, and as a natural consequence the world has been spending more and saving less. This state of affairs will cure itself by retrenchment. When it comes suddenly, as it usually does, it brings many hardships, but we will eventually reach a much better and sounder basis, though the process may be, in the meantime, somewhat unpleasant. Still, in Canada, where we have been exceptionally prosperous for several years, we can stand a temporary reverse without serious consequences, and I do not look for a reaction on anything like the scale which we experienced in previous similar epochs.

Owing to the lateness of the crops in the Northwest, the approaching closing of lake navigation, and the fact that a considerable portion of the wheat was low grade, a fear was expressed in some quarters that sufficient funds would not be forthcoming to satisfy the abnormal pressure to move the crop promptly. To meet this, the Government asked the assistance of co-operate with them in assisting the export of wheat as rapidly as possible. The joint action has had the desired effect.

## THIS FROSTY WEATHER

Is just perfect for our pure wool underwear, something that's guaranteed to make you comfortable.

The heavy wool Hose are much needed now, and we can show you a very long range.

We're about ready for the Holiday Rush, Bigger assortment than you ever thought of in Neckwear, Gloves, Mufflers, Silk Handkerchiefs, Smoking Jackets, Dressing Gowns, Fancy Suspenders, and in fact anything in gentlemen's wear.

Clergymen, we carry a full line of Roman collars, all sizes.

## BRENNAN'S

2 Stores: 251 St. Catherine St. West 7 " " East

crop is now being forwarded in a normal way, and there are buyers for all grades of wheat in the market. There is one factor in the condition of affairs in the Northwest which must not be lost sight of, and that is the large amount of low grade wheat in this year's crop, making it a much more risky one for exporters to handle, and rendering it necessary for banks to be more careful in granting credits.

I wish to allude briefly to some criticism which has recently been made in the press respecting the practice of Canadian banks in keeping a portion of their reserves in other countries. The aggregate of call and current loans by the banks elsewhere than in Canada, approximating at times \$100,000,000, has been cited as evidence that these institutions are not serving the needs of Canadian borrowers as freely as they might, were all this money loaned in this country. In the first place, let me point out that a year ago, when these loans abroad, in England, the United States and other countries, amounted to \$96,000,000, the banks had deposits made with their foreign branches of \$55,000,000; so that the actual net amount of foreign loans was only some \$41,000,000. Every dollar of this money is loaned on call or at short date, upon the most ample security. It constitutes a part of the reserves of Canadian banks. If to-morrow we were to call in the whole of our loans of this class, which are at all times immediately available, the mercantile public of Canada would derive absolutely no benefit from the action. Being a portion of our reserves, the choice given the bank is between retaining the money unproductive in its vaults, or lending it at upon interest in foreign financial centres. We adopt the latter alternative as being in the interest not alone of the Shareholders, but of the commercial community of Canada.

Let me illustrate this by a concrete case. A year ago the banks had \$96,000,000 loans abroad; to-day these loans amount to \$73,200,000, a reduction of \$23,000,000. In the same period current loans in Canada have been enlarged by \$48,000,000, and the cash reserves have been increased upwards of \$5,000,000; that is to say, as occasion warranted, the banks have drawn upon their reserves abroad to meet requirements at home, and have carried on the process with as much facility as if the reserves had been stored in their own vaults. Assume that their call loans on readily realized securities protected by ample mortgages in Canada, and that the money was required for commercial purposes, does anyone suppose that the sudden calling in of the loans would not have been attended by most baneful effects? In making such loans here we would probably have enhanced local stock market values unduly, to be followed by a sharp collapse and serious losses upon their sudden withdrawal. The employment by Canadian banks of a portion of their reserves in call loans abroad is not a new policy. It has prevailed from the beginning of our banking, and is in the interest alike of banks shareholders and bank depositors.

I wish also to correct another erroneous impression which appears to have crept into the public mind, and that is, in consequence of the financial condition in the United States our loans are tied up and the money cannot be brought into Canada. I have no hesitation in saying that there has been no time during the present crisis when we could not realize all our call loans in the United States, and transfer the proceeds to England, whence we could easily import gold here if it should be considered advisable. But as we know how liquid and available they are, we continue to retain all that is not needed here, both as part of our reserves and as a valuable aid to our international exchanges.

**THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.**  
The President, in moving the adoption of the Directors' report, said: "Our review would be imperfect without reference to the startling financial collapse which has taken place in the neighboring Republic. It first evidenced itself in the decline in values of stocks and securities of all kinds, and this shrinkage, before needed here, assumed unexampled proportions as the supply of credit for speculation failed. The distrust spread to banks and trust companies, and was duly followed by the hoarding of currency, and, of course, a serious interference with ordinary commercial transactions and undertak-

ings. As a result of this declination of credit, the suspension or failure of several important financial institutions ensued.

Following, as this reverse did, on a period of unexampled prosperity and inflation, during which credit was abundant, capital poured forth freely, with in consequence a more or less general rise in the price of commodities and labor, when sound principles of finance were forgotten, and fictitious capital created to an enormous extent, it was only consistent with all previous experience, and apparently inevitable, that a reaction should come. To this result, the most prominent was a wave of distrust and hostility to corporations and capital, which seems to have passed over the United States, and for which some justification was given by the management of some great companies within its borders.

This hostility to corporations, in my view, merely hastened the commercial collapse, bound to come anyway. Strangely enough, the hostility to which I refer has manifested itself strongly against railways, in spite of the fact that all the great lines on this continent have been constructed and are operated at least as cheaply and efficiently as anywhere in the world, with a consequent preponderating influence on the development of the country and a substantial assistance in raising the price receivable by the agriculturists for their produce.

No doubt all these disturbing conditions must be expected to pass away and normal and sane views once more rule, and it must not be overlooked that all the present trouble leaves the resources of that country practically undiminished and its powers of recuperation unimpaired.

Here in Canada we have escaped most, if not all, of the troubles of our neighbors. The collapse in stocks has, no doubt, affected many investors, but beyond a certain tightening of the money market and advancing interest, I see no evidence of serious ill-effects. The banks have been acting with caution and reserve, which is eminently proper with a conflagration raging next door; but, as the detailed review which follows will show, consumptive demand has been good, and the excellent business of the early part of the year has shown little abatement up to the present time.

Woolens—A good volume of trade in imported goods; our home mills not flourishing under increasing importations.

Boots and Shoes—The advance in leather has left insufficient margin, and spring trade is expected to be short.

Lumber—Exports to Great Britain have fallen off, though the total exports may exceed \$30,000,000. The limitation of credit will affect the winter's output, which is expected to be considerably curtailed, and wages are declining accordingly. The demand for pulpwood for the United States continues, and offsets the diminished trade in other directions.

Iron and hardware—The total business large, symptoms of retrenchment now apparent.

Chemicals—Report an increase of 10 to 20 per cent over last year.

Grocery trade—Large trade, with fair profits, with, however, the usual lull at this season.

Dry goods trade has been good, though, in common with other businesses, a lessening is now visible.

Cotton manufactures have had a busy season, and largely exceed 1906.

The failures of the year do not show a material difference from 1906 being for the whole country 1187 in number, with liabilities, \$10,259,512, as against 1257, with liabilities, \$9,954,821 for the year 1906.

Notwithstanding reduced crops, the farmer is being recouped by higher prices: 25 to 28 cents per bushel for wheat; 16 to 17 cents per bushel for corn; 14 cents per bushel for peas; 15 to 16 cents per bushel for oats; \$4 to \$5 per ton for hay.

Against this must be set the fact that poor crops ruled in this province, and feed of all kinds is scarce and dear.

The shipping interests have participated in the general prosperity of the country. The passenger traffic has been large, both eastbound and westbound, and of all classes—cabin, intermediate and steerage. A noteworthy feature is that numbers of the latter, who, being immigrants in the spring, became passengers in the autumn, with the indication merely of spending the winter with their work and of returning to their work.

(Continued on Page 4.)

## PARISH CHANGES.

Father Donnelly Gave no Authority for Publicity.

In connection with a lengthy article which appeared in Monday Night's Star, ancient pending changes in St. Anthony's parish, and in which the names of two of the curates were mentioned as having been appointed as parsons in the two parishes which it is presumed will be formed in the near future, we are authorized by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly, pastor, to say that as his name was used freely to give color to the statements therein, he wished to emphatically assert that he gave no authority for such publicity. Appointments or changes of any kind pertaining to the religious status of the several parishes do not emanate from the parish priests themselves, but come directly from His Grace the Archbishop.

## SUPERIOR OF MONTFORT ORPHANAGE DEAD.

The Rev. Father P. Bouchet, Provincial of the Society of Mary and Superior of the Montfort Orphanage, died last night at the Dorval branch of his order, where he had been ill for some time past. Father Bouchet, who had reached the age of 66 years, was well known in connection with work among the orphans. Born in France, he came to Canada in 1882 and founded the now very prosperous orphanage of Montfort, north of Montreal, where a large number of city waifs are sent every year. The funeral service will be held in the parish church of Dorval, to-morrow morning, at 10.30 a clock, after which the remains will be conveyed to Montfort for interment.

Report of the Montreal Catholic School Delegation to Dublin Exposition in July and August, 1907.

To the members of the Roman Catholic School Board, Montreal, Gentlemen: We beg to submit our report on the result of our visit to the Dublin Exposition, Ireland.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Population. Rows for 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901.

The population of Ireland reached its highest point in 1845, when it stood at 8,295,000. The famine of 1846-47, and the emigration that followed, were the proximate causes of rapid and immediate decline in population.

PARIS. Having arrived in Paris in the last days of the month of July, we were enabled to attend a distribution of prizes, which is one of the means still employed in France to excite emulation.

Ireland is divided into four provinces: Ulster in the North; Munster in the South; Leinster in the East, and Connaught in the West.

One of the superior primary schools which we visited was the Lavoisier School No. 19, Denfert, Rochovois streets. Then we visited several elementary primary schools, among others the School No. 39 Arbalète street, of which Mr. Chamin is the Director.

The Board of Education is composed of twenty members, of these six are Catholics. One of the Commissioners is a salaried officer, and is given the title of Chairman.

By the decree of the 2nd August, 1881, it is desired that the free, public kindergarten be educational institutions where the children of both sexes will receive the care which their physical, intellectual and moral development requires.

Every national school is under the control of a trustee appointed by the Board, and belonging to the religions of the majority of the children frequenting the school.

Professional teaching has now reached a high degree of efficiency in Paris, but not without much discussion and many controversies.

NON-RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS. The principle of the national schools is to separate secular from religious teaching. In all the schools during ordinary class hours, a large card is hung up with the words "Secular teaching only."

Professional teaching, in regard to girls, has not produced the same successful results. The preparation of girls leaving the normal school of girls leaving the profession for which they have been trained is rather small.

First principle: The school is a mixed one, the pupils of different religions are together. Very soon, however, this principle is ignored, the Presbyterians, the Anglicans, and the Catholics actually refusing to submit to it.

Professional teaching, in regard to girls, has not produced the same successful results. The preparation of girls leaving the normal school of girls leaving the profession for which they have been trained is rather small.

Second principle: neutrality. Religious instruction is given only out of class hours, and separately according to the religion of the pupils.

Dublin, situated on the river Liffey, is a beautiful city of 390,000 inhabitants. It is the central point of the Irish railway system, and the starting point of the canals which cross the island.

It may be said that regularity of school attendance is a complex and difficult problem, which even compulsory instruction is unable to solve.

"Considering that the compulsory law of the 28th of March, 1892, has not been observed, and that many children do not go to school at all, that a large number go only at irregular intervals, or for too short a period of time;

"Resolved, that the Convention charges the General Council to inaugurate and maintain a constant public agitation on this question of compulsory attendance; and it expresses the desire;

"That this question remain permanently on the order of the day for future conventions until it is definitely solved."

The authorities have been obliged to admit that the palatial school-houses erected at great cost, are not filled. Besides, statistics might amply the promoters of a theory which has failed in practice.

Among the literate, properly so-called, that is, the young people who know how to read, there were fifteen or twenty per cent of them who took Austerlitz for a French General, Waterloo for an armed cruiser, and who, when interrogated regarding the personality of Napoleon I, replied that he was a general who conquered the Germans at Waterloo, or at Reinschoffen, in 1870.

But it is no less true that school attendance is somewhat irregular everywhere, and it is always a problem to be studied and considered. If, for instance, one consults the end-of-the-year reports in Belgium (August 1907) several school inspectors of primary instruction point out the deplorable vacancies which take place in the school population on the occasion of works to be done at certain seasons of the year.

In Ireland, fishing and working in the fields keep a large number of children out of the schools. This abuse is very hard to be uprooted. In Belgium, the Department of Arts and Sciences invited, during the vacation, the principal inspectors to find out, acting with the Inspectors of cantons under their control:

1. What are the works which, at certain seasons, in their section,

The proceedings at this reunion of the parents, at the opening of the school year, were endorsed by 1600 teachers at the Bordeaux Convention, and in the following terms. "Considering that the family, ignorant of its social duties, instead of co-operating with the school, is too often found acting in opposition to it;

The Association of ancient pupils of the Auteuil Normal School expresses the desire:

"That, every year, at the re-opening of the classes, the Director of the school bring together the parents of the pupils, and remind them of their principal duties towards the school."

BUILDING OF SCHOOLS.

School-houses are sometimes built altogether at the expense of the Board of Education. Then they are called "vested schools" in so far as their title of ownership belongs to the Board. Or, the Board of Education contributes sometimes, one-third of the cost of construction, and the rest comes from different sources, and then they are called "non-vested schools," that is, schools whose title of ownership is invested in others besides the Commissioners of National Education.

SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.

On the 31st of December, 1905, there were 8,659 schools in operation. These schools could accommodate 819,309 pupils. The average number of pupils on the lists was 742,457; the average attendance 500,489.

SCHOOLS IN IRELAND DEPEND-ING ON THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Table with 3 columns: Provinces, Vested, Total. Rows for Ulster, Munster, Leinster, Connaught.

Besides these schools there are a good number of others receiving a subsidy. There are about 301 convents (religious) where the pupils pay so much each; 29 others where a personal salary is paid to the teachers. Communities of men are also under the control of the Board of Education. The teachers in 49 monasteries receive a salary from the Commissioners of Education.

SUMMARY.

Table with 3 columns: Paid per head, Paid a Salary. Rows for Convents, Monasteries.

Besides the schools depending on the Board of Education, there are still others where the pupils in attendance receive sound instruction and a truly remarkable education, a work which reflects honor on the directors and teachers. These are the establishments of those who are called "Irish Christian Brothers," so called to distinguish them from the Brothers of the Christian Schools, whose founder is Jean-Baptiste de la Salle.

This community of Irish Christian Brothers have the direction of schools in the principal cities of Ireland. These schools are independent of the Board of Education, and are supported exclusively by the voluntary contributions of the people. This community of teachers has always remained in constant contact with the soul of the nation. And, since it strenuously endeavors to realize the National aspirations, following closely the trend of modern progress, and sending its best men everywhere to study the best and most successful methods of doing things, it has not failed to secure the sympathy and esteem of the people for the success which crowns its efforts.

These Brothers have a system of teaching peculiarly their own. They have their own officers and inspectors, their own series of text-books in every branch of instruction. They also conduct industrial schools and institutions of secondary instruction.

The Sisters of the Holy Faith, in like manner, conduct primary schools for girls without receiving any subsidy or assistance from the Government.

First and foremost, they take pleasure in reproducing what our delegates to the St. Louis Exposition frequently said on their return home. "It is in this way," said Mr. Howard, Chief of the St. Louis Exposition Department, "that the Exposition of the Crystal Palace in London in 1851 brought about the establishment of the School of Industrial Arts at the Museum in South Kensington. The Centenary Exposition of 1876 was the cause of the introduction of manual training into the schools of the United States. The re-organization of primary instruction in France was the result of the Paris Exposition of 1878.

The rapid increase in the teaching of manual training and industrial art was due to the Chicago Exposit-

tion of 1893. The Exposition of Paris in 1900 was the determining cause of the resolution taken by the French Government to send, every year, a certain number of pupils to the United States to study these industrial and commercial methods which constitute the riches of the country. Moreover, every nation is putting forth incessant effort to obtain, by means of specialized instruction, if not the supremacy, at least an honorable place in commerce and industry."

We are happy to say that we saw certain schools in operation in Ireland; by the way, the schools there open on the 15th of August.

We visited schools of every category; schools directed by lay male teachers; schools conducted by lay female teachers, by religious congregations of men, or of women, subsidized schools and free schools. We will mention a few of these schools which we have seen at Dublin, Limerick, Waterford and Cork.

From the triple viewpoint of material, pedagogic and disciplinary organization we do not pretend that everything is perfection in Ireland, any more than elsewhere. Neither did we visit the worst equipped schools. We were shown, by preference, the best, and, as we do not pretend to play the critic, we have selected, by preference, the most meritorious institutions.

In Dublin we saw in operation the model Central Normal School for boys and girls, with two practice schools for boys and girls annexed. We also visited "Richmond School" — a very important primary school founded by the great O'Connell in 1828. Conducted by the Irish Christian Brothers, it is well equipped and well furnished. It is a very successful school; the children of the best families go there to receive their elementary education, and to prepare for the University; for secondary instruction is also imparted there.

ELEMENTARY EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

One of the things peculiar to instruction in Ireland is what we saw at the Central Normal School in Dublin, and at the practice schools annexed thereto: it is what is called "Elementary Experimental Science." The object is, not so much to impart to the pupils of the primary schools scientific teaching properly so-called, as to form accurate habits of observation, exact work, and accurate reasoning; — a process of training which will ensure success in most conditions of life.

This sort of teaching, however, is not peculiar to Ireland; it is based on a report of a British Association Committee. Here is what it consists of:

A small laboratory is constructed with all the instruments necessary for measuring. The pupils have to come into contact with all these instruments and accustom themselves to handle them, and perform the various operations. In the first three degrees, this instruction is given in the form of object lessons.

In the five other grades a real practical course in the elements of chemistry and physics is followed. The laboratory is approached by instruction of this kind absolutely based on experience. The pupils are then required to give a synopsis, in writing, of the lesson given them; and this accustoms them, at the same time, to the practice of literary composition. (See Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.)

In like manner, in the teaching of Domestic Economy, the idea is to give it a scientific basis, founded on the experiences made by the girls themselves. So, the course is divided into three parts, and into these enter, more or less, all the ideas appearing on the programme of studies for boys, entitled "Elementary Experimental Science."

The pupils practically study measures of length, the balance, scales, volumes of capacity and extent of areas, the laws of floating bodies, the expansion of solids and liquids, weight of the atmosphere, the principal effects of heat on elements, the preservation of elements, etc. (See Rules and Regulations, p. 97.)

Nevertheless, we must remark that a good deal of trouble has been experienced in introducing the course of elementary science, manual training, cooking and washing. Take, for instance, the official report, and you will see what is said about the circuit of Killarney, the results obtained are very insignificant. Elsewhere we visited other National schools; at Cork we visited St. Peter's school, St. Paul's school, and St. Francis school. At Waterford we visited St. Patrick's school, and St. Etienne's school, which is the school of practice for the pupils of the Normal school of the city conducted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools (de la Salle).

Waterpark College (Brothers of the Christian Schools.) This college was founded in 1892, and prepares pupils for business and for the professions, that means that both primary and secondary instruction are imparted in the College. There are seven classes for pupils; and these are equipped with all modern apparatus and supplied with objects of art and educational interest. — Natural History, Architecture, Art, Drawing, Science, Botany and Geology. These class-rooms have also a laboratory for chemistry and physics, a department for business and for civil service. A library, a field for football, a swimming club, (rather a material club) and large gardens afford all the advantages required for the development of mind and body.

Besides, we visited the College of the Brothers of the Presentation at Mardyke, Cork. The object of this college conducted by the Brothers of the Presentation is to afford the inhabitants of the city of Cork an opportunity to give their children a high English, classical, scientific and commercial

course. This institution was founded, in 1888, but considerable additions have been made to it since then. In the new wings the lighting, heating and ventilation are in conformity with the principles of modern progress.

SCHOOL SPORTS.

It is inevitable not to speak of sport when traversing British soil. Nevertheless we do not intend to discuss the theory of sports, or to study their inwardness from a psychological point of view. Herbert Spencer, as is known, gave much attention to this question.

Rev. Father Dixon did not overlook it. In fact, all the governments of the world have recognized that the domain of sport exercises an influence on the school and on the future of the race. At Berlin, there are portions of the public parks set aside for the use of the children.

There also, the small public schools, the use of a field of 40 acres, surrounded by four concentric rows of trees, in whose shade they can rest themselves from the fatigue of their exercises. This movement in Germany comes from the intellectual appreciation of a principle, rather than from a love of sport inherent in the German nature. In the English public schools, and in some of the large Irish institutions, cricket and football are compulsory.

The city of Glasgow supplies nearly twenty spacious playgrounds for the use of its children.

The American cities, especially New York, absolutely force themselves to supply play grounds and sport equipment for their children. — Even private initiative has done much to remedy the great evil of insufficient means of recreation for the children of the great city.

Mr. Schwab has been the means of affording health and happiness to many thousand children. At a cost of three millions of dollars, he bought 65 acres of land on a bay of Staten Island. There he erected baths and bathing places, equipped with the apparatus required for every kind of amusement imaginable. He had a boat built by means of which 1000 children are brought out, every day, from the city to the island free of cost.

A system of education well equipped ought to include gymnastics, organized school sports and athletics.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The school system of a country is not considered complete until it embraces all kinds of teaching, from the infant school and kindergarten up to the highest degree of superior education. But before reaching the top of the ladder, there are many degrees, even in primary instruction itself. At Paris, we find, besides the primary schools properly so called, superior primary schools; there are the Chapital College, the Arago, Colbert, J. B. Say, and Turgot schools for boys, and the Sophie-Germain and Ediger-Quinet schools for girls.

The elementary primary schools is not sufficient for all. As for the children of the working classes, their studies generally end with the end of their school years. The same thing may be said of shop-keepers, employes on low pay, and modest artisans. There is, undoubtedly, the college of secondary education. But the disappointment and the encouragement of the professions are to be feared. There must be an aim within in nearer reach, and one which can be attained with surety and without much expense. Over there people have decided that the superior primary school realizes admirably these moderate aims.

In reality, the superior primary school is only a prolongation or lengthening of the elementary primary school.

It is not yet special secondary teaching that Mr. Gerard has defined in these terms. "Its object is to furnish chiefs to that army of workers, educated only in the primary school, in trade, in banks, in workshops, in the management of large companies, in that vast field which is called the business world." In order to be well filled, these employments of direction

(Continued on Page 3.)

Don't Neglect a Cough or Cold

IT CAN HAVE BUT ONE RESULT. IT LEAVES THE THROAT OR LUNGS, OR BOTH, AFFECTED.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP IS THE MEDICINE YOU NEED.

It is without an equal as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Quinsy and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

A single dose of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will stop the cough, soothe the throat, and if the cough or cold has become settled on the lungs, the healing properties of the Norway Pine Tree will proclaim its great virtues by promptly eradicating the bad effects, and a persistent use of the remedy cannot fail to bring about a complete cure.

(Continued from page 1)

and control of theories attached, methods and which alone the mind." It is in the secondary education primary teachers complemented, they are usually same management as in a different the elementary take the name schools.

But besides schools, there are schools, such and America. OFFICIAL T

For a long demanding as necessary for industries among the sum of initiative of Hon. mittee of English, economists, a from political divergent view study the que point of view. were made ably, in Denm even in France information w Tisserand, at neral of Agric the Committee edition of it h by Gill, of Du basis for a lib cretary for Ireland, a I ture and Tech

This Department two controlling rectorial Board Technical Instru This recent w difficulties. At qualified teaching was keenly ing to be instructed as the pupils, much behindhand uplifting. In th there was alm everything was could a system be established for had not yet any Nevertheless, themselves to be of these obstac schools were open Closed, the Iris with the co-oper ment, inaugura amidst an enth to bring back lo the young peopl down beneath a discouragement. worthy of imitat has already made Irish Christian B the initiators of ing.

In Dublin we v industrial schools, worthy of the at occupied with educ Irish Industrial S law on the 20th Bill was introduc the O'Connor Dor

The first Indust girls, authorized in Lanelands, Sandys under the directio ters of Charity, boys was open a Dublin. Both we On the 9th of Ju quis of Hartington Artane school, it receive boys; it was a certified industr school which. The rules for the m industrial school at the Chief Secretary. One must not schools with reform latter presuppose have been sentenced offence or other how be schools of which w The industrial sch are strictly religio been established ex tholics, or exclusi ants. There are in one industrial school six for girls, and boys and girls). eighteen are for Cat three for Protesta three for Protesta school for Catholi very young boys is The Artane school one and would w than a passing ment compare favourabl of its kind, either America. It is con Irish Christian Bro more than sixty t sterling more than the workshops are k order. We shall b names, preserving the vor. Cabinet-making, Decoating, House Car ing, Cart, wheeling, F it Smiths, and Wheel shoe making, flour m harness making, the i mile work-room. The large experimental f purpose of teaching far but gardening in parti this there are eleven

Keep It In The House. Coughs and colds develop like wild-fire. At night there may be a sneeze—a slight tickling in the throat. Next morning—a bad cold. At the first sign, take Beie's Preparation of Friar's Cough Balsam. It breaks up colds—stops the cough—heals the throat and lungs, never fails to cure chronic bronchitis. Largest and best sized cough remedy in the world. Used in Canada for over 100 years. Prepared, recommended and guaranteed by NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED LONDON, ENGLAND.

Report of the Montreal School Delegation to the Dublin Exposition in July and August, 1907.

(Continued from Page 2.) and control require a certain number of scientific ideas, the knowledge of theories to which these ideas are attached, the habit of intellectual methods and a fund of general ideas which alone can give rectitude to the mind.

OFFICIAL TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

For a long time Ireland has been demanding assistance from the State industries and her agriculture. During the summer of 1895, on the initiative of Hon. Mr. Plunkett, a Committee of Enquiry, composed of politicians, manufacturers, merchants and economists, all Irishmen, and taken from political parties of the most divergent views, met together to study the question from a practical point of view.

This department disposes of an annual credit of £166,000 stg. (one hundred and sixty-six thousand pounds sterling) almost exclusively Irish money, obtained from Irish sources.

This Department is assisted by two controlling committees, the Agricultural Board and the Board of Technical Instruction.

This recent work encountered many difficulties. At first the want of qualified teachers for the new training was keenly felt, the teachers had to be instructed at the same time as the pupils.

In Dublin we visited two or three industrial schools, and they are well worthy of the attention of those occupied with educational matters.

The first Industrial school for girls, authorized in Ireland, was at Lanelands, Sandymount, Co. Dublin, under the direction of the Irish Sisters of Charity.

able who must therein acquire the elements of human knowledge. These class-rooms, are both commodious and elegant.

Drawing and manual training are well taught, and the school is examined yearly by the State Inspector. Every year, it succeeds in obtaining the note "Excellent"; and it certainly well deserves it, as we were enabled to judge by an attentive study of each of its departments.

At Dublin we visited the Industrial school at Carrigrohane, conducted by the Irish Christian Brothers at Cork.

There is also a large model garden where the pupils are given lessons in practical agriculture and in horticulture.

Thus far we have spoken only of boys' schools, or of mixed schools. Thus, for instance, the central model Normal School in Dublin has quite a department for girls.

The former of these two is well known, not only in Ireland, but in England and in the United States.

This convent is also situated in Cork, in Cork. "Where the bells of Shandon that sound so grand on the pleasant waters of the River Lee."

The lace-making class is a particularly interesting one. We see here the timely application of a principle in pedagogy. People keep repeating nowadays that education is of the social environment in which the pupil is to pass his or her life.

In all the schools, the teaching is of the same practical nature. In order to make needle-work more thorough and effective, a special inspectorship has been established, and the work entrusted to Miss Prendergast, a lady highly qualified for the position.

SILVERWARE BY MAIL. UR Mail Order Department and Catalog is your door to our store... M71, M72, M73, M74, M75, M76, M77, M78, M79, M80, M81, M82, M83, M84, M85, M86, M87, M88, M89, M90, M91, M92, M93, M94, M95, M96, M97, M98, M99, M100.

a series of books, and if these are approved by the Board of Education, the books are put on the official list.

The managers are then free to select from the books approved of, but even then they may adopt others.

In Belgium, too, this branch of instruction is well taught. They have these beautiful wall-charts showing the different sections of the course in cookery.

Singing is well taught in all the schools of Dublin, and in many of them, with undoubted success.

Anti-alcoholic teaching in the primary schools has not yet become extended, or been organized in a way desired by all those who wish to see alcoholism driven out of the country.

It is true that a beginning has been made by enrolling young people in temperance societies.

The first school mutual benefit societies were established in France in 1881. Soon it was remarked that this work would have a high educative and social influence.

Province of Hainault that had the honor of promoting these benevolent institutions.

We do not intend to trace the history of the beginning of these schools of mutual benefit societies in Belgium. Suffice it to say that these mutual benefit institutions were officially introduced into the schools by a very important circular dated 13th of June, 1897.

With good reason, people insist on social education, and on the utility of organizing, in primary schools, in schools of adults, and in schools annexed to institutions of benevolence, school societies of mutual benefit which are undoubtedly the indispensable complement of economic savings.

As to the establishment of school mutual benefit societies, see Pamphlet "School Mutual Benefit Societies," p. 9. Royaume de Belgique. RECAPITULATION AND GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The question of education is a complex one. It is a question bordering on the domain of morality and religion. And when a great Government proclaims itself sovereign in matters of religion and morality, it does not hesitate long about taking education entirely into its own hands.

Here, at home, we passed through a somewhat similar crisis in 1801, when the Royal Institution conferred upon us Protestant English schools.

Programmes of study are imposed, minute in detail, narrow, inflexible, based on English ideas and utterly forgetful of the "idiosyncrasies" of the nation.

Frank E. Donovan REAL ESTATE BROKER Office: Alliance Building 107 St. James St. Room 42. Telephone Main 391-326. Montreal. Bell Tel. Westmount 2126. Merchants 1292. Canada Coal Company Wood & Coal Dealers. 1912 NOTRE DAME STREET, WEST, ST. HENRY. Prompt delivery of coal or wood in all parts of the city. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial order.

Time Proves All Things One roof may look much the same as another when put on, but a few years' wear will show up the weak spots. "Our Work Survives" the test of time. GEO. W. REED & CO., LTD. MONTREAL.

every allusion to Catholicism, any and every Irish song? And yet, the language and the history of the people are so intimately bound up with them as to form a portion of the very soul of the nation.

When we compare our own system of education with that of other countries, we have good reason to rejoice. Our education, primary, secondary, and superior, is given under conditions ensuring a success of which we may be legitimately proud.

Until now, our efforts have been directed towards commercial studies and these will soon be happily crowned by courses in the new High Commercial and Technical School.

Industrial education consists also of three degrees, primary, secondary and superior.

The secondary degree, or grade, of industrial education is represented by what is called in France the National schools of arts and trades.

These are for the boys. For the girls the teaching of house-keeping forms a part of their general technical education. But after the general courses, comes the general apprenticeship which is then divided into specialties at the professional school.

household management, classes annexed to the superior classes of the primary schools and frequented by pupils of, at least, 12 years of age.

MANUAL TRAINING. Wherever manual training is given, there are workshops not only for wood work, but shops are also opened for iron work.

ANTI-ALCOHOLIC TEACHING. Anti-alcoholic teaching ought to be organized in a regular way, according to the methods followed so successfully in several other places.

Industrial education is represented by what is called in France the National schools of arts and trades.

Teachers ought to study the workings of school-savings, and school mutual benefit societies as they exist in other countries, with a view to introducing the system into our schools.

Sleeplessness—When the nerves are unstrung and the whole body given up to wretchedness, when the mind is filled with gloom and dismal forebodings, the result of derangement of the digestive organs, sleeplessness comes to add to the distress.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1907.

Ban on Sunday Theatres.

A letter was read in the city churches on Sunday last from His Grace the Archbishop upon the subject of Sunday desecration. It was particularly directed against the moving picture theatres whose doors are open to the public on Sunday, as on any other day of the week.

Episcopal Approbation.
If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would see more of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country.

Archbishop of Montreal

Nation-Building.

A letter from a Mr. W. J. C. Sutton to the Daily Witness and dated Nov. 19 is laid upon our table with the request that we comment upon it. The document, rather theoretical in manner, professes patriotic in purpose, treats upon the question of mixed marriages and national unification.

The Bank of Montreal.

(Continued from Page 1.)
with the advent of spring. The volume of import traffic has been large, and freight rates have been remunerative. The volume of export has also been large, but freight rates have ruled low. Altogether it may be said that the overseas trade with British and continental ports has been profitable to the shipowner.

the leading idea was not advocated before. Why did the gentleman wait until the head of this great diocese issued a command upon the subject? All this talk about fusion of races as necessary for the nation's advancement and solidarity is the clamor of confusion and the disguise of proselytism.

These returns are certainly most gratifying, indicating the great natural wealth of the Dominion, the capacity and enterprise of our people. That the trade has proved profitable and contributed to the enrichment of all classes, the public deposits in the banks, chartered, government and savings, attest.

This is the bright side of the shield—that of the reverse? We have had, the country over, a somewhat unfavorable year for agriculture. Inclement weather has reduced the product of cereals, hay and feed below the normal, and the important dairy output has also been diminished.

It strives to usurp a power which neither by history nor any Christian principle has ever been claimed by the State or admitted by the Church. Union to be strong must be based upon foundations suited to the building; sacred associations upon the One Corner Stone, national greatness upon mutual respect, freedom of conscience and reverence for religion.

A good deal depends on the duration of dear money in the financial centres of the world, and not having the gift of prophecy, I refrain from expressing any opinion on that point. What the situation does appear to counsel, is the wisdom of refraining from speculative ventures, from embarking much in enterprises in new fields, until capital flows more freely.

The general state of trade I believe to be sound, and if we have reached a period of pause, if the pendulum is to swing back somewhat, there is no room to believe that the recoil will be severe or protracted. The large emigration we are now receiving, the opening of new territory by railway construction, give reasonable assurance of continued commercial progress, while our financial and banking methods are so sound and conservative as to mitigate, when they cannot altogether prevent, the severities of the natural law of reaction.

The motion was seconded by the Vice-President, and was unanimously adopted without discussion.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

The President then said: On behalf of the Directors, I beg to state that, after consideration, they recommend the directorate be increased from ten to twelve members. To effect this will require a change in the by-laws, and I therefore now move: "That Shareholders' By-law No. III be amended by replacing the word 'ten' in the third line, by the word 'twelve', the by-law, with this exception."

The motion was seconded by the Vice-President, and was unanimously adopted without discussion.

ROOFS That Stay Roofed

The strongest wind that ever blew can't rip away a roof covered with Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles.

OSHAWA GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES
Rain can't get through it in 25 years guaranteed in writing for that long—good for a century, really—fire can't burn such a cheap-proof against all the elements—the cheapest GOOD roof there is.

The Pedlar People
Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg



THIS IS IT—St. George's Baking Powder—the baking powder that makes the best Bread—the whitest Biscuits—the lightest Cake and Pastry—you ever saw.

Order a can NOW—so you will be sure to have ST. GEORGE'S for your next baking.

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The Pedlar People
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The Sovereign Bank of Canada

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six per cent (6%) per annum on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the period of four (4) months ending November 30th, 1907, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and at the Branches on and after Monday, the 16th day of December next.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD, F. G. JEMMETT, General Manager.

Toronto, October 22nd, 1907.

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New low record Prices in Carpets, Axminster, Wilton, Brussels, Tapestry, about 40 pieces. This lot we secured at half price. Come and see them.

150 pairs white Saxony wool blankets, worth \$4.25. Sale price, \$2.75.

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who find life a burden, can have health and strength restored by the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The present generation of women and girls have more than their share of misery. With some it is nervousness and palpitation, with others weak, dizzy and fainting spells.

When I began farming in Ontario, we had neither mowing, nor reaping, nor threshing machines, and the women had no sewing machines.

There was no money in circulation in those days. Everything was done by barter. The surplus products of the farm were exchanged by the storekeeper for his dry goods and groceries.

Canada was then in many respects a terra incognita, consisting of half a dozen of provinces, knowing about as much of each other as they did of the South Sea Islands.

came the first general manager in 1862 till March, 1868. Mr. Davidson was an uncle of the present Archbishop of Canterbury.

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A Pilgrimage to the above, together with a grand tour of Egypt and the south of Europe is offered by McGrane's Catholic Tours, 187 Broadway, N. Y. City to leave New York, Jan. 16, 1908.

Write for particulars.

came the first general manager in 1862 till March, 1868. Mr. Davidson was an uncle of the present Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr. Alexander Simpson was the cashier until 1855, and was followed by Mr. David Davidson, who be-

(Continued on Page 8.)

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2 pcs. Twilled MOHAIR—Special HENRIETTE—Serge FOR \$1.25 for 3 VENTIANI—5

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SPECIALS FOR CHEVIOTS—A regular 90c etc. etc. CREPE DE CHINE 80c for 89c

Figured and Striped

White Colored Fancy White Cheviot Scotch Plaid Striped Colored Assortment of One line of Creton

Fancy Ribbons

1 Special line of Fancy Silk Belting Large stock of Dark Fancy Ribbons

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Odd Lines of Hand White and Cream Black and White Special line of French

Fancy Work Basket

Bachelors Comparisons Fancy Buttons, Special tables of Fancy Table of Beauty Combs and Barrettes

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Colored Swansdown Colored Beaded Gimp A line of Colored Remnants in Black A line of Silk and

Fancy Brooches, less

Fancy Stick Pins less Fancy Pearl Neck L Gold Rings, less 50

Odd lines of Fancy

Fancy Lace Ties less Black and White CH LADIES' HANDBAG Linen, at \$2.50 100 doz. 1-4in. hem

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ladies' dresses, re COLORED TAFFETA seal, red, brown, lar \$1.00 for 75c FANCY SILKS—Rich lining, price \$1.6

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2 pcs. Beau de Soie, 2 pcs. Paillette, 75c 2 pcs. Taffeta, 75c

Patent Slippers, 2 st

Colored Canvas Pump Queen Quality Boots, Ladies' Kid Oxfords, Infant's Button Boots, Misses' Boots, lace or

A few Persian Silk

Special lot of Turkish Turkish and Indian S Balance of our stock All made-up squares in 35 1/3 per cent. 20 Bagged Curtains, 1 Special lot of Brussels Special lot of Wilton All Japanese and Chinese Special lot of Wool Co All remnants of Lino Balance of Fibre Squa

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Balance of Boys' Over \$7.50 for \$2.00. Special—Balance of Boy \$3.50 for \$3.50. Men's Tweed Overcoats less 50 per cent. Youths' and Men's Tr 42, prices \$15 up

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#### BLACK DRESS GOODS (Christmas Presents)

2 pcs. Twilled Amazon, 48in., regular 65c for 31c per yard.  
 MOHAIR—Special value 60c for 48c, 80c for 64c per yard.  
 HENRIETTE—Special 75c for 60c, and \$1.25 for \$1 per yard.  
 SERGE FOR SKIRTS AND SUITS.—1 pc. only 56in wide Coating Serge \$1.25 for \$1.20 per yard.  
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 All the above are good lines for Christmas presents.

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 We are offering extra good lines for this occasion.  
 CHEVIOTS—A splendid line of all wool Cheviot, this season's goods; regular 90c for 65c per yard. In Browns, myrtle, garnet, wine, etc., etc. This is a very good material.  
 CREPE DE CHENE.—Wool and Silk, an assortment of various shades, 80c for 39c per yard.  
 Only a few pieces left of the Basket Cheviot and Twilled Amazon, best value, 48in wide, regular 65c for 31c per yard.  
 TWEED.—Assorted Table at 19c to 75c per yard.  
 We have made an extra cut on these lines to clear.  
 SILK CRYSTALINE.—A fine material for evening wear; white with colored stripes and checks, 42in wide, 75c per yard for 39c per yard.  
 MOUSSELINE DE SOIE.—44in wide, in black, white and cream only. Our regular stock for evening wear, reg. \$1.25 for 69c per yard.

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Figured and Striped Matalesse, 25c per yard less 33 1-3 per cent.  
 White Colored Spotted Lawn, 30c yard less 33 1-3 per cent.  
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 Scotch Plaid Gingham, 20c per yard for 10c.  
 Striped Colored Gingham, 10c per yard.  
 Assortment of Cretonnes, less 33 1-3 per cent.  
 One line of Cretonnes, 45c per yard, for 20c.

#### Ribbons

Fancy Ribbons less 50 per cent. Fancy Ribbons less 20 per cent.  
 1 Special line of 10 pcs., 9in and 12in. wide, to clear less 50 per cent.  
 Fancy Silk Belting less 20 per cent. Baby Ribbon, 25c for 17c.  
 Large stock of Holly Ribbon, 1 special line 45c for pc of 10 yds all silk.  
 Dark Fancy Ribbons, less 33 1-3 per cent.

#### LACES

Emb. Val. and Insertion, asst. widths, less 33 1-3 per cent.  
 Odd lines of Hand Made Torchon Laces less 25 per cent.  
 White and Cream Oriental Laces and Insertions, 2in to 9in, less 33 1-3.  
 Black and White Tucked Net and Chiffon, less 50 per cent.  
 Special line of French Colored Veilings, less 50 per cent.

#### Smallwares Department

Fancy Work Baskets, less 20 p.c. Fancy Needle Cases less 30 p.c.  
 Bachelors Companions less 20 p.c. Fancy Work Cases less 20 p.c.  
 Fancy Buttons, less 20 p.c. Feather Dusters, less 20 p.c.  
 Special tables of Fancy Belts for 25c.  
 A Table of Beauty Pins and Fancy Brooches for 25c.  
 Combs and Barretts in shell and amber for 25c.

#### DRESS TRIMMINGS

Brown and Mareabout Feather Trimming, \$2.00 for 25c per yard.  
 Colored Swansdown at 75c and \$1. for 25c per yard.  
 Colored Beaded Gimps at 5c per yard.  
 A line of Colored Fancy Military Braids less 50 per cent.  
 Remnants in Black and Colored Applique less 50 per cent.  
 A line of Silk and Cloth Applique less 75 per cent.

#### Jewelry Department

Fancy Brooches, less 20 p.c. Fancy Chains, less 20 p.c.  
 Fancy Stick Pins less 50 p.c. Leather Belts less 20 p.c.  
 Fancy Pearl Neck Laces less 20 per cent. Leather Belts less 20 p.c.  
 Gold Rings, less 50 p.c. Fancy watch Fobs less 33 1-3 p.c.

#### Neckwear Department

Odd lines of Fancy Neckwear for 15c.  
 Fancy Lace Ties less 20 per cent.  
 Black and White Chiffon Ruffs less 50 per cent.  
 LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.—Special line 1-4in hem, cross bar, sheer linen, at \$2.50 per dozen.  
 100 doz. 1-4in. hem, fine linen, at \$1.00 per dozen.

#### SILK DEPARTMENT

COLORED JAP SILK—200 yards exextra heavy Jap. Silk, suitable for ladies' dresses, regular 65c for 45c per yard.  
 COLORED TAFFETAS.—25 pcs. best quality chiffon taffetas, in navy, seal, red, brown, pink, mile, reseda, terra cotta, cardinal, etc., regular \$1.00 for 75c per yard.  
 FANCY SILKS—Rich broche Silk for evening dresses or opera coat lining, price \$1.60 to \$4.00 per yard, less 20 per cent.  
 BLACK SILK.  
 2 pcs. Peau de Soie, 75c for 35c per yard.  
 2 pcs. Pailette, 75c for 49c per yard.  
 2 pcs. Taffeta, 75c for 49c per yard.

#### LADIES' SHOES

Patent Slippers, 2 straps, \$4.00 for \$2.50.  
 Colored Canvas Pumps, \$2.50 for \$1.50.  
 Queen Quality Boots, button or lace, odd sizes, for \$2.00.  
 Ladies' Kid Oxfords, Cuban heel, \$3 for \$2.  
 Infant's Button Boots, black and tan, narrow toes, 75c.  
 Misses' Boots, lace or button, sizes 11 to 2, \$2.50 for \$1.75.

#### CARPET DEPARTMENT

A few Persian Silk Rugs, less 33 1-3 per cent.  
 Special lot of Turkish, Indian and Persian Rugs, less 33 1-3 per cent.  
 Turkish and Indian Stair Carpets, less 20 per cent.  
 Balance of our stock of Persian, Turkish and Indian Rugs, less 20 p.c.  
 All made-up squares in Wilton, Axminster, Brussels and Tapestry, less 33 1-3 per cent.  
 20 Bagdad Carpets, less 25 p.c.  
 Special lot of Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, less 10 to 20 per cent.  
 Special lot of Wilton and Axminster Carpets, less 10 to 25 per cent.  
 All Japanese and Chinese Matting less 50 per cent.  
 Special lot of Wool Carpet and Squares less 20 per cent.  
 All remnants of Linoleum and Oil Cloths less 50 per cent.  
 Balance of Fibre Squares, less 33 1-3 per cent.

#### Ready Made Clothing Department

Balance of Boys' Overcoats, grey melton (long) sizes 26 to 32; price \$7.50 for \$2.00.  
 Special—Balance of Boys' Norfolk Suits, sizes 26 to 34, prices \$6.50 to \$8.50 for \$3.50.  
 Men's Tweed Overcoats, ulster length, sizes 34 to 44, prices \$15 to \$20, less 50 per cent.  
 Youths' and Men's Tweed and Worsted Suits, D.B. styles, sizes 33 to 42, prices \$15 up for \$9.00. Odd pants for \$2.50.

#### Ladies' and Children's Furs

We are now stocked with a splendid range of seasonable goods suitable for Ladies', Misses and Children. ALL FURS GUARANTEED.  
 Ladies' Electric Seal Jackets, \$37.50.  
 Ladies' Electric Seal Jackets, \$43.50.  
 Ladies' Persian Jackets, from \$36.75 to \$300.  
 Ladies' Astrachan Jackets at \$27.00.  
 Ladies' Natural and Sable Dyed Squirrel Jackets, \$86.75, \$90.75 and \$97.50.  
 Ladies' Shore Mink Jackets, \$65.25.  
 Ladies' Grey Squirrel Neck Pieces, \$10.25, \$15.00, \$16.50.  
 Muffs to match at \$15.75.  
 Ladies' Sable Squirrel Neck Pieces, \$10.25 to \$21. Muffs to match at \$15.75.  
 Ladies' Black Lynx Neck Pieces, \$41.25. Muff to match \$24.75.  
 Ladies' Alaska Sable Neck Piece, \$33.75. Muff to match \$18.75.  
 Ladies' Mink Stoles from \$46.50 to \$100. Muff to match from \$45 to \$96.  
 Ladies' Hudson Bay Sable Stoles, \$125. Muff to match \$105.75.  
 Also a full range of children's Furs.

#### FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT

Balance of hand made embroidered Doilies, Centres, Side Board Covers, Battenburg Lace Doilies, Centres, Bureau Covers and Side Board Covers. Also balance of Fancy Laundry Bags, Scrim Cushion Frillings, assorted colors, and mantel drapes, asst. colors, less 50 p.c.  
 Canvas Slipper Patterns, less 20 per cent.  
 Fancy Cushion Tops in Satin, Silk, Taffeta and Velvet, less 20 per cent.  
 White Spotted Pique less 50 per cent.  
 Special line of Nainsook in white and black, less 30 per cent.

#### Silver Plated Goods Department

Special \$5.00 and \$7.50 table with splendid values.

STERLING SILVER.—Special lines of Fancy Articles less 20 per cent.

#### Lamp Department

Special lines of silk shades less 20 p.c. Special line of Fancy Lamps less 20 per cent.

#### CHINA DEPARTMENT

Balance of Japanese Samples to be cleared at 50c, \$1.00 and \$2.00.

## Mantle Department

125 Ladies' Cloth and Tweed Jackets, length 42 in. to 48 in. Special \$5.00 to \$12.50.  
 25 Misses Cloth Jackets, lengths 42 in. to 45 in. Special \$10.50 to \$15.00.  
 40 Ladies' Tweed and Cloth Costumes, values \$35.00 to \$50.00. Special \$12.50 to \$20.00.  
 One special line of Ladies' Fur-lined Coats, Price \$55.00.  
 One hundred children's long Coats, less 50%.  
 125 ladies' silk knitted Scarfs, values \$6.50 to \$10.50. Special \$3.00 for \$5.00.  
 35 white silk knitted Scarfs and fancy cashmere Scarfs, less 50%.  
 100 ladies' tweed and cloth walking Skirts. Special \$4.50 to \$6.50.  
 250 ladies' moirette Underskirts. Special \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00.

#### China Department

Art China Gallery on 2nd floor Gallery over Millinery Department.  
**Cauldon China Sample Sale.**

100 Plates regular \$4, \$5 and \$5.50 for \$2 each.  
 80 Plates regular \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00, for \$3 each.  
 75 Plates, regular \$8, \$9 and \$10.00, for \$4 each.  
 200 Cups and Saucers at half price.  
 15 doz. Cups and Saucers less 33 1/3%.

#### Optical Department

Eyes tested free of charge by an experienced Refractionist.  
 14k Gold Filled Eye Glasses and Spectacle Frames for \$2.00.  
 Out Door Thermometers less 20 p.c. Stereoscopes and Views less 25 p.c.  
 Special Table Fancy Thermometers at half price.  
 Lemuir Opera Glasses, less 20 per cent.  
 Magic Lanterns and Telescopes at half price.  
 Mathematical Instruments less 33 1-3 per cent.  
 Lorgnettes (face-a-main) less 25 per cent.

#### China Department (Gallery and Floor)

Special lines of complete Dinner Sets less 20 per cent.  
 Special lines of Tea Sets, less 20 per cent.  
 100 Jardinières, regular \$1.35 to \$3.00 for \$1.00.  
 Special 15c, 25c and 50c Table with fancy articles.  
 800 Japanese Paper Umbrellas, regular 30c, 40c for 10c each.

#### Cut Glass Department

Special \$3, \$5 and \$7.50 Table with Bowls, Celeries, Cream and Sugars, Oil Bottles, etc.  
 Austrian Cut Glass, Special Tables at 50c, \$1, and \$2.

#### Brass Department

Fancy Novelties on special tables at 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

#### Cutlery Department

10 Carver Sets, regular \$6.50 to \$8.00, for \$5.  
 15 Carver Sets, regular \$5 to \$5.50 for \$3.75.  
 1-2 doz. Pearl Handled Fruit Knives, in case, regular \$12 and \$14. for \$10.  
 1 doz. Pearl Handled Fruit Knives, regular \$25 to \$27 for \$20.  
 50 doz. Celluloid Handled Sheffield steel Knives, reg. \$5 for \$4.50.  
 50 doz. Celluloid Handled Sheffield Steel Dessert Knives, regular \$4.50 for \$3.50.

#### Office Furniture Department

We will clear the balance of Globe Wernicke Office Sections, consisting of Document Files, Letter Files, Catalogue Drawers and Cupboards and Drawer Bases, in Antique and Golden Oak. Antique finish at 50 per cent. Golden finish at 33 1-3 per cent.

#### MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

A few samples of the special inducements which will be offered on these two days.  
 \$7.50 Hats for \$3.75. \$9.00 Hats for \$4.50.  
 11.50 Hats for \$5.75. 15.50 Hats for \$6.75.  
 \$16.50 Hats for \$8.25.  
 A fine range of Imported Bonnets in all black, black and white and colors.  
 \$9.50 Bonnets for \$4.75. \$12.00 Bonnets for \$6.00.  
 14.50 Bonnets for \$7.35. 17.50 Bonnets for \$8.75.  
 A very large selection of Infant's and children's

#### Headgear

in Cream Silk, Velvet, Felt and Beaver, in Hoods, Hats and Tams, all at Half Price.  
 Untrimmed Felt Shapes. A table at 25c each. A table at 75c each.

#### LADIES' WAISTS

AT PRICES UNPRECEDENTED  
 In Luster, Cashmere and Albatross, values \$2.75 to \$5.25 for \$1.50.  
 In China, Taffeta and Lawn, values \$2.50 to \$7.50 for \$2.50.  
 In Taffeta, China and Lace, \$7.50 to \$8.75 for \$3.50.  
 Also a limited number of odds and ends in Lawns at \$1 each.

#### LINENS

Special sale of Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Hemstitched Linen Goods, in Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Bureau Covers, Bed Spreads, Ends of Kitchen Roller and Glass Linens.

#### COTTONS

A lot of Horrocks & Crewdsons Cottons, fine goods, less 10 per cent.  
 A lot of English Long Cloth, less 10 per cent.  
 A lot of Sheets sizes 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4, less 10 per cent.  
 A lot of ends of fine white cotton, less 10 per cent.  
 A lot of Remnants of Sheetting Cotton less 20 per cent.

#### BLANKETS

50 pairs Blankets in regular goods and odd lines to clear less 30 p.c.

#### DOWN QUILTS

A lot of Satin Quilts, \$10 for \$7.50; \$12.50 for \$9.50; \$11.50 less 20 p.c.; \$14 less 20 per cent. A few fine Satin Quilts less 20 p.c.

#### Curtain Department.

Special line of Lace Curtains and Madras Curtains less 25 per cent.  
 Special lines of Sash Curtains less 25 per cent.  
 Balance of Printed Linen Curtains less 50 per cent.  
 All Table Covers, less 25 per cent.  
 Special line of Furniture Covering in Silk and Tapestry less 20 p.c.  
 Special line of Curtains Materials suitable for windows or doors, in Silk, Tapestry and other materials, less 20 per cent.  
 Remnants of Curtain Materials in Satteen and Casement Cloth less 50 p.c.

#### Interior Decorations

Special lines of Wall Papers for bedrooms, halls, dining rooms and Parlors, less 50 per cent.  
 Special line of Room Mouldings less 50 per cent.  
 Remnants of Dyed Tapestry and Burlaps, less 50 per cent.  
 Orders for Interior Decorations, Paintings and Paper Hanging carefully and promptly executed. Estimates given. Designs submitted.

#### Sporting Goods Department

We have a few 6ft. Toboggans carried over from last year, which are slightly shop worn, which we will sell less 20 per cent.  
 Also a few pairs of Skates in lines which we are discontinuing, will be sold at 33 1-3 per cent. off.

#### Toy Department

A Table of slightly damaged Toys at 25c and 50c.

#### CONFECTIONERY DEPARTMENT

Butter Cups, 40c for 30c per lb. Cream Mixtures 30c for 25c per lb.  
 Cream Pept. Wafers, 30c for 25c lb. Cream Orange Wafers 30c for 25c lb.  
 Maple Walnut Creams, 30c for 25c per lb.  
 Choc. and Vanilla Fudge 30c for 25c Maple Kisses 25c for 20c per lb.  
 Pept. Kisses, 25c for 20c per lb. Asst. Lozenges 25c for 20c per lb.  
 Barley Sugar in bottles, 25c for 20c per lb.

#### MEN'S HAT DEPARTMENT

Men's and Boys' Persian Lamb Caps, fine curl, well made, regular \$8.00 for \$5.00.  
 A Line of High Grade Persian Lamb Caps. Special \$9.  
 A few only left of Boys' German Otter Wedge Caps, regular \$5 for \$3.20.  
 Men's Golf Seal Jockey Caps. Special \$4.50.  
 1 doz. only Persian Lamb Collars, regular \$10.00 for \$3.  
 10 doz. Men's English Tweed Caps, satin lined, very warm, regular \$3.75 and \$2.00 for \$1.25.

#### Men's Furnishing Department

Mufflers with ear protectors made in several colors. Special 30c.  
 Men's fine English Flannel Pyjamas, made on the premises; fine frogs and girdles, regular \$4.00 for \$2.90.  
 Men's English Flannel Top Shirts, new designs, very nice for business wear; regular \$2.50 for \$1.95.  
 Men's Braces, The Century, well made and strong, pig skin ends, regular 50c-2 pairs for 75c.  
 Fancy Braces for Christmas presents, put up in boxes, prices \$1 to \$1.50 less 20 per cent.  
 English Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, winter weight, regular \$2.25 for \$1.25 each.  
 Men's Irish Knit 1-2 hose in black, grey and heather, regular 35c and 40c for 25c a pair.  
 20 doz. only H.S. Linen Handkerchiefs, Belfast goods, regular \$3.50 for \$2.25 per doz.  
 Men's Fancy 1-2 hose, black cash, embd., regular 50c and 75c for 40c per pair.  
 Boys' Heavy all wool Sweaters in navy, maroon and white. Special \$1.  
 Men's Fine Australian Wool Sweaters in grey, navy, maroon and white. Special \$1.25.

Christmas Catalogue now ready and will be MAILED FREE to any Address on application.

# Henry Morgan & Co., Ltd., Montreal



The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

THERE is a new model of the Edison Phonograph containing the many improvements of Mr. Edison's latest inventions.

WE DESIRE GOOD, LIVE DEALERS in every town where we are not now well represented. Dealers should write at once to NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO., 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J., U. S. A.

Wildflower.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

"I don't think so," answered Aunt Brigette, "but I hope that the adventure may teach you both a lesson. Remember never to destroy anything needlessly, whether it be insect or flower. That heather had its proper place marked out for it on the top of that rock; by displacing it, you would destroy its charm. There are laws of nature with which we should never interfere. The wind carries a quantity of seed, and it falls exactly upon the ground best suited to receive it, where it will germinate, blow and thrive. A plant torn violently from its natural bed in this way would never live. It would fade away. "What!" cried Anna. "Must I then leave it here torn, and dying, by itself? Oh, Aunt Brigette, how unhappy I am!"

for there, standing by the hen-house, stood a great boy, more rugged and dirty than I can describe, who had just seized two fine chickens by the throat, and was trying to stuff them under his blouse. "You rascal!" cried Marianne, in an indignant voice; "what are you about?" "I'm taking a walk," answered the boy, in an insolent tone. "Oh! so you are taking a walk are you?" replied Marianne; "and you pick up what you can find on the way, it appears to me. Now just you let those fowls go, or I'll soon have the gendarmes here."

I am sure he is hungry." Madame Huguéin was pleased to see the children thoughtful and kind-hearted, and at once gave her consent to the proposition. So some nice bread and butter was put upon a plate with plenty of strawberries, and Marianne having fetched a bowl of milk they carried these refreshments to the room where the unfortunate Jacques was shut up. When they opened the door, they found the poor boy seated on a bench, crying bitterly. "Jacques," said Robert, "you must take something to eat. See what I have brought you!" The lad, quite astonished, looked at food without daring to touch it. "Oh, that cannot be for me," cried he. "Yes, but it is," answered Robert, "because we give it to you."

Crippled With Rheumatism

CURED BY GIN PILLS

Mr. Derragh certainly did have a hard time of it, winter before last. Caught cold, and it settled in his kidneys. First thing he knew, he was in bed with Rheumatism. He nearly went mad, the pain was so intense. The doctors gave him the usual treatment—and pretty nearly broke his legs with liniments and blisters—but the Rheumatism went right on aching. Then a friend stepped in and said, "Why don't you try GIN PILLS?" After a great deal of persuasion, Mr. Derragh did try GIN PILLS. You never such a happy man in your life, after he had taken two boxes. Pain all gone—stiffness and lameness completely left—that ache in back and hips disappeared—and he was well in no time. That was two years ago and he has been in perfect health ever since.

Truly a Struggling Mission

In the Diocese of Northampton, Fakenham, Norfolk.

HELP! HELP! HELP! In the Love of the Sacred Heart and in Honor of St. Anthony of Padua, DO PLEASE send a mite for the erection of a more worthy home for the Blessed Sacrament. True, the out-post at Fakenham is only a GARRET. But it is an out-post; it is the SOLE SIGN of the vitality of the Catholic Church in 35 x 20 miles of the County of Norfolk. Large donations are not sought (though they are not objected to). What is sought is the willing CO-OPERATION of all devout Clients of the Sacred Heart and St. Anthony in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Colonies. Each Client is asked to send a small offering—to put a few bricks in the new Church. May I not hope for some little measure of your kind co-operation?

IT RESTS WITH YOU to say whether I am to succeed or fail. All my hopes of success are in your co-operation. Will you not then extend a co-operating hand? Surely you will not refuse? You may not be able to help much, indeed. But you can help a little, and a multitude of "littles" means a great deal. Don't Turn a Deaf Ear to My Urgent Appeal. May God bless and prosper your endeavours in establishing a Mission at Fakenham.

ARTHUR, Bishop of Northampton. Address—FATHER H. W. GRAY, Catholic Mission, Fakenham, Norfolk, Eng.

P.S.—I will gratefully and promptly acknowledge the smallest donation, and send with my acknowledgments a beautiful picture of the Sacred Heart and St. Anthony.

THE NEW MISSION IS DEDICATED TO ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA. Constant price 3s and 6s per box for Benefactors.

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Is The Fastest Growing Company in Canada

\$2,714,453 was gained in the amount of insurance in force at the close of 1906 as compared with the previous year. The expenses were \$10,224 LESS than in 1905, while the volume of business on its books was much larger. Is it any wonder then that the whole Canadian people have confidence in the wise, conservative business management? And they show their confidence by taking out enough insurance in The Mutual Life to make it the fastest growing company in the Dominion. Write Head Office, Waterloo, Ont.

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New Postal Regulations

BETWEEN CANADA & UNITED STATES

At a conference recently held at Washington between postal representatives of the United States and Canada, the postage on newspapers passing from Canada to the States was not only increased to sixteen times the former rate, but it was decided to make Canadian publishers affix stamps to the papers instead of paying on bulk weight as formerly. This necessitates an increase in the subscription price of THE TRUE WITNESS to subscribers in the United States to \$1.50 instead of \$1.00 per year, as formerly. Our friends in the United States will kindly take notice when sending subscriptions and renewals.

Wedding Stationery Reception Cards Announcements. Correct Form, High-Grade Material, Best Workmanship, Prompt and Careful Attention to Orders...

THE TRUE WITNESS PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED. We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Invention Advice sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg. Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

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FRS. - XAVIER ROY. Advocate. 97 St. James St. Montreal.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less. Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader. The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans: (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years. (2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother. (3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon said land. Six months' notice in writing should be given the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent. W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY—Established March 6th, 1886; incorporated 1893; revised 1906. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director—Rev. M. Callaghan, P.F.; President, Mr. F. J. Curran; 1st Vice-President, W. P. Kearney; 2nd Vice, H. J. Quinn; Treasurer, W. Durack; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Grows; Recording Secretary, T. P. Tansy.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY—Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 Alexander street, at 8.30 p.m. Committee of Management meets in same hall on the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Killoran; President, J. P. Gunning; Rec. Sec., M. J. O'Donnell, 412 St. Paul street.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26—Organized 18th November, 1883. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month for the transaction of business, at 8 o'clock. Officers—Spiritual Adviser, Rev. J. P. Killoran; Chancellor, J. M. Kennedy; President, W. A. Hodgson; 1st Vice-President, J. T. Stevens; 2nd Vice-President, M. E. Gahan; Recording Secretary, R. M. J. Dolan, 16 Overdale ave.; Financial Secretary, J. J. Costigan, 504 St. Urbain street; Treasurer, F. J. Sears; Marshall, M. J. O'Regan; Guard, James Callahan. Trustees, D. J. McGillivray, John Walsh, T. R. Stevens, W. F. Wall and James Cahill. Medical Officers—Dr. H. J. Harrison, Dr. J. O'Connor, Dr. Merrill, Dr. W. A. L. Styles and Dr. J. Curran.

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A Marriage

Katharine could not ly, with the remembrance Percival's excited manner. The talk drifted to marriage—the last word Mrs. Percival was: "Leave Jane Mavrick My Love."—H. Mrs. Sherwood was Katharine's assurance of equal would not refuse to It was the pleasant could have received. A now was to induce Mrs. make a few calls with strable people who ought vited, but whom she did The affair was to be a —the greatest success of and Mrs. Sherwood look Katharine, whose arts so effective. "I believe the girl to in disguise," she said; "I never thought she would hateful Mrs. Percival a know she wants to smug walk in good humor." His wife waiting for him in room. She saw by the his eyes and his improve and walk had done him "Well, my dear," he said, "you have regained your rather, that you have re- "Nonsense," she said; "Why, I have no temper, eluded to go to Mrs. Sher- —if she asks me. There a concession?" "I am reasonably grate glad for Katharine O'Co do you know, I am mort with that girl than ever! Mrs. Percival laughed, it was a cloud of anxiety of

CHAPTER XVII.—"Du

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Turns Bad Blood Rich Red Blood. No other remedy possible. Perfect cleansing, healing, purifying properties. Externally, heals Sores, Abscesses, and all Eruptive Diseases. Internally, restores the Liver, Bowels and Blood action. If your appetite fails, your energy gone, your lost, B.B.B. will restore your full enjoyment of happy life.





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THE WINGATE CHEMICAL CO., Limited. MONTREAL, Canada.

The Bank of Montreal.

(Continued from Page 4.)

form—one of the finest edifices in "Auld Reekie" to-day. Singularly enough, the Bank of England was founded by a Scotchman in 1694, and the Bank of Scotland by an Englishman in the following year, and by its act of incorporation it was accorded the sole privilege of banking in Scotland for twenty-one years.

Mr. Davidson was followed here by Mr. E. H. King as General Manager—1863-1869. During that short time the business of the Bank of Montreal increased by leaps and bounds. On his retiring, the old saying became rife: "What can the man do that cometh after the King?" But the men who came after Mr. King worthily upheld the traditions of the past.

There are at the present time thirty-five chartered banks in the Dominion, six of which have a paid-up capital and rest combined exceeding eight millions of dollars, as follows:

During this interval of sixty years many other banks were founded, some of them destined to be short-lived, some amalgamated with kindred institutions, while others had resort to the dire expedient of writing off large portions of capital. But the Bank of Montreal has encountered no such disasters; its progress and prosperity have been uninterrupted, the most convincing proof of which is the magnificent financial statement in our hands to-day, showing profits for the year ended October 31st last, amounting to \$1,980,138.04.

There are at the present time thirty-five chartered banks in the Dominion, six of which have a paid-up capital and rest combined exceeding eight millions of dollars, as follows:

Table with columns: Name, Founded, Paid up capital, Rest, Total capital, Dividend p.c.

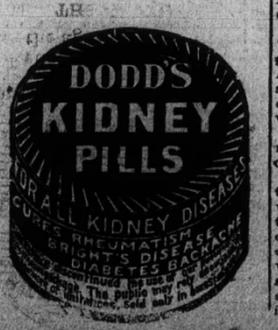
Among other officers of the Bank I retain a pleasant recollection of old Mr. Franklin, who dealt out his dividend cheques with a smiling face during twenty-eight years, up to 1879, as has since been done by Mr. Smith, of the Transfer Department, until now.

For several years we received dividends and bonus at the rate of 16 per cent.; from 1871 to 1874 we got 12 per cent. annually; since then the rate has been uniformly 10 per cent.

The highest price for Bank of Montreal stock in the market, was \$310 (per \$100) in June, 1870, the par value of the shares being then \$200 per share. The lowest price on record since 1847 was, in like manner, \$108, in June, 1857.

In 1847 there were six chartered banks in British North America, all of which are still in existence, as per the following classifications:—

Table with columns: Name, Founded, Paid up capital, Rest, Total capital, Dividend p.c.



THE DIRECTORS. The ballot resulted in the election of the following directors: R. B. ANGUS, E. S. CLOUSTON, HON. SIR GEORGE A. DRUMMOND, K.C.M.G., E. B. GREENSHIELDS, HON. ROBERT MACKAY, SIR WM. C. MACDONALD, DAVID MORRICE, A. T. PATTERSON, SIR ROBERT G. REID, JAMES ROSS, SIR THOMAS G. SHAUGHNESSY, THE RIGHT HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G.

The Honorary President, President, and Vice-President were, in the ordinary course of business, elected at Tuesday's meeting of Directors.

Often what appear to be the most trivial occurrences of life prove to be the most momentous. Many are disposed to regard a cold as a slight thing, deserving of little consideration, and this neglect often results in the most serious ailments entailing years of suffering. Drive out colds and coughs with Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the recognized remedy for affections of the throat and lungs.

The Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Ten Dollars per share of the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after Thursday, the 2nd day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st of December next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager.

Montreal, November 30th, 1907.

The Flagging Energies Revived.—Constant application to business is a tax upon the energies, and if there be not relaxation, lassitude and depression are sure to intervene. These come from stomachic troubles. The want of exercise brings on nervous irregularities, and the stomach ceases to assimilate food properly. In this condition Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will be found a recuperative of rare power, restoring the organs to healthful action, dispelling depression, and reviving the flagging energies.

The True Witness does good printing at moderate prices. Why not give us a trial order?

We All Have Missions in the World There is a work to do for every man on earth, there is a function to perform for everything on earth, animate and inanimate. Everything has a mission, and the mission of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is to heal burns and wounds of every description and cure coughs, colds, croup, and all affections of the respiratory organs.

THE DEVLIN BANQUET.

The banquet to be tendered to the Hon. Mr. Devlin at the Windsor Hotel on December 19 will, it is claimed, be of a non-political nature as possible, and will be a function given by Irishmen to a brother Irishman who has done honor to his race on both continents. The most representative men are expected to be present.

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle and see if it does not please you.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Montreal-Toronto. 4 Express Trains each way daily. Leave Montreal—9:00 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 7:30 p.m., 10:30 p.m. Arrive Toronto—4:30 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 7:30 a.m., 10:30 p.m. Elegant Cafe Parlor Car service on 9:00 a.m. train.

Montreal-Ottawa. 3 Trains Week days; 2 trains Sundays. Leave Montreal—8:30 a.m., 13:40 p.m., 7:30 p.m. Arrive Ottawa—11:30 a.m., 16:40 p.m., 10:30 p.m. Elegant Buffet Parlor Cars on all trains.

Montreal-New York. Leave Montreal—10:45 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 7:40 p.m. Arrive New York—10:30 p.m., 11:00 p.m., 7:30 a.m.

Jamestown Exposition. Norfolk, Virginia. Cheap rates still in effect.

CITY TICKET OFFICE. 137 St. James Street, Telephone Main 460 & 461, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Quebec Trains. LEAVE PLACE VIGOR. 11:30 p.m. Parlor or Sleeping Cars on above trains.

Cafe Cars. Cafe Cars are operated on the local morning trains from Montreal to Quebec, and Quebec to Montreal, in which meals and refreshments in a car can be obtained at all hours.

Ottawa Trains. LEAVE WINDSOR STATION. 10:45 a.m., 10:10 a.m., 5:55 a.m. 10:40 p.m., 10:40 p.m., 10:10 p.m.

LEAVE PLACE VIGOR. 10:20 a.m., 10:45 p.m. \*Daily, 1 daily except Sunday, 1 Sunday only.

TICKET OFFICE: 139 St. James Street Next: Post Office

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

BONAVENTURE UNION DEPOT. Train Service. 4 TRAINS DAILY.

7:25 AM. 1 DAY EXPRESS, for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Lévis, Québec. Leaves 7:25 a.m. daily except Sunday. Buffet Parlor Car to Lévis.

12 NOON. "MARTIME EXPRESS" for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Lévis, Québec, Rivière du Loup, Moncton, St. John Halifax and the Sydney, Dining Car. Leaves at 12:00 noon daily except Saturday to St. John and Halifax.

3:50 PM. LOCAL EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday, for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet and intermediate stations. All trains of the Intercolonial Railway arrive and depart from the Bonaventure Union Depot. CITY TICKET OFFICE.

St. Lawrence Hall—141 St. James street, or Bonaventure Depot. Tel. Main 615. J. J. McCONNIE, City Pass & Tkt. Agent. H. A. PRICE, Ass't Gen. Pass. Agent.

OBITUARY

MISS ALICE AUSTIN.

In chronicling the death of Miss Alice Austin, which took place in this city on Thursday, Nov. 29th, we feel it a duty to offer our sincere sympathy to the surviving members of the family of the deceased. Miss Austin was one of those ladies who was always ready to take part in any good work, and those who knew her intimately will feel her loss most keenly. Her father, the late Mr. Chas. Austin, was one of the oldest subscribers to the True Witness in our city. While sympathizing with her bereaved relations and friends, we earnestly pray may her soul rest in peace.

THE TRUE WITNESS JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

is second to none in the City. We have the most ample and modern equipment for first-class, artistic printing. We offer to those requiring such work, quick and correct service. We respectfully solicit the patronage of our readers.



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Boys' Winter Coats and Suits. Big Stock, Low Prices

Boys' blanket coats, capuchon... \$ 4 50. " heavy navy nap reefers, high collar... 2 35. " heavy serge pants... 50. " heavy sweaters from... 59. " norfolk suits... 2 00. " heavy Winter Over Coats... 4 50. " fancy Russian Overcoats... \$3.95 to \$6 50. " Hockey Caps, 25c, 33c to... 38. " navy wool Jerseys, from 90c up to... 1 50.

Santa Claus Limerick Competition

Santa Claus has caught the Limerick fever, and offers the boys and girls who buy their toys at "The Big Store" this year, a chance to win one of the six fine prizes (Three for girls and three for boys). See that you get one of the Special Santa Claus Limerick Competition Coupons with your purchase in the Toy Department.

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St. Jacobs Oil. With the old surety. Lumbago and Sciatica. There is no such word as fail. Price, 25c and 50c.

Vol. LVII, Ca (By the Rt. Rev. non Vaugh Since some of ernists have not behind Cardinal seen contended same condemnation account of his tr account of Christ may be well to c ing attention points: FIRST POINT does not conde but only develop kind, as the recent ful to explain. A every theologian and a certain un What else, inde Theologica of St. twenty-three folio illustration in pe yet to be prev teaching on devel yond the bounds and the reasonab work referred to, idea of developm passage: "Reason is subse handling, examin cording, cataloging truths which faith, gained for use as p lectual expression facts, eliciting comparing, measu each with each, tr each and all into a the Again, in another p "Faith, being an o opens a way for son and inference, t in religion in subs this is the principl Surely this progr words which might tered, with comple by the Angel of the so little do they tre ground. SECOND POINT generally overlooke composed his "Devel tian Doctrine" by clergyman, some tim ception into the one that, whatever view the book contains, a mulated and express H. Newman, the disti dinal of the Holy Ro dolic Church, but by man, the Protestant say that Newman Chur say that Newman, th ough the condemnation, cyclical, on account taught as a Protestant a point just a little to assert that Cardinal m under the anathemas See, for the heresies t archdeacon of Chiche THIRD POINT. wish to claim Cardina their leader, then at l be consistent, and am of child-like obedie mission to the Chur Whatever difference o taken of his book on of passages in his "Gr sent," there is no r as to his attitude of the Holy See and its p Writing in a new edi now famous essay, publ reception into the C speaking of himself in son, Newman says: "The first act of of his conversion, was to work for revision to th