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Vol. LVII., No. 22

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5 1907

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Gardien de la Salle
de Lecture
Feb 19 1908
Assemblée 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 have 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 could be 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 indelicate 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 cooperation 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 p.c., paid 1st September, 1907... 360,000 00
Dividend 2 1/2 p.c., 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	\$ 12,500,549 00
Deposits bearing interest	36,043,275 92
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	90,094,882 91
	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
Bank Premises at Montreal and Branches	\$ 59,268,257 84
Current loans and discounts in Canada and elsewhere (abate interest reserved) and other assets	600,000 00
Debts secured by mortgage and otherwise	\$ 105,107,113 91
Overdue debts not specially secured (loss provided for)	172,527 45
	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

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

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

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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; today 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 margins, had been in the same markets 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 and as a valuable aid to our international exchanges, was 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 cause 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—cabins, 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 friends 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 OR PHANAGE 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 56 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. We beg to submit our report on the result of our visit to the Dublin Exposition, Ireland.

Table with 2 columns: Year and 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.

In Ireland primary instruction is given in the National schools. These schools are entirely supported by funds from the Imperial treasury, the local authorities not having to contribute anything to their support.

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. Chémin is the Director.

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.

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.

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 has now reached a high degree of efficiency in Paris, but not without much discussion and many controversies. Some still pretend that the results obtained are far from corresponding with the sacrifices made.

First principle: The school is a mixed one, the pupils of different religions are together. Very soon, however, this principle is ignored, the Protestants, 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. This second principle has survived notwithstanding the set-back of the first. To-day, even in the schools exclusively Catholic or exclusively Protestant, it is forbidden to speak of religion, to read the Bible, or to have crucifixes on the walls.

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.

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION. Instruction in the National schools is free, or almost so. In certain districts it is compulsory. About 133 committees have been appointed to look after the attendance of school children.

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.

As is known, Dublin is the capital of Ireland—of that Ireland whose population has undergone such a remarkable periodic diminution since 1841.

In France the Education League, which is only—as is well known—an offshoot of the Grand Orient, held its sessions last vacation at Besançon. This league unwittingly admitted the failure of masonic compulsory education.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Population. Rows for 1841, 1851.

"Considering that the compulsory law of the 28th of March, 1882, 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 Autoul 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, we 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 aliments, the preservation of aliments, 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 modest 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. Athletic sports and gymnastic exercises are held in honor, as has often been proved by the success achieved in the different matches.

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 Edgar-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.

Advertisement for Beie's Preparation of Friar's Cough Balsam. Includes text: "Keep It In The House" and "Beie's Preparation of Friar's Cough Balsam".

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, partially cut off, including "Report of a Delegation in July a", "(Continued)", and "and control of theories attached, methods and which alone the mind."

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.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Courses in cooking and laundry work are given in all the schools from the 5th grade up.

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

There is no denying of the fact that, in Ireland, superior, or higher education, is anti-national, Catholics being practically excluded therefrom.

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. Some people think that youngsters ought not to be made pledge their word of honor, such as required from members of a temperance society.

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. Those who disparage the Irish race and our race, would do well to keep in mind these historic facts.

Programmes of study are imposed, minute in detail, narrow, inflexible, based on English ideas and utterly forgetful of the "idiosyncrasies" of the nation. In fact, the object of the system, as avowed by Doctor Whately, one of the first Commissioners, was to make every Irish scholar "a happy English child."

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. But when the desire is to kill that soul, there is no scruple in the employment of devices to that end.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS. 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. But we are obliged to admit that our system is not complete, that its outlines require to be enlarged. Putting aside university education, we may be permitted to remark that, in our country, and in our day, all leaving school, but especially those who have no fortune, require to soon as possible. Besides, can we not have now in our system of primary education, superior primary schools? And can there not be added to these professional complementary courses?

We know well the answer that will be made,—that our children leave school too soon, and that, behind this fact, there is sometimes another reason besides the negligence and carelessness of parents. There is a social unwillingness to admit this. But at the age of fourteen, our children were in a condition to enter a superior primary school, or could certainly have an academy course with more pupils, and have it in several houses of education. When superior primary studies are finished young people here have not the opportunity of entering upon technical courses where the three grades of general, secondary and superior, besides commercial, industrial, agricultural and artistic.

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. But what about industrial teaching? This kind of teaching is, nevertheless, of the highest importance.

Industrial education consists also of three degrees, primary, secondary and superior. The primary degree is represented by the practical schools of industry; we have seen these at the Artan and Carrigrohane schools.

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 properly so called. And so, in this respect, we find schools for dress-making, schools for linen drapery, and others for corset-making, etc.

ER 5, 1907. founded, in addition have hon. In the hearing and unity with in progress. systematic, ex- or, as has y the success t matches. TS. to speak of ish soil. Ne- end to dis- ts or to from a pay- r. Harbert ave much at- . not overlook rments of ed that the es an influ- on the future t, there are rks set aside ublic schools. ildren have s across sur- ric rows of e they can rest igs of their in Ger- intellectual ap- , rather than erent in the English pub- of the large et and foot- supplies near- ygrounds for specially New themselves to sport equip- Even pri- me much of insufficient the children the means of happiness to At a cost are, he bought day of Staten ed baths and with the ap- y kind of He had a which 1000 t, every day, land free of well equip- matics, or- nd athletics. HOOLS. country is until it em- ing, from the rgarten up- superior edu- ching the top many de- struction it- besides the y so called, s; there are e Arago, Col- gure of schools -German and r girls. schools in As for the classes, their with the end The same shop-keepers, and modest ar- ably, the ducation. But the encour- are to be an im with) e which can and with- there peo- the superior es admirably erior primary r generation or ertiary pri- al secondary has defined t is to fur- y of workers, nary school, workshops, in e companies, is called the rder to be well s of direction age 3.)

neglect Cold UT ONE LEAVES LUNGS, ECTED. WAY PINE MEDICINE is a remedy for d Sore Throat, s, Whooping ections of the Wood's Norway high, soothe the cold has be- s, the healing Pine Tree will promptly and persist- fail to bring out buying s, but be sure Wood's. It is worth, three pine 25 ct. Wood's Norway the past three has been cured It has cured

COLONIAL HOUSE,

Phillips Square

Two Days' Sale.

SPECIALS FOR THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

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.
 VENETIANS.—50in wide, 1 pc., \$1.50 for \$1.30 per yard. Special value.
 All the above are good lines for Christmas presents.

COLOR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

SPECIALS FOR THE CHRISTMAS TRADE.
 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.

PRINT DEPARTMENT

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.
 Fancy White Cheviot, 30c less 33 1-3 per cent.
 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 exetra 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 44, 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.
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 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

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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.

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AT PRICES UNPRECEDENTED
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 Also a limited number of odds and ends in Lawns at \$1 each.

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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.

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Special line of Lace Curtains and Madras Curtains less 25 per cent.
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 Remnants of Curtain Materials in Satteen and Casement Cloth less 50 p.c.

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 Also a few pairs of Skates in lines which we are discontinuing, will be sold at 33 1-3 per cent. off.

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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.
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 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.
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 Fancy Brasces for Christmas presents, put up in boxes, prices \$1 to \$1.50 less 20 per cent.
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 20 doz. only H.S. Linen Handkerchiefs, Belfast goods, regular \$3.50 for \$2.25 per doz.
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 Boys' Heavy all wool Sweaters in navy, maroon and white. Special \$1.
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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!"

"Do not make yourself so miserable, darling," replied kind Aunt Brigette, "only another time think before you act, and do not give way to all the foolish fancies of your imagination. And now, if you care about it, you may carry home your heather as you intended. Perhaps it may bear transplanting; but I warn you, it will never be so beautiful as when it grew in its wild beauty on the mountain side."

Anna held down her head, and did not speak. Two great tears rolled down her cheeks. Renee, whose tender little heart was grieved at her friend's sorrow, put her arms round her and kissed her affectionately.

"Don't cry," she whispered, "we won't do it again." In the generosity of her heart, Renee wished to share in the consequence of the fault which had only really been committed by Ninette.

When the girls reached home, they called to Robert to come and help them to plant the heather. The little boy, delighted to make himself use, at once set to work to dig a hole in the garden in which to place the heath. He was most careful that the plant should not suffer in his hands, and, assuring Ninette that the faded flower would soon revive and look bright again under his treatment, he carefully placed the roots in their new bed.

But, alas, Robert's hopeful words were not intended to prove true; the tiny pink blossoms were still closed when to-morrow's sun shone warmly on them, and one by one they fell to the earth.

This was indeed depressing in the sight of poor Anna. "Oh!" she cried, "I cannot bear to see it!"

"I tell you what," said Renee, "the best thing will be to take the plant and throw it on the fire."

"It will be best," decided the other two—Ninette tearfully and Robert very sadly—"it will be better than to watch it die by inches out here."

So the unlucky flower that had but lately looked so beautiful perched on the mountain side soon was made to disappear in the midst of the flames where its remains mixed with those of ordinary kinders.

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."

The vagabond tried to run off, but Marianne had turned the key of the gate by which he had entered, and there was a high wall too high for him to get over on the opposite side to where she stood.

Madame Huguenin and the four children, anxious to find out what was taking place, now joined Marianne. Their presence had the effect of frightening the boy, who, evidently not knowing what to do, threw the chickens into the garden.

"Will you let me go now?" said he in a sullen voice.

"No, not yet," replied Madame Huguenin, "for you seem to me to be more miserable than wicked, and I wish to know who you are."

"That is nothing to you," said the rude boy.

"Yes, my poor lad," replied the kind lady, "you are young, and I pity you. Have you no father or mother to take care of you?"

I am sure he is hungry." Madame Huguenin 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."

Jacques raised his eyes, all full of tears, and looked earnestly at those standing round him, and then he murmured in a low, gentle voice, "Thank you."

Fearing to make the poor boy nervous and uncomfortable, Madame Huguenin and Marianne left him, taking the children with them.

(To be continued.)

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 drove him to the grave. Pain all gone—stiffness and lameness completely left—but 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.

Contracted a severe cold, Rheumatism followed and the sharp pains took me so often and so severe that I had to take to bed. For several months I could get no relief, until I started to take "Gin Pills." In five days I was up and around the house. My pains are gone and I have not had a return of the old trouble since. I wish also to say that "Gin Pills" gave me the first painless passage of urine I have had in two years.

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The Church is sadly needed, for at present I am obliged to SAY MASS and give Benediction in a Garret. My average weekly collection is only 3s 6d, and I have no endowment except HOPE.

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In these days, when the faith of many is becoming weak, when the "struggles" of the "struggle" are reaching the full extent of its development, and is about to treat Our Divine Lord Himself as it treated His Holy Church, the Catholic Faith is renewing its youth in England and bidding fair to obtain possession of the hearts of the English people again. I have a very up-hill struggle here on behalf of that Faith. I must succeed or else this vast district must be abandoned.

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.

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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.

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A Marriage

St. Lawrence, "The Longworthy," Son

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 divorce would not refuse to make a few calls with strable people who ought to be wived, but whom she did not see. The affair was to be a—she greatest success of her life. Katharine, whose arts were effective.

"I believe the girl to be in disguise," she said, "never thought she would be Mrs. Percival came back in good humor. Her wife waiting for him in room. She saw by the his eyes and his improve his walk had done him. "Well, my dear," he said, "you have regained your rather, that you have re-trol of it." "Nonsense," she said; "Why, I have no temper, eluded to go to Mrs. Sherwood. "—I she asks me. There a concession?" "I am reasonably grateful for Katharine O'Connell. Do you know, I am mortified with that girl that ever Mrs. Percival laughed, that was a cloud of anxiety of

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Katharine could not forget so easily, with the remembrance of Mrs. Percival's excited manner before her. The talk drifted to many things; but the last word Mrs. Percival said was: "Leave Jane Mavriok to me!"

CHAPTER XVII.—"But Never Doubt My Love."—Hemlet.

Mrs. Sherwood was charmed by Katharine's assurance that Mrs. Percival would not refuse her invitation. It was the pleasantest news she could have received. All she needed now was to induce Mrs. Percival to make a few calls with her on desirable people who ought to be invited, but whom she did not know. The affair was to be a great success—the greatest success of the season, and Mrs. Sherwood looked fondly on Katharine, whose arts seemed to be effective.

"I believe the girl to be a Jesuit in disguise," she said to herself, "I never thought she would bring that hateful Mrs. Percival around. I know she wants to snub me."

Mrs. Percival came back from his walk in good humor. He found his wife waiting for him in the dining-room. She saw by the brightness of his eyes and his improved color that his walk had done him good.

"Well, my dear," he said, "I hope you have regained your temper—or, rather, that you have regained control of it."

"Nonsense," she said; "my temper? Why, I have no temper. I have concluded to go to Mrs. Sherwood's rout—if she asks me. There! Isn't that a concession?"

"I am reasonably grateful. I am glad for Katharine O'Connor's sake. Do you know, I am more in love with that girl than ever!"

Mrs. Percival laughed, though there was a cloud of anxiety on her face.

"She's a gentlewoman and her people were gentlefolks, no matter where they lived. This question of drawing lines as to where people shall live is wretchedly provincial. I was brought up in a log cabin. We all washed our faces in one tin basin under the pump,—and there were ten of us. And there was just one small piece of rug carpet in the whole house. My mother's hands were as rough as a laborer's. She made the bread, she spun, she brewed, she washed—"

"Oh, stop those horrors!"

"And she would do it still, if she were alive,—and, by Jove! I'd be proud of her and her rough hands. Mine wouldn't be smooth, if she had not taught me more than any school could. Come, let's be honest; did not your grandpapa sell second-hand—"

"This is awful," said Mrs. Percival blushing. "The servants might hear."

"Well, we don't owe 'em anything, and you may believe that they know more about our immediate ancestors than we ourselves do—more to their discredit. Keep up this aristocratic pretense to Mrs. Sherwood and her kind, if you like, my dear; but not to me. I don't like it, and I think even Philadelphia is growing beyond it. It is too transparent."

Mrs. Percival did not answer. She felt a little tired of life; after all, there were a great many shams in her life. She wondered if she might not be more influential for the good of Mr. Percival if she were like Katharine, honest in all things.

"Katharine was here to-day," repeated Mrs. Percival, as Mr. Percival began to halve an orange. He had finished his dinner, she might now introduce a really disagreeable subject. "Wirt has the mites,—she would not have him."

"Sorry—but he's not even a Christian in belief. The girl is right."

"And, oh, my dear,—she's in the city again,—and we thought she was dead.—Wirt said so."

"Do you mean—"

"I mean Jenny Mavriok's sister."

"Turned up again!" cried Mr. Percival, irritably. "Well, it's his own fault. Why doesn't he act like a man? The woman is his wife. He ought to acknowledge her openly before all the world. You don't believe in divorces, nor do I, nor does he, I imagine,—then why doesn't he face the music?"

"It would be social ruin," said Mrs. Percival; "the poor boy would have to isolate himself from everybody he knows. Nobody would call on his wife, and consequently, he couldn't go out anywhere. It would be horrible!"

Kidney Troubles From the Liver

Complicated Cases Which Led to the Discovery of That Great Medicine

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

In his study of kidney disease, Dr. Chase found that fully 90 per cent. of the cases arose as a direct result of liver and bowel disorders, and it was working on this idea that led to the discovery of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Through overeating, irregular meals or food that does not agree, the liver is deranged, poisonous bile is left in the blood, and the digestive system is upset. Headaches, biliousness, pains in the back and limbs, ill-temper, and general out-of-sort feelings result.

These are among the symptoms of liver complaint, but during such attacks the kidneys are overworked and after a while there is pain and smarting when passing water, the urine is highly colored and contains deposits, the pains in the back become more severe, you have rheumatic pains it may be, and are gradually falling a victim of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills were prepared for the express purpose of effecting cure in every stage of such cases. They enliven the liver, regulate the action of the bowels, and invigorate the kidneys.

In this regard they are entirely different to any treatment you ever used, and are successful in complicated cases in which ordinary kidney medicines have little or no effect. There are people in every neighborhood in Canada ready to certify to this statement.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Snowy White Linen in every home, comes from the use of Surprise A Pure Hard Soap. Makes white goods whiter, Colored goods brighter. See for Yourself. Remember the name Surprise.

that he possessed the confidence of the people of Ennis and of the County Clare. He declared that if he thought he did not represent their views, that if they believed he was not doing his best for the people, or that he had in any way lost their confidence, he would not remain a member of Parliament for Clare for a single moment. They had had in the past men—it was not necessary to mention names—who came to the people with great promises on their lips, and who after a few years betrayed the people's trust and the National cause. These men were driven out by the people from time to time. As far as he was concerned, and as far as the men were concerned with whom he worked in Parliament and in Ireland, neither he nor they would remain in public life if they did not believe that the people who elected and supported them were convinced that they were doing their best for all classes and for all creeds.

He desired to say quite frankly they were all disappointed in the measure of Home Rule which they were taught to expect. The measure offered them was not worth the acceptance of the people, but it showed at the same time there is a feeling in England that the Irish people must sooner or later be allowed to govern their own affairs. Naturally all over Ireland the people were disappointed and saddened by the non-fulfillment of their hopes, and all over Ireland the people who hated the National cause and wished to see faction and dissension introduced among the people, used every opportunity to work and play upon the disappointment of the people, in order to break up the National Party, and the National movement, but the people of Ireland were showing, in this emergency, their good judgment and common sense, and were determined to persevere in their movement.

IRELAND NOT CAST DOWN BY DISAPPOINTMENT.

In the past they had sometimes allowed themselves to be cast down by disappointment, but to-day every man in Ireland knew that the duty of a man was to persevere in their work, to stand by the men they elected to represent them. He knew that there were people in Ireland who thought it would be better for the Irish Party to retire from Parliament altogether. Well he would tell these people Mr. Parnell did not think so. He knew that it was folly and madness for the people to appeal to force in the face of the overwhelming odds in favor of England. In 1793, in 1848, and in 1867 the National cause was drowned in the blood of the people, shed by British troops. Parnell knew that, and he knew there was one spot where England was vulnerable, where he could catch John Bull and make him feel, and that was on the floor of the House of Commons in London.

Cast your mind back over the past twenty-five years, and see what had happened as a result of Parnell's policy. When Parnell and Biggar began their movement, the farmers and laborers of Ireland were the slaves of the landlords and were under the foot of every agent and bailiff. They had not won everything for themselves and laborers yet; but who would deny that the farmer was to-day firmly rooted in the soil, and that no crows' brigade dare to come and evict him? He had been for twenty-five years—more than half his life—working Parnell's policy. What had he or any of his Parliamentary colleagues got by giving their services to Ireland? In the twenty-five years of his Parliamentary experience in England, he did not owe, and was not under the obligation of one pin to anybody. The members of the Party had given their labors ungrudgingly, and they knew and rejoiced in the fact that the country had benefited, and that the masses of the people were emancipated.

he was glad to say that now the masses of the English people were ready and anxious to give Ireland full control over her own affairs. There was in England to-day a strong Labor Party. In the past the Irish members had helped that party when it was not so strong, and the cause it advocated had not so many friends. In the future the great power in England would be the power of labor, and every Labor member in the House of Commons was in favor of giving full control over her own affairs to Ireland.

Subsequently, in the drawing-room of the hotel, an address was presented to Mr. Redmond on behalf of the Urban District Council.

At Spencil Hill Fair Green, where a public meeting was held, the bare walls of many houses on the outskirts of the town bore testimony to the ravages of exterminating landlordism in the past. The contemplation of such ruins, full of sad memories though they be, afforded food for as surely as they point to condemnation of an intolerable system of land tenures in the past, so surely do they fix the attention upon the wonderful work of the Irish Parliamentary Party, which practically annihilated landlordism, and has changed the whole face of agrarian relationship in Ireland and has succeeded in rooting the farmers of Ireland in the soil they till.

Mr. William Redmond, M.P., who was received with loud cheers, then addressed the meeting. He said there were certain men in England as well as Ireland whose whole object was to blacken the character of Ireland, to make ignorant people believe that there were as many crimes in Ireland as there were blades of grass in the field. The news of every little disturbance was lapped up by the London Times and the Orange press as eagerly as a cat lapped milk. Sometimes they were told that combination in Ireland was a crime. They never saw any combination in Ireland that could compare with the combinations which existed on these times, for instance, of the strikes in England. They were quite entitled to do everything that the working people of England were entitled lawfully to do. Some people told him that the Parliamentary Party had done nothing for Ireland, and that they should withdraw from Parliament. These people forgot that the tenant farmers of Ireland, twenty-five years ago, were at the mercy of the landlords, the agents, the bailiffs and the hangers-on of the rent-office. These men were the masters of the people at that time. The farmers did not know the day the crows' brigade would be upon them. That state of things no longer existed. The tenants were rooted in the soil; the people were entrusted with local affairs; the old grand juries were gone, and the people had control. No one could deny that the Irish Party had won these things for the people. An independent Irish Party in Parliament was the strongest weapon by which Ireland could win reform, and by which she would ultimately win self-government. The Party could only be strong when it had a united Ireland behind it, and he appealed to them, therefore, to organize and unite. Let them pay no heed to men who told them there was dissension and division. The Irish Party was stronger and more united to-day than ever it was before.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are mild, sure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system.

They gently unlock the secretions, clear away all effete and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Jaundice, Heartburn, and Water Bruise. Mrs. R. S. Ogden, Woodstock, N.B., writes: "My husband and myself have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of years. We think we cannot do without them. They are the only pills we ever take."

Price 25 cents or five bottles for \$1.00, at all dealers or direct on receipt of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Our Job Department is first class equipped.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.

No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties.

Externally, heals Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, and all Eruptions.

Internally, restores the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to healthy action. If your appetite is poor, your energy gone, your ambition lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.



The thoroughly safe and mild purgative for family use.

Cure biliousness, sick headaches, constipation—they purify the blood and stimulate stomach, liver and bowels.

McGale's Butternut Pills.

Reliable in any climate, any time, for children, adults and the aged. Get a box, 25c, at dealers or by mail.

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. Mr. R. B. Angus, 1869-1879; Mr. C. F. Smithers, 1879-1881; Mr. W. J. Buchanan, 1881-1890, and Mr. E. S. Clouston, our able and accomplished general manager to-day since 1890.

The President of the Bank in 1847 was the Hon. Peter McGill, who was twice Mayor of Montreal. I have good cause to remember Mr. McGill, for it was from him I purchased the old Chrysler Farm, where I earned my bread, for twenty-five years, by the sweat of my brow. The presidents of the Bank following Mr. McGill were: Mr. T. B. Anderson, 1860-1869; Mr. E. H. King, 1869-1873; Mr. David Torrance, 1873-1876; Mr. George Stephen (now Lord Mount Stephen), 1876-1881; Mr. C. F. Smithers, 1881-1887; Lord Strathcona, 1887-1905; Sir George Drummond, since 1905.

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 5 columns: Name, Founded, Paid up capital, Rest capital, Total capital. Lists banks like Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, etc.

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 5 columns: Name, Founded, Paid up capital, Rest capital, Total capital. Lists banks like Bank of Toronto, Merchants Bank of Canada, etc.

These thirty-five Banks have in all no less than 1,820 branches. In what I am now about to say, I know that you will please take it cum grano, for what it is worth. Needy and greedy shareholders are asking, with such an exhibit as has now been made, has the time not come when the Bank should increase its dividends? The emphatic answer to that question is "Decidedly No." When the Rest is made equal to the paid-up capital, then, and not till then, should the proposal be entertained.

In this opinion I am supported by Mr. Knight, the Secretary of the Banking Association, and Mr. Fyche, whose experience as a successful bank manager invests his opinion with importance.

Shareholders, as a rule, are not the best judges of what is good for themselves in this behalf. The responsibility, and it is a very serious one, rests with the directorate, with whom the element of safety must always be paramount.

"The strongest bank in Canada to-day," I quote from Mr. Fyche, "is not one having the largest amount of capital; it is one of the smaller banks, having a capital of three millions. But it has a Rest of \$5,250,000. It is a little bank that could easily declare a dividend of 15 per cent. or 16 per cent., but which has the courage of its convictions, and has nailed its colors to the mast with this motto: 'Judicious dividends and absolute safety to the shareholders.'"

I may add that the dates and other figures I have mentioned have been carefully scrutinized and verified by Mr. Knight. And now thanking you for your patient hearing, I add no more. I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the resolution: "That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Bank."

This was seconded by Mr. Henry Dobell, and was unanimously concurred in.

It was moved by Sir Robert Reid: "That the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, the Assistant General Manager, the Inspector, the managers and other officers of the Bank for their services during the past year."

Hon. Robert Mackay seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The General Manager returned thanks on behalf of the staff, after which Mr. B. A. Boas moved: "That the ballot now open for the election of directors be kept open until 2 o'clock, unless fifteen minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time, and for that purpose only, this meeting be continued."

This was unanimously agreed to.

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 Bickel'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' Electric 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. 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. Montreal-New York. Leave Montreal—10:45 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 7:40 p.m. Arrive New York—10:30 p.m., 11:08 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. 10:10 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.

S. CARSLLEY Co. LIMITED

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1907. This Store closes at 6 p.m.

Men's Overcoats

Stylish and Comfortable. Men's black fancy Overcoats... \$ 7 25. " beaver " \$8.25, 12 50, 15.00 and... 20 00. " Irish tweed and grey frieze Overcoats with storm collar \$17.00 and... 18 00. " corduroy and duck coats, reversible high collar... 4 55. " mackinaw and duck coats, reversible, suitable for drivers, bakers and millmen... 4 55. Leather and corduroy reversible coats, extra long 8 45.

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.

S. CARSLLEY Co. LIMITED

McKenna FLORIST. If we are not your FLORIST We Want to Be! TWO STORES. Cor. St. Catherine and Guy Streets and Bennett's Theatre Bldg. Phone Up 1197 and Phone Up 1481.

Hotel Marlborough. Broadway, 36th and 37th Sts., Herald Square, New York. Most Centrally Located Hotel on Broadway. Only ten minutes walk to 25 leading theatres. Completely renovated and transformed in every department. Up-to-date in all respects. Telephone in each room. Four Beautiful Dining Rooms with Capacity of 1200. The Famous German Restaurant. Broadway's chief attraction for Special Food Dishes and Popular Music. Rates for Rooms \$1.50 and upward. \$2.00 and upward with bath. Parker, Bedroom and Bath \$3.00 and upward. \$1.00 extra where two persons occupy a single room. WRITE FOR BOOKLET. SWEENEY-TIERNEY HOTEL COMPANY. E. M. TIERNEY, Manager.

PAGE WHITE FENCES. The Acme style you see above costs only 16 cents a linear foot. Handsome and durable for lawns, parks, cemeteries, etc. Any height or length. Gates to match from \$2.25. Write for catalog or inspect this ideal fence. From us direct or any Page dealer. The PAGE Wire Fence Co., Limited. Walkerville Toronto Montreal St. John Winnipeg.

St. Jacobs Oil. With the old surety. St. Jacobs Oil to cure 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 trip of Christ may be well to c ing attention points: FIRST POINT does not conder but only develop 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 prove teaching on devel yond the bounds and the reasonab work referred to, idea of developmen 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 principle 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 under the anathemas See, for the heresies t archdeacon of Chiche THIRD POINT. wish to claim Cardin 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

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DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. RHEUMATISM. BRUISES. DISGRA. DIBBLE'S BACKACHE. THE PUBLIC WHO... Sold only in bottles.

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