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The True



Witness

Vol. LIV., No. 28

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE CONCORDAT OF 1901

An interesting article in the Dublin Freeman, written from the pen of Mr. James McCaffrey, discusses the appointment of French Bishops in connection with the Concordat. The writer says:

It is already generally known that within these last years serious difficulties have arisen between the Pope and the French Government regarding the appointment of Bishops. The dispute is no new one, but just now it has reached such an acute stage that seven Bishops are lying vacant without any prospect of being filled in the near future. The grounds for contention can be more easily explained if we quote Articles Four and Five of the Concordat, which regulate the appointments of Bishops. Article Four states that "Within three months after the publication of His Holiness's bull the Chief Consul shall nominate to the Archbishoprics and Bishops of the new division. His Holiness shall confer canonical institution according to forms established for France before the change of Government." Article Five—"The nomination to the Bishops which become vacant in future shall also be made by the First Consul, and canonical institution shall be given by the Holy See conformably to the preceding article."

Now, the point of the dispute is very easily understood. Which is the essential factor in the appointment of a Bishop; the nomination by the Government or the canonical institution by the Pope? Does the Government nominate a Bishop so that the Pope is bound to give the canonical institution, or does it only nominate him, in the sense that the Pope might refuse if he have good grounds for his refusal, and the nominee of the Government remain only a disappointed suitor? The present Prime Minister of France seems to contend that the right of nomination embraces more than the simple presentation of a suitable candidate to the Pope; that in fact it gives the Government the power of appointing Bishops upon whom the Holy See must confer canonical institution, and that once the President of the Republic has officially selected his man, the appointment may be gazetted, without any consultation with the Holy See. The contention of the Pope, on the other hand, is that the President only presents the candidate whose qualifications are to be carefully reported on by his Nuncio in Paris; and if, after due examination, he is found to be a suitable man, the Holy See grants ecclesiastical jurisdiction, but if found to be unworthy the Holy See may refuse to confer such jurisdiction. Hence, he objects to the official publication of the Government nominees as bishops until his approval has been sought and obtained. In our discussion of the question at issue we shall confine ourselves entirely to historical facts.

Fortunately for us this very same point was raised a few months after the Concordat between the very parties who had drawn it up and approved of it—between Napoleon and his Ministers on the one hand, and Pius VII. and Cardinal Consalvi on the other. In filling up the new Bishops, Napoleon nominated some who had taken the oath of the Civil Constitution of the Clergy during the Revolution. Pius VII. refused to give the canonical institution unless these men made a public submission to the judgments which had emanated from the Holy See on the ecclesiastical affairs of France. Mr. Portalis forwarded a note to Rome, in which he pointed out that the Pope is a "collateur force," that is, that the Pope is obliged by the terms of the Concordat to accept the nominees of the First Consul. We shall quote in full the reply of Cardinal Consalvi, who was the Pope's agent in drafting the terms of the Concordat. "It is stated," he writes, "in the note of M. Portalis, that the Pope is a 'collateur force.' For the better understanding of this expression it will suffice to make two short observations. The Concordat of Leo X. and of Francis I., to which Article Four of the Convention refers when it states that everything will be done according to the forms

established before the change of Government, evidently admits that the Pope is free to refuse canonical institution in certain cases. The very title is sufficient to prove this. Examples under Innocent XI., Alexander VIII., and Innocent XII. prove the same thing. The bulls of institution were refused by Innocent XI. and Alexander VIII. to different ecclesiastics who had taken part in the Declaration of the Assembly of Gallican Clergy in 1682. Innocent XII. did not grant the bulls until they had declared that they held as void the decrees of this assembly, which were directed against the Papal power. With regard to the other States where the Government presents the Pope has the full right and liberty of refusing canonical institution to the candidates nominated, if they are unworthy of it. The second reflection is that the expression 'collateur force' is to be so understood that the Pope cannot refuse institution to the Government nominees when they are not unworthy of the episcopate. The thing is self-evident. It is to be observed how the Council of Trent expresses itself in regard to the election of bishops so that they might not be entirely the result of nomination (Sess. 6). It is clear, then, that the Pope, according to the decree of the General Council, ought to judge the aptitude of the candidates. He is not, in that case, a "collateur force." When there is a question of the salvation of souls, the Pope cannot be forced to make an appointment which would be a danger for these souls. It is true that he is not a judge, as would be a priest in the tribunal of penance, but he regards only the apparent fitness of the nominee. But for all that, His Holiness can never appoint those who in their external conduct are clearly unworthy, as is true in the case under discussion. It is true, as M. Portalis has well said, that "there is no question here of making new conventions or re-opening negotiations, but rather of carrying out loyally an agreement that has already been ratified." We quote in full these remarks of Cardinal Consalvi, who had so much to do with the drafting of the Concordat—he discussed line for line and word for word—to show that according to him the Pope was by no means bound to accept in all cases the nominee of the French Government. The same thing is evident from the brief sent by Pius VII. to Cardinal Caprara, his Legate in Paris, giving him power to institute the Bishops in the Pope's name to prevent delay. He commands him to examine carefully the fitness of the candidate whom the French Government may present, and only when he has satisfied himself on this point may he allow the consecration.

Besides it is expressly stated in the Concordat of 1801, that the Pope is to confer canonical institution according to the forms allowed in France before the change of Government. Now, before the Revolution of 1789, the method of appointing Bishops in that country was determined precisely in the Concordat agreed upon by Leo X. and Francis I. in 1515. The terms of the Convention prove clearly that the Pope is by no means obliged to accept the candidates presented by the Government, but that he is rather to examine into their qualifications, and if he deem them unworthy, may refuse canonical institution. In case of vacancies, it states, in Cathedral and Metropolitan Churches, the King should, within six months after the vacancy, present to the Pope a doctor or a licentiate in theology or common law, aged at least twenty-seven, and having the other requisite qualifications. If the candidate is not such as has been described, the King shall be allowed another three months to nominate another, and if he, too, be deemed unworthy the Pope shall then be empowered to provide for the Church. These terms need no explanation. They indicate, as clearly as could be illustrated, the respective rights of the two powers—the Holy See and the French Government—in the appointment of French Bishops. Finally, we may point out that years later, when

Napoleon seized Pius VII. and carried him as a prisoner to France, the Pope steadily refused to grant the canonical institution to the candidates nominated to the Bishops by the Emperor, nor would he allow even administrators to be appointed. The result was that the ecclesiastical affairs in many dioceses were in absolute confusion. Nevertheless, Napoleon did not dream of appointing bishops himself. He appointed a commission to examine into the question, and they recommended that a clause be added to the Concordat of 1801 binding the Holy See to confer canonical institution within a certain specified time. Pius VII. separated from his Cardinals, surrounded by enemies who painted in the most sombre colors the consequences of his refusal, yielded at first to the demands of the Ecclesiastical Commission, and afterwards embodied his concession in the Concordat at Fontainebleau. But when he really understood the drift of the agreement that he had signed, he fully acknowledged his mistake, and though a prisoner in the Emperor's hands, hastened to withdraw by his own letter the consent he had given. These things abundantly prove that whatever may be the form of the bulls of appointment—whether the Nobis nominavit is dropped or retained—the doctrine always upheld by the Holy See is sufficiently clear; to the Government belongs the right of presentation, but to the Pope the right of appointment.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The management of the True Witness hereby begs to thank the numerous subscribers who sent kind wishes and words of encouragement. As in other callings, newspaper editing has its dark side; but, too, it has its compensations, and if our many readers could only realize how much an appreciative word means to an editor trying to do his best they would not be niggardly about assuring him that his efforts have not been in vain. We would be a little more than human were we to please everyone, but when we begin the year with so much hearty encouragement as we have had reason to observe during the last few days, we feel that with such kind friends to support us our work must surely prosper.

SOME NON-IRISH BULLS.

The "Prize Reciter and Speaker" for December gives a number of mixed metaphors recently perpetrated by politicians, not one of whom, it will be noted, is an Irishman: "Mr. Balfour in a recent speech, spoke of 'an empty theatre of unsympathetic auditors.' Lord Curzon has remarked that 'though not out of the wood we have a good ship.' Sir William Hart Dyke has told Mr. Lowther 'had caught a big fish in his net—' and went to the top of the tree for it.' Mr. Asquith has lately remarked that 'redistribution is a thorny subject, which requires delicate handling, or it will tread on some people's toes.' Mr. Brodrick told the Commons, that 'among the many jarring notes heard in this house on military affairs this subject, at least, must be regarded as an oasis.' But General Buller evidently thinks there is little to be gained by so-called army reform, for he declares that 'the army is honeycombed with cliques, and kisses go by favor in this web of axe-grinders.' In the debate on the London Education Bill, Mr. Walter Long said: 'We are told that by such legislation the heart of the country has been shaken to its very foundations.' Before Mr. Winston Churchill opposed the present government he, at a meeting of the Bow and Bromley Conservative Association, commended certain utterances of Lord Rosebery, but said that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman 'had not so long on the fence that he had entered into the soul.' A Financial Minister has assured the Commons that 'the steps of the Government would go hand-in-hand with the interests of the manufacturer.'

He that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself; for every man has need to be forgiven.

PEROSI'S CANTATA.

Performance in the Church of the Minerva.

The Cantata composed by the Maestro Rev. Lorenzo Perosi, Perpetual Director of the Sistine Chapel, was performed recently in the great church of the Minerva. It is entitled the "Immacolata," and is composed upon an old sequence, or hymn, introduced into the Mass on certain feasts and sung immediately before the Gospel. This sequence Perosi desired to select for the chief text of his cantata, and to comment upon it by his music. It remained in use, especially in the missals of the Gallican Liturgy, until about three centuries ago. In its verses the lack of elegance of language is largely compensated by a freshness and ingenuousness which one would seek in vain in other later hymns. Whatever errors of grammar it may contain, the sentiment of mediæval piety pervades it completely.

In the strophes of this sequence the great virtues of the creature who becomes the Mother of the Creator are celebrated. Dante has expressed the same idea in his admirable verse: "Virgin Mother, daughter of thy Son—Vergine Madre, figlia del tuo Figlio." With the last strophes of the sequence, Perosi has interwoven the popular chant: "Tota pulchra es Maria," from which he has not only taken the words, but also the musical theme, which he has harmonized and developed in the final piece of the cantata. He chose a simple and pious text of the Middle Ages for his theme, one which is admirably suited for his purpose.

The following will give an idea of this charming Sequence:—

Dies iste celebratur
In quo pie recensetur
Conceptio Mariae;
Virgo Mater generatur,
Concipitur et creatur
Dulcis vena veniae.

A prelude or overture of harps and violins, with occasional accompaniment of trumpets, begins low and gentle. It is very effective, and if one may apply the terms of another art to that of music, quite picturesque. The mind conjures up an Umbrian landscape in a mild, sunny day, where wide fertile valleys are enclosed by purple hills, and where the horizon is luminous and silvery beyond the distant mountains. Shutting one's eyes, one might picture to himself, helped on by the suggestions of this music, a river winding through the valley, and peaceful flocks grazing around, and the sound of distant church bells and the singing of birds and the rustling of leaves, all combining to produce a sweet pastoral scene. And then the swing of the old sweet Latin words begun, and the vast multitude in the church seemed as if they held their breath to listen.

It is calculated that there were no less than 8000 persons present in the church. The space in front of the high altar was transformed into a sort of garden, where tall palms and other large plants rose up, and in the midst of them stood a statue of the Immaculate Mother of God, the work of the sculptor Giovanni Scivo. Numerous electric lights illuminated this part of the Church. Admission was by invitation.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the whole was that prior to the beginning of the Cantata the Rosary was recited; and when that was finished, after a very brief interval, the first notes of the prelude broke the religious silence that prevailed. There was a chorus of 200 voices and an orchestra of 100 instruments. The solo parts were entrusted to the admirable baritone, Signor Kaschmann, who came especially from Warsaw, where he is singing in Wagner's opera of "Parsifal," to take part in this Cantata, to the Signorine Frassinio and Bertolini, and to the tenor Professor Buschi. The choir was instructed by Baron Rodolfo Kansler. The work was performed on the previous day in the Vatican, in presence of the Holy Father and a number of distinguished persons specially invited. The Pope was greatly pleased with this production of his

former protege, the Maestro Perosi, and congratulated him on the success of his work, presenting at the same time to him and the leading performers, as well as to Cavalier Folchi, President of the "Circle of the Immaculate," gold medals in recognition of his satisfaction with what had been accomplished during these Jubilee fetes.

The general opinion is that this cantata has a closer and more intimate connection in all its parts, one with another, than any previous labor of Perosi's, clever and studied as these may be. There is a feeling of high inspiration in the work, and the beauties incidental to it are very effective.

PERSONAL.

Sir E. P. Morris, LL.D., K.C.B., K.C., M.L.A., Minister of Justice in the Bond Government, Newfoundland, spent Sunday in the city and left in the evening for Toronto, where he represents the government in the Reid arbitration case. Mr. Morris is a graduate of Ottawa University. He was accompanied by Mr. Martin Furlong, K.C., one of Newfoundland's able lawyers, who also represents the government in the case. Rev. Father Hornsby, S.J., will give a lecture in Chinese in St. Mary's Hall on January 24th.

The day and night schools have re-opened after the Christmas holidays.

Annual Reunion of the Catholic Emigration Association

The annual re-union of the Catholic Emigration Association took place last Friday afternoon. Everything had been arranged for a pleasant afternoon and evening. The large parlors were tastefully decorated and the children, to the number of one hundred, dressed in their finest—the girls with bright ribbons and pretty dresses, and the boys with their neat collars and suits—enjoyed themselves in playing games, singing and other forms of amusement. "One day you will gladly remember those things," was a fitting motto.

The pleasure of the meeting was enhanced by the presence during the afternoon and evening of the following visitors, all of whom take a deep interest in the progress and welfare of the English Catholic children: Sir William Hingston, Lady Hingston, Mr. G. Bogue Smart, Ottawa; Mr. Justice Curran, Miss Curran, Rev. Fr. Perrier, Rev. Father McShane, Mr. Jno. Hoolahan, Mr. Emil Marquette, Mr. LePage, Mr. Fitzhenry, Mr. Jos. Boyle, Mr. J. Breen, Mr. E. J. Colfer, Miss Nicholson, Miss J. Gilmour.

Mr. Cecil Arden, in a few brief remarks, explained the objects of the gathering, after which Mr. John Hoolahan, Dominion Government agent, and Sir William Hingston spoke briefly. Mr. G. Bogue Smart, Dominion Government Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Rescuing Homes, expressed his pleasure at once again being present at the Christmas party. Speaking of child emigration under charge of various societies in Great Britain, he said that not more than five per cent. have proved a disappointment. "In the past doubts have existed in the minds of many Canadians as to the wisdom of juvenile emigration, and no little opposition was experienced by those engaged in the cause. These adverse opinions were largely the outcome of a lack of organization and supervision. To-day, however, special attention is given to these features, and such criticism is now less frequently heard. The young immigrants are well looked after, and none, let me say, more carefully than those under Mr. Arden's care. The supervision exercised by the Canadian Government shows that cases in which children have not been comfortably placed form a trifling proportion of the whole, and in every instance where, in my judgment, it was desirable that a change should be made that change has been made at once. With few exceptions the children are kindly treated by their employers and adopted parents. It could hardly be otherwise in Canada because our social conditions are such that no neighbor will toler-

ate any act of injustice towards a defenceless child. Since my assuming charge of the work, I have noted a steady improvement in type and physique.

"Canada is the only colony of the British Empire to which organized hands of children are annually emigrated. Personally I am strongly in favor of the farm for boys because their industry will add to the wealth and productiveness of the State—two blades of grass will grow where one grew before. The year just ended has added considerably to the number of Old Country juveniles, and in almost every farming section of the older provinces one may see an English lad at work in the fields. Many may prove physically or otherwise unfit for the farm life and work. This can be better ascertained subsequently, but a short experience on a Canadian farm will do no harm. One must remember that Canada is an agricultural country and that farming is our chief industry. This is appreciated by those engaged in the work, and I am happy to note that the view is general."

At the Ottawa headquarters the re-union was held on Sunday afternoon and evening, at which Messrs. Cecil Arden, J. Fitzhenry, J. Boyle, J. Breen, Miss Brennan and several friends assisted. The affair proved most successful, and was the first re-union since the Catholic Emigration Society took over the Ottawa branch.

PRAYER WITH A REFERENCE.

"Many years ago a distinguished officer of the army, who also held the position of chaplain, offered prayer before the regiment," says Representative Cooper, of Texas. "He summed up the causes and objects of the war—the war with Mexico—and asserted that it was not war of conquest, but annexation only, concluding his supplication to the Throne of Grace with: 'I refer you, good Lord, to Polk's message on this subject.'"

OBITUARY.

MR. ROBERT WHITE, OF PETERBOROUGH.

The death occurred on Friday morning of one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Peterborough, in the person of Mr. Robert White, one of the proprietors of the White House hotel. The deceased had not been in good health for some time, and his death was not unexpected.

The late Mr. White was born in Ireland and was seventy-nine years of age. He went to Peterborough sixty-seven years ago and had been a resident of that community ever since. He for many years conducted a flourishing livery business, one of the first established in Peterborough. During the last twelve or thirteen years of his life Mr. White was one of the proprietors of the hotel on Charlotte street which bears his name. During his long life in Peterborough, he had endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact, and the community as a whole will be sorry to learn of his demise.

His wife and six children survive. The children are Frank, Augustus, Margaret and Josie, of Peterborough; Mrs. J. Lawrence, of Toronto, and Mrs. F. J. Bell, of Montreal.

Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Ill., Stricken with Paralysis

His Lordship Bishop John I. Spalding, of Peoria, had a serious attack of paralysis Friday afternoon. His brother, Dr. L. H. Spalding, remained at his bedside during the afternoon. He was several hours without being able to articulate the least word. Bishop Spalding is 65 years of age, and one of the most distinguished prelates of the United States. He was a great orator, a remarkable financier, and a philanthropist in the highest acceptance of the term.

Some years ago the Catholics of the Diocese of New York expressed the desire that he should become their future Archbishop, and various steps were taken to have him named to a position for which his great talent seemed to have marked him out as plainly.

HOME INTERESTS.

Conducted by HELENE.

Our city has been in the throes of the west storm of the season. There is snow in abundance on all sides, the removal of which from our thoroughfares will provide work for the scores of men who depend on this every winter as a means of their subsistence. Then, too, there are the pleasures which follow in the train of a snowstorm of any proportion. What more ideal than a jolly party of friends—be-tuqued, be-sashed, be-snowshoed—starting out for a tramp over our grand old Mount Royal, its rugged sides and verdant slopes hidden beneath its winter robe of white. These merry tramps seek not the beaten paths, but strike out for themselves, their noiseless feet gliding along to the accompaniment of their happy voices ringing clear on the frosty air. From the mountain summit one can look down on the city with its innumerable lights, its church spires outlined against the evening sky, its sentinel-like smoke-stacks bespeaking the industry and commerce at our doors. A little further can be seen the St. Lawrence, or, rather, the ghost of our majestic river, for presently it is in the viselike grip of a mighty power—the Ice King. Then, nestling close to its farther bank, the twinkling lights like so many fire-flies, are the settlements of a frugal, industrious people on whose abundant products we of the city have to depend. After a few minutes' such contemplation of an almost fairy-like scene, the tramps take the road for home, the invigorating air giving a brilliant color to the cheek, brightness to the eye and general exuberance of spirits, thus proving that our Canadian winter and our Canadian sports stand unrivalled.

FASHIONS.

A pale gray chiffon broadcloth gown worn by a young woman at a recent reception was indeed a perfect frock. The bodice, while slightly draped, was close fitting. The skirt was one of the same length all around, just escaping the floor. At the top it was plaited into the figure the plaits being stitched down for a distance of fully eighteen inches and were cut out underneath in order not to add to the size of the well developed hips. The plaits were an inch wide at the top and an inch and a half where the stitching stopped and opened out in not full folds. Six inches from the skirt's hem diamond shaped insertions of heavy grey medallions ten inches long and eight wide, the points joining, of embroidery in various shades of gray, and with tiny quillings of gray velvet here and there formed a handsome trimming.

The bodice had a deep girde of gray satin laid in folds that came down fully five inches below the waist line in the front by three below in the back, and this closed at the back under a double row of cut steel cabochons, three in each row. The top of the bodice was rounded out and filled with a shirred stock of gray chiffon cloth, embroidered in tiny sprays and vines in shaded grays, and finished at the top by a fine ruching of gray chiffon. Around the base of this stock was a fold of gray satin, and from this in the centre drooped a ten inch flounce jabot of gray chiffon, embroidered to match the stock, and having a deep border of pointed embroidery.

Broadcloth trimmed with velvet is one of the features of the season and is eminently attractive and desirable. A very handsome costume may be made up in reseda green with the waistcoat and cuff in cream white and worn over a lace waist, the combination being a singularly effective one. The Eton to be worn with this is one of the best liked of the season, and is made with belt at back and sides, which is passed under the vest beneath the revers and closed invisibly. The skirt is a circular one.

White kid tops with patent leather vamps, heretofore left to the children, have now invaded the domain of the grownups, though they have not yet been taken up enthusiastically, even by the faddist in footwear; and the same may be said for the shoes with patent leather vamps and elaborately embroidered quarters, although the latter are liked by some women for house wear.

Full waists are much in vogue for young girls and are exceedingly charming both with plain skirts and with the suspender dresses that are so much worn. A very simple idea

may be followed out in embroidered chalice with collar and cuffs of lace.

Negligé slippers and shoes deserve a story all their own, for perhaps here more than anywhere else the increasing luxury and extravagance of footwear is emphasized. Heavy silks and old brocades stiff with gold and silver are used for mules and bou-doir slippers, ruched round with ribbon or gauze—often with narrow ribbon of gold or silver gauze.

Rosettes of chiffon, lace gauze or tulle, with little jewelled buckles or buttons in their centres, adorn some of the evening slippers, and there are fuller rosettes or choux without the central ornament, but sewn with tiny gleaming beads of crystal, pearl, steel or iridescent paillettes.

Evening coats made of white cloth trimmed with heavy lace are eminently smart and are very generally becoming. An uncommonly attractive one seen recently was finished with little lace ruches of silk at the edges of the heavy lace and with heavy cord and tassels, by means of which it can be closed. The model was one of the most desirable and it can be slipped on without the slightest injury to the gown, yet means perfect warmth and protection. All seasonable materials are appropriate and the finish can be as simple or elaborate as one may like.

What little girls shall wear to school or for hard play is a simple matter for any mother to decide, but when it comes to what she calls "nice" dresses it requires ingenuity and some thought to have the right thing. However rapidly she may be growing, every child must have at least several dresy little frocks for those times she goes to parties, to church or to dancing school. Just what these shall cost depends much upon what one wishes to pay, says an exchange.

But if economy is to be considered, a woman should never forget that a frock which may cost more at the beginning may be cheaper in the end, from the fact that its materials are better. For instance, a light silk will be more expensive in the original outlay than a muslin, but the silk will outwear the other by many months.

THE DEBUTANTE'S GOWN.

It must be becoming. It must be youthful. It is best not too elaborate. Chiffon is soft and becoming, but perishable. Brussels net is more durable and as attractive. Net needs a quantity of lace trimming.

Creme de chine is unequalled for real serviceableness. It cleans very well and can be dyed for another year.

Satin finished crepe is as soft and pretty as the new crepes and less expensive.

White liberty satin is extremely effective and a youthful-looking fabric. Liberty silk is pretty, but a poor investment where economy is a factor.

Peau de sole in white may be worn but the colored silk is too old.

A white cloth costume will be useful for many occasions later, and may be draped softly, so as not to appear stiff.

RECIPES.

Cabbage Salad—Cut a head of cabbage very fine, sprinkle the cabbage with salt, pepper, ginger and sugar. Take one pint of sweet cream, one cup of cider vinegar, three eggs well beaten. Mix vinegar, cream and eggs, let it get very hot but do not let it boil or it will curdle, pour it over the cabbage and let it cool. When it is ready for use.

Oysters in Blankets—Season large oysters and cut very thin slices of bacon, wrap the oysters in the bacon and fasten with toothpicks, cook a nice brown; serve with the pickles in them.

French Chicken—Cut chicken into small pieces, put a lump of butter into an iron pot, when butter is brown put in the chicken and brown in the butter, turning it often to keep it from burning. Add enough hot water to cover the chicken, season with pepper and salt; cover the pot and allow it to cook until tender; lift up the chicken, place it where it will keep hot, thicken the gravy with a little woodcock flour and pour over the chicken.

Corn Pancakes—One cupful of corn, one egg, one generous tablespoonful of flour, a little pepper and

salt, fry as pancakes in clarified butter or nice lard.

Iroquois Puff—Two cupful of mashed potato, put the potato into a saucepan with the beaten yolk of one egg, two tablespoonful of cream, small tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste, stir the mixture constantly over the fire until the potato is very light and hot; take from the fire and add the well beaten white of the egg, pile the mixture into a butter tin and bake a delicate brown.

Apple Custard Pie—Grate two large apples, mix the yolks of two eggs with the apples; add half a cup of milk, small half cup of sugar; flavor with lemon, bake in under crust. Beat the whites to a froth, add two tablespoonful of sugar, and spread over pie; return to oven and brown.

Chocolate Bavarian Cream—Scald one pint of milk, pour slowly over four beaten yolks, half cup of sugar, a pinch of salt; cook until it thickens; remove and add one ounce of gelatine dissolved in half a cup of water, one tablespoon vanilla, two ounces chocolate, melted; set in ice-water; when it congeals fold in one pint of whipped cream, pour into mold trimmed with blanched almonds and chill; unmold, garnish with whipped cream and a few blanched almonds.

French Salad Dressing—One quarter teaspoon of salt, one quarter teaspoon white pepper, three teaspoons olive oil, ten drops onion juice, one tablespoon vinegar, half tablespoon lemon juice, mix salt, pepper, onion juice and one tablespoonful of oil, then add alternately the remaining oil, vinegar and lemon juice.

YOUNG GIRLS ON THE STREETS.

Young girls with trim little tailored suits and natty hats, with snooded hair and fresh round faces, girls who ought to be home with mother and father, are to be seen upon the streets without escort or in groups of twos or threes at hours long past curfew time on any night of the week. There is something in the round faces that grips a little at the heart, however, and there's too often a swagger to the lightfooted walk that seems out of harmony with sweet girlhood.

There's a quick retort and a flippancy jest from lips that should be repeating the multiplication table at home, and a bold glance or brazen stare from eyes that should be veiled in maiden modesty. Poor little girls, not to know how much more precious than all the things born they are, when they properly estimate their own worth and prize themselves at it! Victor Hugo once said that he was one of those who "fall speechless in the presence of young girls and flowers," deeming them holy. And still they come to be unprized by themselves, neglected by their proper protectors, and taken at their own estimate by the world. And it isn't their fault. Most of them have mothers and fathers who can tell them of the pitfalls that lie in the path of vanity and disobedience. Most of them have homes that should be their shelter after the sun goes down, and most of them would listen to advice properly given—and in time. The mother and father who think their duty done in sending the young daughter out to school dressed as well as the neighbor's little girl will have a lot to answer for some day.—Detroit News-Tribune.

WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS.

"Aren't men funny?" said the little bride who was learning how to cook. "Here is a whole panful of soup stocks that has got to be thrown out just because of a form of mental indigestion that has attacked John since he saw it."

"Why, we lived for weeks and weeks on this very stock or some just like it. You know, one of the things I learned at cooking school was how to make soup stock. So the very day we came back from the honeymoon I made up a quantity of it and put it in the refrigerator. John likes soup, so we commenced dinner with it every day. It was awfully easy just to take a few spoonful of the stock and season it one day with tomatoes, the next day with peas, the next day with celery, and so on. John ate it as though he were famished and complimented me so much that I finally took out my bowl of stock and showed him how I made it."

"What," he said, "I've been eating

the very same soup every day and thought I was getting infinite variety? I suppose," he flung at me, "you fancy a soup by any other name would seem as tasty. I thought there was an awful resemblance between those daily portions of liquid refreshments. Why, it's just like those cheap perfumes that they make all in one big boiler and pour into different shaped bottles and label with different names."

"And from that day to this," finished the disappointed bride, "he has looked upon my soups with suspicion and my cooking with contempt."

"My dear," said the experienced housekeeper, "some day you will learn that what a man doesn't know won't hurt him and that it is only when the domestic wheels revolve in the dark and he can't see them go round that he appreciates your housekeeping. Telling a man how you do things is just as disillusioning as giving him a peep behind the scenes at the comic opera."

HOTEL LACKING IN FELICITIES.

Half the profound truths one hears are spoken entirely by mistake. Up in the Virginia Hills is a small hotel or large boarding house, whichever you like to call it, where the air and scenery are supposed to make up for the lack of modern conveniences. A pitiful foot tub and a pint of water greet you every morning, and you pine for your home tub as Moses' followers hankered for the fleshpots. A Washington woman, who is own sister to Mrs. Partington, is staying up there. She sat on the gallery one day last week, and this is what she said:

"It's a lovely place, but it has one drawback—there are no felicities for bathing here."—Washington Post.

THE BEAM IN HER OWN EYE.

Mrs. Collins took off her hat with a weary air, and speared it by its two pins to the head of the lounge. "Do take off your things and stay to dinner, Jane," she said, languidly, to the cousin who had come home from church with her.

"I'm tired out with looking at the people in front of me who hadn't taken the time to finish dressing properly. I don't consider warm weather or a long distance a sufficient excuse for such carelessness. It shows a want of respect, according to my ideas. You were farther back, Jane, so I suppose you didn't notice, and at any rate, you are not so much disturbed by such things as I am. It nearly destroyed the pleasure of the service for me."

"Oh, I saw something of the sort," said the cousin, evasively.

"Well, I don't believe you noticed that Mrs. Thompson hadn't hooked her plaquet, and Mary had hooked hers wrong," said Mrs. Collins, plaintively. "It was distressing to look at them when they stood. And Milly Rogers had twisted the seams of her waist all out of place, and her cousin Margaret had put her stock pins in as crooked as a ram's horn. And when I looked away from them, there was Dorothy Cole on the other aisle with five hairpins just ready to drop out of her hair and her hat on one-sided. What did you think of her?"

"Why, I didn't really see her at all," said Cousin Jane, easily, "because, to tell the truth Mary, when my mind wandered from the service it was occupied with one question—whether you intended to start a fashion of going without belts or had simply mislaid yours, or possibly—"

Mrs. Collins' look of horrified protest as her fingers sought her waist was proof that the third, unstated, surmise was the correct one.

CHEERFULNESS THE FASHION.

Fashion is not always to be despised as frivolous. Sometimes, for want of a novelty, fashion hunts around and selects a virtue to mark with her attention. Just now it is the fashion to be cheerful. You know the girl who goes about telling of the dreadful things that happen and are going to happen in her family. She lives on sympathy, and I guess the present "cheerful" fashion will go hard with her. Of course, all these tragedies are told for just one reason—that girl hungers and thirsts for pitying words and tender looks, so takes this way to get them.

But now it is the fashion to be sunny and cheerful, and she must change her views or be behind the

times. The best way to make yourself popular nowadays is to see the funny side of things instead of the tragic, to make people laugh rather than to make them say, "You poor thing!"

Beware, always, of the fussy or nagging woman. You will know her among a thousand by her look of utter dejection, corners of the mouth drawn down, and eyes that look upon every living thing as dishonest, disloyal and untrustworthy. Woe and misery are over at her heels, be she mistress or servant. If the latter, her work will always be lagging, her pastry will be heavy, and her cooking as uncertain as her disposition. She will make constant trouble with the other servants, and keep the entire household in turmoil until she is gotten rid of. If it is the mistress of the house who is inclined toward this unfortunate habit, affairs of the home will indeed be pitiable. She will whine at everything, and prove herself to be one of the most tiresome creatures on earth.

The fussy woman is generally idle and lazy, and one of the best cures in the world for fustiness is work. Let her be made to do for herself what others do so unsatisfactorily for her. This will in all probability effect a cure.

THE MYSTERIOUS PANEL.

In 1815 my mother died and my brother and I were left destitute, for my brother was much younger than I, and my mother would never allow us to work, for she said my ancestors were not common people. My father had died four years since, and we had lived as best we could with the small fortune that he left us. My mother was always very careful, and while in a delirium near the time of her death would exclaim: "Oh, if I had the letter, or enough money to go to England." And sometimes during the night she would cry out, "Give up your secret, desk!" So I took it for granted that something was lost.

She never told me anything at all concerning the desk, and after her death I went to work cleaning up everything in order to find out the secret, as I believed, of her life.

As I searched the drawers of the desk I thought surely I should find a clue there, but nothing could be found, so I looked through every possible place of concealment in the house, but as I found nothing, I decided to go back to the desk again. As I put my hand back into a pigeon hole, it seemed as if I touched a spring, for my hand sunk down into a hole. At once I knew that this meant something, so I put my hand in and brought out a sheet of fine linen paper, yellow with age. I took it to the window and found it to be a letter from one of my ancestors, dated April 13, 1689. It read:

"This letter is written on board the 'Viking,' perhaps it will never reach you, but I want you to watch and take care of my son Thomas. I leave to my son John, your faithful husband, all my fortune. On account of wars in England I have hidden in the M.P. Tell John to find it. I told him about it in his youth.

We are now out in the wild ocean, but I shall give this to a homegoing vessel as soon as I reach port. I am not in the best of health and fear that I shall never reach home. From your father-in-law,

JOHN GOWER.

Imagine how surprised I was when I found this letter. I knew that my mother must have had some idea that this letter existed, but had been unable to find it. I looked at the letter again and found a postscript, nearly faded, which read: "Look in our old Bible." It might be that it contained papers which would throw some light upon this subject, so my next act was to plan how I could get this Bible. I knew that a castle in England belonged to my ancestors known as Stonehurst, which was sold in 1745, but I did not know if it even existed now and how was I to go to England?

I determined to go, economizing as much as I could, and at the same time I went to a firm in New York and asked them to loan me enough to take me to England and establish myself there. I showed them my letter. They were rather disinclined at first to grant my favor, but after considering it awhile they consented. In 1817 I set sail for England and a month later arrived at Stonehurst, which I found in an excellent condition. The owner, Mr. Howell, gave me an interview, and told me I could live at his house and he would help me as far as he could. He also said that the library and whole house was as it was in 1619, as far as he knew.

I received the news joyfully, and after resting awhile, I started my real work. The old Bible was found on the top shelf of the library. In the back of the book a little pocket was made by means of a sheet of paper, being glued on the inside of the back, which opened toward the side toward the leaves. If I had not looked intently through the book I should not have noticed it.

There were several letters in it, nearly all of which were dated in 1689 and usually from some foreign port. I concluded that my ancestor was a sea captain, and John, his married son, and that Thomas was his youngest son, a lad about seventeen years of age.

These letters were not what I wanted, so I looked in again and took out a notebook personally of the daughter-in-law. One note in it ran: "I received a strange letter the other day from my father-in-law. All hope for me is gone. In the letter he spoke of the M.P. which John knew of, and I know nothing of John and Thomas have both disappeared. About a fortnight ago I was awakened by a crash in the north tower, but as I was tired I went to sleep instantly. The next morning after I had my breakfast one of the servants told me that John and Thomas were missing, and I looked everywhere I could, no trace was found of them. Last night it seemed as if I beheld a vision, or, as I fear, the ghosts of John and Thomas, for about 12 o'clock I awoke and saw two men who resembled them. About fifteen minutes afterwards I heard the crash that awoke me the night of their disappearance. I fear that they have been murdered. May God have mercy on them!

There was nothing else, but I had two clues now, the north tower and the M. P., whatever that was, and Mr. Howells helped me. After an hour's thinking one evening I said: "The P. might stand for panel." "That is so," said he, "and M. for mysterious. Now I think we have it; the letters M. P. stand for 'mysterious panel' in the north tower, and I believe that your two ancestors met their death; perhaps they were hiding some money or looking for the treasure."

The next day we went to the north tower and there we looked for the mysterious panel. At last we found it. I was feeling around the wall, which was formed of panel-work, and soon I found one that was loose. I pushed it in and found a dark, bad-smelling hole. Mr. Howells lit a lantern, which was in the tower, and brought it to the hole. Here we found the cause of their death. At the top, about four steps were seen; below this were none. Any one might be easily mistaken and go on and then drop at least forty steps before they reached the bottom.

The next thing we did was to get a ladder. This accomplished, we descended to the bottom of the hole. Here we found two skeletons, one the size of a full-grown man and the other a lad. On top of one and on the side of the other were two chests filled with money and the jewels of my ancestors. At last, after a long lapse of years, the mystery was explained.

The jewels we kept, and the money I sold to different parties, for on account of its age it was valuable.

Looking around we found several bayonets and suits of armor, which told us that this castle had been built before the sixteenth century.

After having settled with Mr. Howells and the New York firm, I returned home.

I keep the jewels in a vault, but the desk occupies the most important position in my library, while there also rests the Bible. These are precious relics, as they led to the finding of many things, which otherwise would have forever remained unknown to me.—Agatha Kuellenstein, in the New World.

Dear Boys and Girls: We are quite a little and school work in full swing. I am sure there is no end. This is glorious very stuffy after the crisis after the jollification, you will look back on the sociations of your lives there must be a lot to

Dear Old Aunt Becky: I have read so many letters from you that I am going to also. I live in a quiet little place, where you can hear no pigs grunting, and cattle have great fun skating on nearly every day. We have a horse that I can drive, and love to go driving with mamma lets me. I have three and three sisters. I am going to school. I am eleven years old. My birthday is the 2nd of January. We have horses and a lot of cows. My letter will be in the Times next week, so I can write a very happy and prosperous New Year. The wishes of

WASHINGTON Kouchi@guac.

Dear Aunt Becky: I am a girl seven years, think it would be very nice you a letter for the boys' corner. I go to school and like it very well. We have vacations to-morrow, a nice doll and lots of sweet Santa Claus. I will send with my cousin, for I want mamma to see it only in for this time. Wishing you New Year,

Sherrington, Que.

Dear Aunt Becky: As long threatening come I have made up my mind you a letter for the boys' corner in the True Witness enjoyed the Christmas holidays much that I cannot tell you fun we have had, and the received. Father gave me piano and my sister got watch and Willie a watch also. I am taking music and can play very well. The pieces are Irish Washerwoman, Rustic Dance, Feuilles de Peuplier, and a duet which I play with sister Katie. I will bring to a close, hoping to see print, and wishing you Christmas and a happy New Year.

Sherrington, Que.

AN HOUR WITH A BROTHER. Uncle Will, the good-natured son of the family, was left of the baby one day while she was out, and out of curiosity made a list of what the baby in one hour. Here it is:

1. Yelled fifteen minutes taking breath. (Uncle Will solemnly that this is a truism.)
2. Pulled out enough hair from uncle's head and whiskers to sola pillow.
3. Blacked the wall paper so he could reach with the broom.
4. Broke a stereoscope looking down on it.
5. Swallowed six buttons good part of a spoon of the jam.
6. Emptied the contents of her work basket.
7. Tried to squeeze the head cat into a tin cup, and was ed badly in the attempt.
8. Knocked the head off a doll belonging to his elder brother trying to drive a tack into wagon with it.
9. Fell off the edge of the bed and brought down with costly vases, which were run glass with a cane which his him have.
10. Fell into a coal scuttle spoiled his new white dress.
11. Set fire to the carpet under out of the room using something to amuse him.
12. Crawled under the bed to find to come out unless you give him the trundle jar.
13. Got twisted into the of a chair, which had to be to get him out.
14. Poured a pitcher of water his mother's best shoes.
15. Finally, when he was

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

BY AUNT BECKY.

Dear Boys and Girls:

We are quite a little way advanced in the new year, holidays are over and school work in full swing.

Your loving friend,

AUNT BECKY.

Dear Old Aunt Becky:

I have read so many letters in the True Witness that were written to you, that I am going to try one also.

WASHINGTON R.

Kouchibiguanac.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I am a girl seven years old and think it would be very nice to write you a letter for the boys' and girls' corner.

NELLIE McG.

Sherrington, Que.

Dear Aunt Becky:

As long threatening comes at last, I have made up my mind to write you a letter for the boys and girls corner in the True Witness.

MAY O'M.

Sherrington, Que.

AN HOUR WITH A BABY.

Uncle Will, the good-natured bachelor of the family, was left in charge of the baby one day while everyone else was out, and out of curiosity he made a list of what the baby did in one hour.

- 1. Yelled fifteen minutes without taking breath. (Uncle Will declares solemnly that this is a true statement.)
2. Pulled out enough hair from his uncle's head and whiskers to stuff a sofa pillow.
3. Blacked the wall paper as high as he could reach with the poker.
4. Broke a stereoscope by sitting down on it.
5. Swallowed six buttons and a good part of a spoon of thread.
6. Emptied the contents of his mother's work basket.
7. Tried to squeeze the head of the cat into a tin cup, and was scratched badly in the attempt.
8. Knocked the head off a fine wax doll belonging to his elder sister by trying to drive a tack into a toy wagon with it.
9. Fell off the edge of the whatnot and brought down with him two costly vases, which were ruined.
10. Broke two panes of window glass with a cane which his uncle let him have.
11. Fell into a coal scuttle and spoiled his new white dress.
12. Set fire to the carpet while his uncle was out of the room hunting up something to amuse him.
13. Crawled under the bed and refused to come out unless uncle would give him the tangle jar.
14. Got twisted into the rungs of a chair, which had to be broken to get him out.
15. Poured a pitcher of water in his mother's best shoes.
16. Finally, when he saw his mother

ther coming, he ran out to the porch and tumbled off the steps, making his nose bleed and tearing a hole a foot square in his coat.

And yet Uncle Will thinks that boy will make something yet!

SHELVED.

A very youthful but very animated little lady was enjoying her first visit to church. It was in an Episcopal church, and the choir boys and the form of service interested her greatly.

"Mother," she whispered, excitedly, "are those the wicked back there on the shelf?"—Harper's Weekly.

THE CHILD'S REPLY.

"Does any one know whence the dimples come?"

I asked a beautiful child one day, A child in whose wide-open, earnest blue eyes Lay the tranquil calm of the sunny skies, The sweetness brought from a heavenly home.

You shuddered to think that the world would bring Trouble and sorrow to dim those eyes;

That care would furrow that peaceful brow Marked alone by purity now, As if sealed against sin by the heavenly ring.

A puzzled look was my only reply For a moment while she was thinking hard, And the golden head on my shoulder pressed, With eyelids closed as if sunk to rest,

Scarcely moved while she questioned "Why?" Suddenly over her serious face Broke the light of a captive thought, And she cried, "Oh, yes, I think I know,

Two angels kissed me a long time ago, And this is the way you can tell the place."

Oh, pretty conceit of the baby brain! Oh, beautiful faith of the childish heart! Not dimples alone those angels gave, But the gentle firmness that mortals crave, And the peace that the worldly seek in vain.

SENATOR HOAR'S ADVICE.

The late Senator George F. Hoar gave to young man this advice: "First—do not hurry. For those that want to work well there is time. The wise disregard hustle and bustle and place thoroughness above speed.

"Second—Remember that there is something more to live for than money. Turn from the race after the world's goods, the mad fight for greed, to the love of the higher things. You may devote yourself to the practical arts, but remember that there is something nobler in human life.

"Third—I advise you to read some author every day. Read him so well, soak yourself so thoroughly with him, bathe in his wisdom so often that you will emerge from him as from a sparkling fountain of purity."

Someone asked Senator Hoar what he would advise men to read. "Read the lives of Thomas Jefferson, Washington, Lincoln, Wendell Phillips, John Bright, Henry George and other men that have stood for something and meant something," he said.

A DOG DECIDED HIS OWN CASE.

A dog's testimony restored him to his master, a circus owner, Charles Woodford, in Jersey City. New Jersey, the other day, and caused the arrest of Edward Bannion, who

claimed the animal. The dog, Spot, a little Scotch terrier, was stolen from the circus car on the Pennsylvania railroad tracks a few days ago. His owner saw Bannion running with the dog and pursued him to a ferry-boat, where he caused Bannion's arrest. When brought before Judge Higgins the prisoner said the dog was his own.

"He does tricks, doesn't he?" asked the Court. "Well, the man he obeys is the winner. The circus man was overjoyed. "Say your prayers, Spot," he cried. The dog scrambled out of the policeman's arms and performed a long devotion in the corner of the room.

"Amen," said the ring master. The dog jumped away like a flash and looked around for the next command.

Directed by the Judge, Bannion made a circle of his arms and asked Spot to jump through. The dog showed his teeth and growled. "That's enough," said the Judge. "Take your dog, Mr. Woodford. I will hold the prisoner for sixty days in the county jail."

BUY FLOWERS FOR MOTHER.

Some young men were selling flowers in one of Pittsburg's streets the other day. They called in a forward and impudent way to the men who passed: "Buy a bouquet of flowers for your sweetheart."

A little ragged and dirty urchin at some distance from the older boys, and half in imitation of them, called to the prosperous looking man who passed: "Buy the pretty flowers for your mother."

A man fully 65 years of age passed, and the ragged urchin ran before him and held up a bunch of tumbled flowers and said: "Buy the pretty flowers for your mother."

The man brushed the boy aside and hurried on, but the urchin ran before him again, saying eagerly, "Buy the pretty flowers for your mother."

The man said, "Get out of the way, boy; I haven't any mother." The boy regarded him for an instant with evident sympathy, and then said, "Hain't you got no mother, boss? Well, nuther hev I—I'll give you the pretty flowers."

A suspicious moisture gathered in the man's eyes, which he quickly brushed away, and, dropping a dollar into the boy's hand, hurried on.

Did you ever try mothering your mother? If not, do it at once. There is magic in it. "Buy the pretty flowers for your mother."

BIRTH DOES NOT COUNT.

Do not despise your lowly origin or treat lightly the day of small things. Out of such things as these dynasties and destinies have been builded. Jesus of Nazareth began life in a manger. The foxes had holes and the birds of the air had nests, but He had not where to lay His head. From the Bethlehem manger to the throne of God was a tremendous leap. Who knows where or what our place shall be when the hidden things are revealed. The most lowly here may share the greatest glory there. "I said ye are sons," "Beloved, now are we the children of God." Birth does not count; station does not enter in; relationship to God is everything. If children, we are heirs of God, and what child could hope or dream of more than will come to us with our Father's legacy.

GENEROUS BEN.

Five bright silver dollars! How they glittered in the sun! Bennis counted them over and over, and then put two into one pocket and three into the other.

He felt very proud and happy as he walked along the shady avenue. It was a beautiful summer morning, and the first day of his vacation. Those five silver dollars in his pocket had just been obtained at the corner grocery, where he had given in exchange a purse filled with nickels, dimes and quarters. He had been saving his money ever since Christmas. Part of it had been given to his mother, part of it he had earned, and now he was going to spend it just as he pleased.

Bennis was on his way to visit some of his playmates, and in imagination he saw their envious looks as he displayed his wealth. He was walking along, with his hands thrust into his pockets, and whistling a merry tune, when suddenly a faint sound, as of subdued sobs, reached his ear. Bennis turned around and looked up and down the street, but saw nothing. However, when he reached the corner a forlorn sight met his astonished gaze. There on the pavement, with the hot sun streaming down upon her, lay a little girl in a brown dress and blue gingham apron, sobbing as if her heart would break, and beside her was a large broken pitcher from which a

quantity of milk was leaking, whitening the pavement around her.

Bennis gazed at this little heap of misery for a moment and then walked over to the little girl. He was only eight years old, but he was a gentleman, even though he was little, and the moment he saw her he felt sorry for the unfortunate little maid. Besides, he called himself a man, and wanted to show how strong he was and what he could do.

"What is the matter?" he asked, looking pityingly at the little girl. She tossed aside her tangled golden curls in order to see who was speaking to her.

"I—I've broken my pitcher, and—I don't know what to do," she sobbed. "I stumbled and fell, and I'm afraid to go home," she added, when Bennis asked her how she had broken it.

"Haven't you any more pitchers at home?" questioned Bennis. "None as big as that," she answered.

Bennis thought for a moment of all his mother's pretty pitchers at home and wondered if she would be willing to give one.

"What's your name?" he asked. "Nellie," she said, sitting up and looking at him.

"Do you know how much it cost?" asked Bennis. "I'm not sure, but I think it cost a dollar," answered Nellie, trying to dry her tears with her apron.

"Did that cost a whole dollar?" exclaimed Bennis. Then he became thoughtful. He thrust his hands into his pocket, softly whistled a tune and gazed at the pavement, while Nellie wondered why he did not say something.

Bennis was fighting a little battle all by himself, but Nellie did not know it. Something, he knew not what, said to him, "Yes, do it," and something else said, "No, don't do it." He thought of the five dollars which he had so carefully saved. Should he give one of them to this little girl and let her buy another pitcher? If he did he would only have four left, and he wanted to show his playmates that he had five to spend just as he pleased. "I didn't break the pitcher, and I'm not the one to get her a new one," he thought. But then something seemed to say to him: "Of course, you haven't done it, but she's a poor little girl and has no money, and you have, and you ought to help her."

Suddenly Bennis raised his eyes and saw that Nellie was watching him closely.

"I like your face," she said. "It is nice, even if it is freckled."

"All right, Nellie," said Bennis. "Don't cry any more. You must come with me, I know where there's a store they sell pitchers and I'll give you a dollar to get one."

Nellie's face beamed. "Do you really mean it?" she asked in surprise. "Yes; come on," said Bennis, as he led the way.

Hope shone again in Nellie's blue eyes, and she regarded her little benefactor as a kind angel who had come to her in her distress.

When they reached the store Bennis told her to select the prettiest pitcher she saw, and when it was handed to her, Nellie held it close.

Bennis was about to leave her then, but he happened to think of something else.

"How much milk did you have in your pitcher?" he asked. "A quart," said Nellie. "All right. We'll go and buy another quart."

When they were leaving the store, Bennis asked how far it was to her home. "Five blocks," said Nellie. "That's too far for you to carry this milk by yourself," said Bennis. "I'll take it for you."

Nellie showed him the way, and at the gate he gave her the pitcher. "Oh, I do think you are the very most kindest boy that ever lived," she said, with a look of pleasure and gratitude. "Won't you come in and let me tell mamma what you've done for me?"

"No," said Bennis; "I have to go. Now don't you go in until I'm out of sight."

"They'd make a baby of me if I were to go in," he said to himself as he started on a run down the street.

About half an hour later, when Bennis was displaying his four remaining dollars to the admiring gaze of his playmates, the grateful look that Nellie had given him seemed to make up for the missing dollar he had so nobly sacrificed.

The greatest test of character is to be found in the way we meet the common duties of life. He who is faithful to the harder tasks will not be unfaithful in the easier great things.

Newfoundland Correspondence.

The people of Fermeuse had the great happiness of having Mass for the first time in their new church on Christmas morning. Their priest, who works so hard for the spiritual, educational and temporal interests of all confided to his care, did not let them lag until the neat church which adorns Riverhead was an accomplished fact, and although silver and gold are scarce articles in this locality, yet with Father Walshe leading what man could refuse to be at his post and so to-day, by a united effort, they have a church free of debt. The severity of the weather and roughness of the path did not deter their priest from keeping his promise to be with them on Christmas morning. After first Mass in Renewes, Father Walshe drove to Fermeuse, a distance of four miles, for second Mass, then going three miles more to Admiral's Cove for the third. As it was the first time that Mass was celebrated at Riverhead, Father Walshe, notwithstanding the severe duties of the morning, spoke some words of encouragement and consolation as became the eventual and solemn occasion. Christmas day, 1904 will never be forgotten at Riverhead.

As an example of charity, good will and a good spirit between Catholics and Protestants, the following may be taken:

The sincerest thanks of the Rev. Mother Superior of the Belvedere Orphanage are tendered to the Rev. Mr. Robertson and through him to the children of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church for their acceptable gifts to the children of the Belvedere Orphanage Yesterday the Rev. Mr. Robertson and A. Robertson, Esq., drove to the orphanage and brought quite a number of Xmas gifts, sweets, cakes, toys, dolls, etc., and a pretty Chinese curio; all acceptable to dear children's hearts. Such kindly philanthropic acts are fully appreciated by the Belvedere committee, who wish their many friends the choicest gifts of this festive season.

A few days ago there passed away at the ripe age of 89 years, an old and highly respected resident of St. John's, in the person of Capt. John Ryan. Capt. Ryan had been ill for several months past, and his death, which had been expected, did not come as a surprise to his friends. He for years prosecuted the seal fishery as a most successful master in the old time sailing vessels, and also engaged and with success in the codfishery. His son, Patrick, predeceased him by several months, and Mr. Jas. Ryan is the sole surviving son.

The quarterly magazine, the Adelpian, of St. Bonaventure's College, came out a few days ago, and contains many interesting articles written by past and present pupils of old St. Bonaventure's.

The New Year's day parade of the St. John's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society was an immense one. The Cadets and juveniles also marched, bringing the number up to one thousand members. The body called on His Excellency the Governor, and were heartily received. A call was also made at the Palace, where Arch-deacon O'Neil and several of the clergy received the society. After leaving the palace, a parade through the principal streets was held.

The Star of the Sea Association added fourteen new members to their roll lately, and the society now is in a flourishing condition.

THE BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

This medicine comes as a message of hope to all worried mothers. It is the best thing in the world for stomach, bowel and teething troubles which make little ones weak, sickly and peevish. It will make your baby well, and keep it well, and you have a positive guarantee that it contains no opiate or harmful drug. Mrs. James Hopkins, Tobermory, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and would not be without them. Mothers who have sickly, cross and fretful children will find these Tablets a blessing." These are strong, hopeful words from a mother who has proved the value of Baby's Own Tablets. This medicine is sold by all druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents a box, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND TELLS A JOKE ON HIMSELF.

Archbishop Ireland doesn't mind telling a joke on himself. The Archbishop always dresses so unostentatiously that no one would guess his episcopal rank from his street garb. Travelling one day in a rural district

FATHER KENNEDY'S FREE NERVE TONIC. A VALUABLE BOOK ON NERVOUS DISEASES AND A SAMPLE BOTTLE TO ANY ADDRESS. POOR GET THIS MEDICINE FREE! KENNEDY MED. CO., 100 LEXINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS. Sold by Druggists as 25c per bottle plus 10c for P.M.

he met a good-natured woman in the car who, after some general conversation, asked him: "You're a priest, Father, aren't you?" In a bantering mood, the Archbishop thought he'd try a quibble to put her at her ease, so he answered: "No, my good woman, I'm no longer a priest." The woman gave him a pitying glance. Then she said, soothingly: "Oh, the Lord help us, Father! It wasn't the drink, I hope?"

THAT REMINDS ME.

A travelling man who drove across the country to a little town in western Kansas the other day met a farmer hauling a wagonload of water.

"Where do you get the water?" he asked. "Up the road about seven miles," the farmer replied. "And you haul water seven miles for your family and stock?"

"Yep." "Why in the name of sense don't you dig a well?" asked the traveler. "Because it is just as far one way as the other, stranger."

The man up for larceny admitted his guilt when apprehended, but at the trial, the Green Bag says, his youthful counsel defended him with great obstinacy and unnecessary brilliancy.

"Gentlemen," said the judge, regarding the jury with a benevolent smile, "the prisoner says he is guilty. His counsel says he is not. You must decide between them."

Then, after an effective pause, the judge added, "There is one thing to remember, gentlemen. The prisoner was there and his counsel wasn't."

It was toward nightfall on the third day after Mr. Hogan's departure for Boston that he returned to his family in Chetwick, with a bandage round his head which covered his eye, and with his arm in a sling. Mrs. Hogan looked at him in silence for some moments.

"Well," she said at last, in a tone of great chilliness, "you're a fine looking man to be coming home from a visit to your uncle that's a priest!"

"It was the great crowd did it," said Mr. Hogan, meekly. "We were all striving to get into the building at the same time, and there was one man fell against me when I was holding my arm out to make room for uncle, he being undersized, and that broke a bone, or at any rate sprung it out of place."

"And two minutes after, when uncle was trying to get me out of it, there was a man pushed us both flat, and then he and another one walked on me head."

"And what was all this great crowd?" asked Mrs. Hogan, suspiciously. "It was the P'ace Congress," said Mr. Hogan, calmly.

NOT QUICK TO JUDGE.

Cholly—it was the first time I'd met Crabbe, mind you, and he actually called me a fool. Hadn't been talking to him ten minutes, don't you know. What sort of a fellow is he, anyway?"

Miss Peppery—"Well, he's awfully slow, for one thing."

STILL BITTER.

"She says she was dying to speak to you yesterday when she saw you," remarked the peacemaker. "Well," replied the belligerent girl, "why doesn't she, then?"

"You mean you'd be glad to have her speak to you?"

"No; die."

WHEN GIVING ADVICE.

Giving advice is praiseworthy, but the adviser should always practice that which he advises. A rich man extolling the virtue of poverty will be considered a humbug, the bibulous man will never convert by his tongue his friend to abstinence. Advice should be given in the gentlest manner. If there are few who have the humility to receive advice as they ought, it is because there are few who have the discretion to convey it in a proper manner, and to qualify the harshness and bitterness of reproval against which nature is apt to revolt, by an artful mixture of sweetening and softest reasons of address. The kinder the advice, the deeper it sinks into the mind.—Fittsburg Catholic.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1905.

CANADIAN SYMPATHY WITH CATHOLIC FRANCE.

Too little attention has been permitted to be given in this country to the magnificent expression of sympathy recently made by the hierarchy of Canada for Catholic France.

THE AMERICAN EXAMPLE.

A few years ago it was the fashion in conservative Europe and Britain to wonder what fate would eventually overtake religion in the United States.

ans to increase the importance of the Catholic Church in America." M. La Chesnais says that nowadays the Catholic group is the most numerous of all those forming the American Republic, the Methodists coming next.

THE SULPICIAN.

The election of the new Superior-General of Saint Sulpice, in succession to M. Lebas, resulted in the appointment of M. Henri Garriguet, Rector of the Seminary in Paris.

RUSSIA NOT INTOLERANT TO CATHOLICS.

It appears to be part and parcel of the pro-Japanese fad of the hour to impress upon Catholics the idea that Russia is the most intolerant nation on earth.

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Though the cable despatches in the Canadian press have for weeks omitted all reference to the scenes of distress growing daily more common in the West of Ireland, we have Mr. William Redmond, alluding to the evidence of his own eyes, after a visit to the famine threatened district, as "the most miserable sight in the world."

ANTI-CATHOLIC AGITATION IN ONTARIO.

A certain class of persons whose only visible influence appears to be in their connection with the newspapers and the secret societies, can be depended upon to let no opportunity pass when an anti-Catholic cry may be raised.

These gentlemen voted upon the occasion of electing a chairman, and one of them, being the largest property owner on the Board, was called upon to give a casting vote to break the tie.

CATHOLIC GROWTH IN BRITAIN.

The number of priests in Great Britain this Christmas is 3794, as compared with 3711 last year, the increase being chiefly amongst the regulars.

THE PROSPECTS ARE GOOD FOR AN IMMENSE ICE CROP THIS YEAR.

The ice crop this year. That harvested so far was from twenty inches thick.

The Hon. Raoul Dandurand has been appointed Speaker of the Senate, succeeding the Hon. Lawrence Power.

The Shamrocks won their first senior game of the season on Saturday by defeating Westmount by a score of 14 to 10.

In the case of the Reid Newfoundland Railway Co., against the Government of Newfoundland, the board of arbitration has opened its sessions in Toronto.

The first of a series of informal dinners was held by the Montreal newspaper men and correspondents to the number of seventy at the St. Lawrence Hall last evening.

The French Chamber has adopted a bill abolishing the monopoly of conducting burials hitherto possessed by the various religious bodies.

The cable despatches have overlooked certain disgraceful scenes which were recently enacted at Quimper, in Brittany, on the occasion of the fete in honor of the Immaculate Conception.

The Bishops present at the ceremonies in Rome in honor of the Immaculate Conception, were strongly favorable to a movement to secure the canonization of the "Subtle Doctor"—Duns Scotus—who was so ardent a supporter of this Dogma.

the Age were undoubtedly John Duns Scotus and John Scotus Eriugena. In those days the word "Scotus"—Scot—was used indifferently to describe Irishmen and Scotchmen.

France maintains her place as the seminary of literature, though it would appear that in letters alone are republican principles understood.

THE SYNODS OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN PRUSSIA HAVE RECENTLY BEEN CARRYING ON A PROSELYTIZING MOVEMENT AMONG THE POOREST SECTION OF THE INHABITANTS OF ADJOINING AUSTRIAN PROVINCES.

Considerable funds were devoted to this purpose from the Church funds, and every year the expenditure was justified by the announcement of the "conversion" of a number of Catholics in Austria.

IMPOSING CEREMONY AT ST. LAURENT.

A most touching spectacle was the religious ceremony which took place on Wednesday, January 4th, at the Convent of the Holy Cross and Seven Sorrows, St. Laurent.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION IN AID OF ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH, MONTREAL.

By a resolution passed at a meeting of the Fabrique of St. Michael's, dated the 3rd of January, 1904, and with the approval of His Grace the Archbishop, the Fabrique binds itself to cause to have said in St. Michael's during four years two masses a month according to the intention of those who contribute 50 cents yearly.

Contributions for the year 1905 (50 cents) may be addressed to REV. JOHN P. KIERNAN, P.P., 1602 St. Denis Street, Montreal, P. Q.

Viateur; Miss R. Clermont, St. Martin, Sr. Mary de St. Yves; Miss B. Filatreaux, Ste. Rose, Sr. Mary du Thabor; Miss E. Lachapelle, St. Liguori, Sr. Mary de Ste. Louise de S.; Miss A. Ravanelle, Nashua, Sr. Mary de St. Rodolphe; Miss M. Labbe, Manchester, Sr. Mary de St. Gerard M.; Miss A. Kavanagh, Ste. Scholastique, Sr. Mary de St. Flavie; Miss M. Brien, St. Martin, Sr. Mary de St. Fidèle; Miss M. Drouin, Ste. Scholastique, Sr. Mary St. Lidwine; Miss E. Tremblay, Montreal, Sr. Mary de Ste. Thais; Miss Y. Bergeron, St. Martin; Sr. Mary de St. Bathilde; Miss O'Keefe, Baie des Chaleurs, Sr. Mary de Ste. Lydie; Miss M. Boucher, Manchester, Sr. Mary de St. Apollinaire; Miss F. Godin, St. Augustin; Sr. Mary de St. Donat; Miss M. Moynihan, Montreal, McCord St., Sr. Mary de St. Brendan; Miss A. Riopel, St. Liguori, Sr. Mary de Ste. Darie; Miss C. Duquette, Buckingham, Sr. Mary de St. Frederic; Miss A. Cloutier, Ste. Rose, Sr. Mary de St. Sylvain; Miss J. Thibaudeau, Ste. Scholastique, Sr. Mary de Ste. Adelaide; Miss R. Lalonde, Ste. Scholastique, Sr. Mary de Ste. Germaine; Miss M. L. Laberge, Montreal, Sr. Mary de St. Casimir; Miss A. Ouhmet, Ste. Rose, Sr. Mary de St. Gilbert; Miss A. Robert, St. Liguori, Sr. Mary de St. Bethanie; Miss A. Deguire, Montreal, Sr. Mary de St. Philéas; Miss B. Chevalier, St. Albans, Sr. Mary de St. Honorius; Miss L. Porreault, St. Liguori, Sr. Mary de St. Theotime; Miss D. Gregoire, Montreal, Sr. Mary du Tabernacle.

Those who took annual vows were: Sr. Marie de Ste. Agathe de la C., Miss A. Desrochers, Sr. Flavien; Sr. Marie de St. Honorat, Miss Flore Sylvain, Stanfold; Sr. Marie de la Misericorde, Miss E. Meunier, St. Philippe de N.; Sr. Marie de Nazareth, Miss R. H. Santerre, Nashua; Sr. Marie de Ste. Celine, Miss M. A. Lapierre, Ste. Scholastique; Sr. Marie de Ste. Laura, Miss A. Letourneau, Drummondville; Sr. Marie de Ste. Lucine, Miss S. McDonnell, Lochiel, Ontario; Sr. Marie de la Providence, Miss B. Moquin, Montreal; Sr. Marie de St. Fortunat, Miss E. Provost, Varennes; Sr. Marie de l'Enfant Jesus, Miss D. Lizotte, Montreal; Sr. Marie de Ste. Lucine, Miss B. Chevalier, St. Basile le G.; Sr. Marie de la Trinite, Miss A. Theriault, St. Epiphane; Sr. Marie de l'Esperance, Miss L. Robert, St. Ambroise; Sr. Marie de Ste. Antonia, Miss A. Chenevert, Montreal; Sr. Marie de Ste. Alice de la Croix, Miss E. Parré, Montreal; Sr. Marie de Ste. Stephanie, Miss M. L. Lorrain, St. Hermas; Sr. Marie de Ste. Thomas a Aquin, Miss F. Lacroix, Ste. Monique; Sr. Marie de Ste. Victoria, Miss A. Simard, St. Jean; Sr. Marie de Ste. Zita, Miss R. A. Cote, Ste. Monique; Sr. Marie de St. Boniface, Miss A. Turcotte, Beauport; Sr. Marie de Ste. Marthe, Miss A. Faucher, St. Thomas de P.; Sr. Marie de Ste. Ougonde, Miss A. Savaria, Stanfold; Sr. Marie de Ste. Albanine, Miss L. Robert, Ste. Anne; Sr. Marie de Ste. Sylvia, Miss J. Leduc, Beauport; Sr. Marie de Ste. Thérèse, Miss M. St. Jean, Ste. Thérèse; Sr. Marie de Ste. Thérèse, Miss M. St. Jean, Ste. Thérèse.

NOTES FROM THE PARISHES OF THE

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH. The choir are practicing annual concert to be held in aid of the school fund.

ST. ANN'S PARISH. Rev. Father Rioux, P.P., who was in Rome for the canonization of Blessed Gerard Magliola, returned home last morning.

ST. ANTHONY'S PARISH. At the early masses the people are urged to attend Mass each Sunday in order to receive the sacraments.

ST. MARY'S PARISH. The Young Men's Society is preparing for another debate, which will be held in a few days, and is of unusual interest.

ST. GABRIEL'S PARISH. At the High Mass the pastor presented the financial report for the year, which was highly satisfactory.

ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH. St. Michael's Church presented a grand and consoling sight last Sunday at High Mass, which was presided over by Rev. Father R. E. C.

ST. AGNES PARISH. Sunday evening a special service was held in honor of the League of the Sacred Heart.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. The regular monthly meeting of the T. A. & B. Society was held on Sunday afternoon.

NOTES FROM THE CATHOLIC PARISHES OF THE CITY.

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH.

The choir are practicing for the annual concert to be held in February in aid of the school fund.

ST. ANN'S PARISH.

Rev. Father Rioux, P.P., C.S.S.R., who was in Rome for the canonization of Blessed Gerard Magella.

ST. ANTHONY'S PARISH.

At the early masses the pastor urged the people to attend the High Mass each Sunday in order to hear the sermon.

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

The Young Men's Society are preparing for another debate, which will be held in a few days, and promises to be of unusual interest.

ST. GABRIEL'S PARISH.

At the High Mass the pastor read the financial report for the past year, which was highly satisfactory.

ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH.

St. Michael's Church presented a grand and consoling sight last Sunday at High Mass, which was sung by Rev. Father R. E. Callahan.

ST. ANNE'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of St. Anne's T. A. & B. Society took place on Sunday afternoon.

have a flourishing society like that of the St. John's body. The photograph was accepted in the name of the Society by acting chairman Ald. M. J. Walsh, M.P.P., and a committee named to draft suitable resolutions to be sent to St. John's in acknowledgment of the gift.

The feast of the Epiphany was a day long to be remembered for the rising generation of St. Gabriel's parish. To those boys, numbering over 200, who pledged themselves to total abstinence for life, it will form an important epoch in their career.

ELECTION OF A. O. H. OFFICERS

The following elected officers of the various Divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians were installed in office by County President P. Keane.

Division No. 1.—President, John O'Neill; vice-president, Jas. Traac; recording secretary, R. P. Crampall; 3 Bissou street; financial secretary, Jas. McIver; treasurer, Thos. Flood.

Division No. 2.—President, Jas. Brady; vice-president, P. Whelan; recording secretary, T. Donahue, 812 Hibernia street; financial secretary, Jas. Kane; treasurer, Patrick Hogan.

Division No. 3.—President, Ald. D. Gallery, M.P.; vice-president, J. Burke; recording secretary, M. Fogarty, 911a St. Catherine street; financial secretary, John Hughes; treasurer, L. Brophy.

Division No. 4.—President, Jas. Doolan; vice-president, F. Ripley; recording secretary, J. P. Purcell, 262 Beaudry street; financial secretary, R. Perry; treasurer, C. Howard.

Division No. 5.—President, W. D. Guilfoyle; vice-president, M. D. Tracey; recording secretary, Jas. Brophy, 33 St. Margaret street; financial secretary, Hugh Tracey; treasurer, J. L. Devine.

Division No. 6.—President, P. Flanagan; vice-president, J. Murphy; recording secretary, M. Curran, 85 Young street; financial secretary, R. Mallette; treasurer, John P. O'Brien.

St. Gabriel's Juvenile and Cadet Corps Temperance Society

The feast of the Epiphany was a day long to be remembered for the rising generation of St. Gabriel's parish. To those boys, numbering over 200, who pledged themselves to total abstinence for life, it will form an important epoch in their career.

"I am always happy to meet with those interested in temperance," began Father O'Bryan, "but to-night I mean to speak, not of temperance, but of intemperance."

"Drink is not a curse in itself," the preacher went on; "it is not a sin to drink liquor; it is not a sin to make liquor; it is not a sin to sell liquor—the sin is in the abuse of liquor. That is why we cannot follow our friends who are over-energetic, and who, therefore, accuse the Roman Catholic clergy of being apathetic in this matter. It is true, scandal is given—and let me say right here, a great many Catholics are doing more harm to the church by the bad example they set than the worst enemies outside."

"Is it necessary to take the pledge of total abstinence? Well, some are so constituted that as soon as they take a glass of liquor they lose every vestige of manhood, they lose their reason. Such cases are everywhere around us—such cases are turning homes that should be little paradises into veritable hells."

Then Father O'Bryan read statistics showing the extent of the liquor traffic in this country. In 1904 the enormous sum of \$40,000,000 was paid directly for liquor. This sum would buy food, clothes, and provide good education in our midst.

The preacher exhorted the congregation to follow the advice of St. Paul, who said: "Be ye imitators of me as I am of Christ." He strongly urged the temperance organizations of Montreal to work in unison for the stamping out of the liquor habit, to try and do their best to have the saloons closed early on Saturdays as is done in Ontario, and also to aid in crushing out the selling of liquor on Sundays.

COLONIAL HOUSE, PHILLIPS SQUARE. GREAT ANNUAL DISCOUNT SALE.

LADIES' OSTRICHBOAS.

In Black at \$15.00, less 20 per cent. In Black at \$28.00, less 20 per cent. In Black at \$32.50, less 20 per cent. In Black at \$37.50, less 20 per cent. In Black at \$42.00, less 20 per cent. In White at \$24.00, less 20 per cent. In White at \$28.00, less 20 per cent. In White at \$32.50, less 20 per cent. In Gray at \$24.00, less 20 per cent. In Gray at \$28.00, less 20 per cent.

APRONS.

Maids' Aprons with Bib, 45c, 10 per cent. Maids' Aprons with Bib, 75c, 10 per cent. Maids' Aprons with Bib, 80c, 10 per cent. Maids' Aprons with Bib, 85c, 10 per cent. Maids' Aprons with Bib, 95c, 10 per cent. Maids' Aprons with Bib, \$1.10, 10 per cent. Maids' Aprons with Bib, \$1.25, 10 per cent. Maids' Aprons with Bib, \$1.30, 10 per cent. Maids' Aprons with Bib, \$1.45, 10 per cent. Maids' Aprons with Bib, \$1.50, 10 per cent.

MAIDS' CAPS.

A new line just received at 3 for 25c, less 10 per cent. Maids' Bows, 10 per cent. Ladies' Dress Caps, 20 per cent. Widows' Lisse Caps, 10 per cent. Widows' Tarlatan Caps, 10 per cent. Widows' Collars and Cuffs, 10 per cent. Widows' Veils, 10 per cent. Colored Ostrich Feathers, half price. Colored Ostrich Pompons, half price. Colored French Flowers, half price. Black and Colored Wings, half price. Black and Colored Birds, half price. Gilt, Steel and Jet Ornaments, half price. Millinery Ribbons, half price. Millinery Trimmings, half price.

BABy CLothes

Infants' Trousseau, 20 per cent discount. Infants' Booties, 20 per cent. discount. Infants' Overalls, 20 per cent. discount. Infants' Gaiters, 20 p. c. discount. Infants' Bibs, 20 per cent. discount. Infants' Feeders, 20 per cent. discount. Infants' Hoods, 20 per cent. discount. Infants' Clouds, 20 per cent. discount. Infants' Wool Jackets, 20 per cent. discount. Infants' Quilted Jackets, 20 per cent. discount. Infants' Flannel Binders, 20 per cent. discount. Infants' Barrow Coats, 20 per cent. discount. Infants' Long Skirts, 20 per cent. discount. Infants' Day Slips, 20 per cent. discount. Infants' Night Slips, 20 per cent. discount. Infants' Christening Robes, 20 per cent. discount. Infants' Christening Cloaks, 20 per cent. discount. Infants' Head Flannels, 20 per cent. discount.

Ladies' Flannelette Gowns.

\$1.25 Gowns in white, pink and striped for \$1.00. \$1.35 Gowns in white, pink and striped, for \$1.08. \$1.50 Gowns in white, pink and striped for \$1.20. \$1.75 Gowns in white, pink and striped for \$1.40. \$2.00 Gowns in white, pink and striped for \$1.60. \$2.10 Gowns in white, pink and striped for \$1.68. \$2.50 Gowns in white, pink and striped for \$2.00.

Ladies' Flannelette Drawers

65c Drawers in white for 52c. 85c Drawers in white for 68c. \$1.10 Drawers in white for 88c.

Ladies' Flannelette Skirts.

75c Skirts, white and colored, for 60c. 85c Skirts, white and colored, for 68c. \$1.00 Skirts, white and colored, for 80c. \$1.15 Skirts, white and colored, for 92c. \$1.25 Skirts, white and colored, for \$1.00.

Ladies' Flannelette Kimonas

75c Fancy Stripes for 60c. 85c Fancy Stripes for 68c. \$1.00 Fancy Stripes for 80c. \$1.25 Fancy Stripes for \$1.00. \$1.35 Fancy Stripes for \$1.08. \$1.45 Fancy Stripes for \$1.16.

ART DEPARTMENT.

Friday and Saturday, Special Sale of ENGRAVINGS, ranging from \$2.50 to \$6.00, to clear at \$1 each.

20 per cent. off made-up Frames and Framing Orders.



MEN'S FURNISHING DEPT.

SPECIAL, 100 dozen of Men's Colored Shirts, soft and stiff bosoms pretty designs, fine quality material. NOW 50 P. C.

SPECIAL.

100 Down Quilts, extra value, to clear, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$7.00, less 20 per cent. 100 White Quilts, 20 per cent. 300 pieces English Cambric and Long Cloth. Special value in 12 yd. pieces, less 20 per cent. Lot Fine Table Cloths and Napkins, 20 per cent.

CUTLERY DEPARTMENT

Special for country or kitchen use, nicely Silver Plated or Nickel Silver, will give good satisfaction. Teaspoons, \$1.50 doz. Dessert Spoons, \$2.40 per doz. Dessert Forks, \$2.40 per doz. Table Spoons, \$2.80 doz. Special—Carving Sets, \$1 set, net. Fruit Sets, Dessert Sets or Fish Sets, in cases, Celluloid or Pearl Handles, 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. off.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

2nd Floor—Gallery. Special Table, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, with useful and ornamental goods. Extraordinary good values. Entire stock Jardinieres, Pots and Pedestals, 25 per cent. Special Table Jardinieres, half price. Tea Sets, entire stock, 20 per cent. to 33 1-3 per cent. off. Breakfast Sets, 20 per cent. to 50 per cent.

Japanese Department.

20 Bronze Jardinieres and Vases, 75 per cent. Glaze Vases and Jardinieres, half price. China Jardinieres, 33 1-3 per cent off Antimony Ware—Trays, Match Boxes, Cigarette Cases, Inkstands, Paper Knives, Ash Trays, etc., etc., 33 1-3 per cent. off. Earthenware Tobacco Jars, 25 per cent. Paper Banners, Umbrellas, Screens, etc., 33 1-3 per cent. Silk and Sateen Cushion Tops, 50 per cent.

SPECIAL.

Colored Duchess Satin Ribbon, five inches wide, all leading shades, extra value, 28 cents yard.

DRESS MAKING DEPT.

A special discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed in January on the making and furnishing of all dresses and tailor-made costumes. Our well-known dressmakers, Mrs. Jeffrey and Miss Nolan, will pay special attention to orders.

SILK DEPT.

Special line of Dress Silks in fancy stripes, with lace effects, \$1.25 per yard, less 50 per cent. 20 in. Tamein Silks, in black, white, navy, cardinal, brown, 50c, less 33 1-3 per cent. White, Black and Colored Japanese Striped Silks, all less 20 per cent. One line of Black Taffeta, 21 inches, 80c, less 20 per cent. Black Brocaded Satin, also striped do., all less 20 per cent. 30 in. Bengal Pongee Silks, natural colors only, 50c, less 20 per cent. 32 in. Silk Batiste, in white and colors, \$1 per yard, less 33 1-3 per cent. 32 in. Art Silks, in the latest designs, 80c and \$1.15 per yard, less 20 per cent. Black Moire Velour, Black Moire Francais, Black Moire Antique, all less 20 per cent.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

Black Silk Gimp, 20 per cent. Black Silk Applique, 20 per cent. Black Chiffon Applique, 10 per cent. Black Sequin Gimp, 10 per cent. Colored Chiffon Applique, 10 per cent. Cold. Silk and Cloth Applique, 20 per cent. Black and White Chiffon and Silk Applique, 10 per cent. White Silk and Chiffon Applique, 10 per cent. Colored Beaded and Jewel Gimp, 20 per cent. Black and Colored Silk Collars, 20 per cent. Black Sequin Collars, 10 per cent. Black and Colored Fancy Braids, 20 per cent. Black, White and Colored Silk Fringe, 20 per cent. Black Beaded and Sequin Fringe, 20 per cent. Black, White and Colored Drop-Ornaments, 33 1-3 per cent. CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Balance of Turkish, Indian and Persian Rugs, less 20 per cent. 10 only Persian Rugs, less 33 1-3 per cent. Balance of Embroideries and Roman Stripe Curtains, less 50 per cent. Balance of Embroideries and Brassware, less 25 per cent. 40 yards China Matting for \$3 net. Balance of made-up Squares in Brussels, Tapestry, Wilton and Axminster, less 25 per cent. Balance of Remnants of Fibre Carpets, Wilton, Axminster and Brussels Stair Carpets, less 33 1-3 per cent. Linoleum, Inlaid Linoleum, Cork Carpet and Oilcloth, less 10 per cent. Remnants of Linoleum and Oilcloth, less 25 per cent. Special lots of Axminster and Wilton Mats and Rugs, less 20 per cent. Fibre Carpets and Rugs, also Japanese Rugs, less 20 per cent. Cocoa Matting, Cocoa Mats, Rubber and Wire Nets, also Carpet Sweepers, all less 10 per cent.

Lamp Department.

Special for country residences. Can be stored till required. Handsome Nickel Lamp, centre draft burner, including 10-in. opal shade; regular \$3.50, for \$2.10. 30 Brass, Copper and Wrought Iron Lamps, ranging from \$10 to \$30, half price. Hanging Lamps, ranging from \$6 to \$15, 33 1-3 per cent. off; ranging from \$3.25 to \$6 20 per cent. Ladies' Gloves.

Ladies' Gloves.

Children's Woolen Gloves, 20 per cent. Children's Woolen Mitts, 20 per cent. Ladies' Woolen Gloves, 20 per cent. Ladies' Woolen Mitts, 20 per cent. Lined Gloves and Mitts, 10 per cent. Silk Mittens, 10 per cent. Silk and Thread Gloves, 10 per cent. Dent's Dog Skin Gloves, 10 per cent. Ladies' Kid Gloves, 5 per cent. Children's Kid Gloves, 5 per cent. Wall Paper Department.

Wall Paper Department.

Wall Paper from 10 to 50 per cent. Room Mouldings, from 10 to 50 per cent. Japanese Glass Cloths, 50 per cent. Japanese Leather Paper, 10 to 50 per cent.

5 Per Cent. for Cash in Addition to All Other Discounts or Reductions.

Moral Principles of the Jesuits

A Learned Priest's Reply to an Old Accusation.

Rev. Ernest R. Hull, S.J., the editor of the Bombay Catholic Examiner, is an Englishman and a convert. He is also a man of vast erudition. Only the other day he deemed it worth while to make public reply to the old charge that the Society of Jesus is guided by the principle that "the end justifies the means." This charge was made by one Dr. Japp, in the course of an article contributed to an Indian monthly magazine, East and West. This is how Father Hull meets the accusation in a communication published in East and West:

"Now I know that persons who utter the old-standing charges are usually incorrigible; and therefore it is not for the conversion of such persons that I now write. But considering the fact that there are thousands of people who will read Dr. Japp's account and few who will otherwise ever hear an answer to it, I ask space to put on record in your journal the following declaration based on my personal knowledge.

"I beg to say, then, that I (an English Jesuit) was brought up in the most upright principles of the Church of England as regards Christian conduct, truthfulness and honesty, and can claim to be a 'thorough Briton' in my hatred of lies and sophistry. In early manhood I became a Catholic on conviction. Afterwards I joined the Jesuits. I have passed through the full life of the society, and have found the same standard of morality, truthfulness and honesty among my fellow-Jesuits which I learnt at home. I have passed through the full studies of the society, including natural ethics and moral theology; I have examined the constitutions of the order; I have been initiated into its ultimate grades. Moreover, I have spent many months in an almost exhaustive study of the precise question about 'the end justifying the means,' both from the side of the accuser and from that of the society. I have collected a large bulk of data from original sources which would form a large volume, and which I have before me. From these data I have satisfied myself that the principles of moral theology as accepted and taught in the society rigidly and expressly exclude and condemn the axiom in question—which is not a maxim of the society, but one invented in recent times by the enemies of the Jesuits. Moreover, I add that I have never been called upon in any way, directly or indirectly, at any moment of my Jesuit life, to lower the high standard of truthfulness and honesty which I was taught at my good old Protestant mother's knee; nor have I found anything which leads me to suppose that I could by any authority or dispensation of superiors be invited or even allowed to depart from the rule of truthfulness and honesty thus learnt. In short, I can declare of the whole accusation is a myth. If it were not a myth, but a true charge, I should look upon the Jesuits as a most detestable set of men, from whom I should flee as from a plague-stricken house—henceforward to hold them up, for all my power was worth, to the execration of mankind.

"I know there are men so infatuated with the idea that their only comment on this declaration would be to see in it nothing but a more subtle instance of Jesuit depravity. 'If,' they say, 'a Jesuit holds the maxim that the end justifies the means, there is nothing to prevent him from flatly denying that he does not hold it. Being a Jesuit, his word cannot under any circumstances be believed, especially when it is a question of promoting the interests of his order.' Any one who takes this view of the case obviously places the question out of the field of discussion."

A Protestant Favors the Catholic University for Ireland.

Mr. E. B. Peyton, speaking to a resolution passed at a recent meeting of the Edenderry (Ire.) Board of Guardians, denounced the Government's delay on the matter of University Education in Ireland, spoke manfully for the rights of his Catholic fellow-countrymen. He looked upon it as almost the greatest curse to the country, and the greatest possible condemnation of the Union that the Government had not been

enabled to establish a University, which would enable the youth of Ireland to gain the advantages of higher education. One of the difficulties that Mr. Balfour, who was really in favor of a Catholic University for Ireland, and the Government, who were really in favor of it, had to face was that if they supported a denominational University in Ireland they might be thrown out by the Nonconformist conscience. This was not fully realized in Ireland; but any one who had read Mr. John Dillon's address in Dublin the other night could see that it was not really a Catholic University they were looking for, but a University such as they had in Germany, to which Catholics could go, where Catholics and Protestants could sit down side by side, and where every youth who had the ability and energy could gain the advantages of the higher possible education and raise Ireland in the estimation of themselves and in the estimation of the world, so that they would become a nation for everyone to be proud of. In conclusion, Mr. Peyton expressed the hope that before his life came to an end the Nonconformists would relent and come to a wider and more generous conception of what was due from man to man.

Jesuit Exhibits Win High Honors.

St. Mary's College Awarded Grand Prize for Excellence.

Work in the educational field carried on by the Jesuit order in this country and in the Philippine Islands is attracting much attention through the announcement yesterday that twenty-six prizes were awarded the Jesuit exhibits at the Louisiana purchase exposition in St. Louis.

News of the success of the Jesuit exhibits at the world's fair was received with pleasure by the students and alumni of the Jesuit institution in this city.

Three exhibits were made by the Jesuit Fathers at the St. Louis Exposition. One exhibit was in education, one in historical documents and one by the Jesuit observatory and educators in the Philippine Islands. The exhibit of the Jesuits of the Philippine Islands was in science and fourteen prizes were awarded to it. The historical exhibit received three prizes, while the exhibit in education was awarded nine prizes.

SEVEN GRAND PRIZES GIVEN. The summary of the awards shows that there were seven grand prizes, twelve gold medals, four silver medals, two bronze medals and one honorable mention. Besides these a gold medal was awarded to Dr. Roman Lacson, curator of the Jesuit Manila observatory, and four silver medals to Filipinos.

In the exhibit of education the colleges which took part were the St. Ignatius College of Chicago, the St. Louis University, the Creighton University of Omaha, the Marquette College of Milwaukee, Detroit College, Cincinnati, and St. Mary's College, Kansas. The grand prize for general excellence of the educational exhibit is due to the work of all these colleges combined, although the St. Louis University, in whose name the exhibit was entered, is the one expressly mentioned in the award.

HISTORICAL EXHIBIT GETS AWARDS. In historical exhibits the grand prize for excellence was awarded to the exhibit of the St. Mary's College archives of Montreal, Canada. A gold medal was awarded to Rev. Arthur E. Jones, S.J., archivist of St. Mary's College, and a silver medal to Rev. John G. Burke, S.J., of St. Louis University.

Three grand prizes were awarded for the educational exhibit of the seven colleges. One was awarded for excellence of general exhibit, another for the special exhibit of topographical anatomy and another for special exhibit of embryological drawings. All these three grand prizes were awarded to St. Louis University.

Constipation

Fruit is nature's laxative. Plenty of fruit will prevent Constipation, but won't cure it. Why? Because the laxative principles of fruit are held in peculiar combination and are very mild.

After years of labor, an Ottawa physician accidentally discovered the secret process by which

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets

are made. He used fruit juices, but by combining them in a peculiar way, their action on the liver, kidneys, stomach and skin is increased many times.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" TABLETS contain all the medical properties of fruit—a mild and gentle laxative—and the only permanent cure for Constipation, Torpid Liver, Sick Headaches, Bad Stomach and Kidney Troubles. All druggists have them.

50 cents a box.

FRUITATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA.



SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

A very sad accident occurred on Dec. 19th, which caused the death by drowning of Richard Norris, a well known resident and planter of Salmonier, St. Joseph's. Deceased left his home with his two boys to procure wood some few miles distant up the river. While trying to avoid coming in contact with another schooner, the boom struck him and threw him into the sea. The older boy got at once into a dory but before he could reach his father he had sunk to rise no more. It is supposed that he was badly hurt by the stroke and could make no effort to save himself. The news spread quickly. The widow and children were inconsolable. Some hundreds lent their aid in search for the body and though the sea was smooth and all means available procured, their efforts were in vain. The men continued their search for a week or more, and friends and relatives were beginning to give up all hope of ever recovering the body; but 52 days after a man named Parrott, while coming down the river in a dory, observed an object in the water, and on rowing towards it found it to be the body of deceased. The funeral took place next day. The Holy Name Society, of which Mr. Norris was a member, attended. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Dr. Reilly, P.P., who did all in his power to console the family. The accident has cast a gloom over the village, as deceased was highly esteemed and beloved by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and nine children to mourn the loss of a loving husband and kind father.

STRIKE CASUALTIES.

The forthcoming number of the Outlook will contain an article by Siason Thompson on "Violence in Labor Conflicts," which presents some statistics on the loss of life and physical injuries due to this cause in the United States. He gives a table by States, showing that during the period between January 1, 1902, and June 30, 1904, there were killed in strikes, 180 persons; injured, 1651, and arrested, 5538. He divides the table as follows:

	Killed.	Injured.	Arrested.
Nonunion men	116	1366	374
Union strikers	51	151	5159
Officers	13	124
Totals	180	1641	5523

During the three months of July, August and September of this year the figures are:

	Killed.	Injured.	Arrested.
Nonunion men	9	260	41
Union strikers	5	22	540
Officers	4	33
Totals	18	315	581

This makes the total for the two years and nine months:

	Killed.	Injured.	Arrested.
Nonunion men	125	1026	415
Union strikers	56	173	5699
Officers	17	167
Totals	198	1366	6114

Sympathy begets sympathy; love evokes love; by a law as swift as lightning and hatred engender their kind. And in all these ways we are reminded of the words: "To him that hath shall be given."

CATHOLIC ADVERTISING.

Catholics who desire to contribute their full share to the success of Catholic journalism should patronize those business firms whose advertisements appear in their Catholic paper. And they should make it known that this is one of the considerations of their trading. It may be put down as a rule that the houses which do not advertise in your Catholic paper are unfriendly to it.

The fact that a firm does advertise in your Catholic paper is a guarantee that it considers your patronage worth the having. It is a guarantee that it believes you a desirable customer and is willing to patronize your paper to secure you. Such people are worthy of your patronage and you should always scan your paper to see who they are. If you have money to spend they are the people who should have the first call on it.

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE.

Report for the week ending Saturday, 7th January, 1905.

The following people had a night's lodging and breakfast: Irish 236; French 161, English 35, other nationalities, 22. Total, 454. Men can be had for any kind of work by calling up Main 2019.

REMARKABLE TRIBUTE TO AN ACTOR.

A scene probably without its parallel in theatrical annals occurred at the Grand Theatre, Swansea, England, at the conclusion of Sir Henry Irving's farewell performance. After the curtain had fallen on "The Bells," the veteran actor was called before the curtain, and was greeted with great cheering. Then some one in the gallery commenced the hymn "Lead, Kindly Light," and the strain was taken up by his companions, and in a few seconds the whole audience had risen and was fervently singing Newman's beautiful hymn. An attempt was made to suppress the singing, and just as success was about to crown the effort, Sir Henry interposed, expressing his delight with the singing, which, he said, would be forever engraven on his memory. Then another Welshman, with a full, rich voice, struck up "God be with you till we meet again," and again the audience joined heartily. Sir Henry Irving stood with bowed head and was deeply moved by the remarkable demonstration.

A FUNNY STORY?

What do you think is a funny story? A St. Paul girl laughed so hard she dislocated her jaw, and this is the story that made her laugh: A man was shaving and cut off the end of his nose. He dropped the razor, and cut off the end of his big toe. Grabbing them up, he ran to a doctor, who accidentally transposed them. Now the man has to trim a toe nail at the end of his nose, and take off his shoe to sneeze. Would you dislocate your jaw laughing at that?—Athletic Globe.

Business Cards.

THE Smith Bros.' Granite Co.

Now is the proper time to purchase a monument if you intend erecting in the coming season. We are Headquarters for anything in this line.

290 Bleury Street, just below Sherbrooke.

Quarries at Barre, Vt., and Aberdeen, Scotland.

T. J. O'NEILL, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 180 ST. JAMES STREET.

Leases, Insurance, Renting, and Collecting of Rents. Moderate charges, and prompt returns.

CONROY BROS., 228 Centre Street

Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters. ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL BELLS, etc. Tel. Main 3552. Night and Day Services.

G. O'BRIEN, House Sign and Decorative Painter

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGING. Wholesale and Retailing Orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence 645, Office 547, Dorchester street east of Bleury street, Montreal. Bell Telephone, Main, 1405.

LAWRENCE RILEY, PLASTERER

Successor to John Riley. Established in 1866. Plaster and Ornamental Plastering. Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to. Estimates furnished. Postal orders attended to. 15 Paris street, Point St. Charles.

CHURCH BELLS.

Bells 100 lbs. to 10,000 lbs. McShane's. Any tone desired—Chimes, Pells, Single. HENRIK BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

WRENCH BELL COMPANY, TROY, N.Y., and 117 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

Manufacture Superior CHURCH BELLS. COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.

Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate

Are the Best. Notice the Names on them.

SEALED TENDERS

addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Grandines Wharf Enlargement," will be received at this office until Friday, January 27, 1905, inclusively, for the construction of an enlargement of the wharf at Grandines, County of Portneuf, Province of Quebec, according to a plan and a specification to be seen at the office of the Clerk of Dominion Public Works, Quebec, (Post Office Building), and the Commissioner at Grandines, Que., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, FRED. GELINAS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, December 27, 1904. Newspaper inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

A DEBT NEVER FULLY PAID.

Children may do much for parents, but no matter to what extent they make sacrifices for them, they will be as a rule, left far short of what they need. Catholic Parents.

Society Directory.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY—Established March 24th, 1866 incorporated 1867, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of each month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P.; President, Hon. Mr. Justice O. J. Doherty; 1st Vice, F. H. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Vice, J. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treasurer, Frank J. Gross; corresponding Secretary, J. Kahala; Recording Secretary, T. F. Tamm.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SOCIETY—Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, at 8:30 p.m. Committee of Management meets in same hall on the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Kilmoran; President, W. F. Doyle; Recording Secretary, J. D'Arcy Kelly, 18 Vallee street.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1868.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St. Dominique street; M. W. Ryan, treasurer, 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8:30 p.m.

O.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—Organized 18th November, 1878.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chancellor, P. J. Darcy; President, W. F. Wall; Recording Secretary, P. G. McDonagh, 189 Visitation street; Financial Secretary, Jas. J. O'Connell, 325 St. Urban street; Treasurer, J. H. Kelly; Medical Adviser, Dr. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Connor and G. H. Merrill.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR. CATHOLIC MUTUAL Benefit Association

GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC.

Organized at Niagara Falls, N.Y., July 2 1876. Incorporated by Special Act of the New York State Legislature, June 9, 1878. Membership 63,000 and increasing rapidly. More than \$14,500,000 paid in benefits in twenty-eight years. Reserve Fund, November 25th, 1904, \$1,164,778.99. The C.M.B.A. is Sanctioned by Pope Pius X., and Approved by Cardinals, Bishops and Priests, several of whom are Officers. FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS: P. E. EMILE BELANGER, Supreme Deputy, Secretary, Quebec Grand Council, 55 D'AIGUILLON STREET, QUEBEC. OR: A. R. ARCHAMBAULT, Supreme Deputy, Organizer for the Province of Quebec, OFFICE: 1505 NOTRE DAME STREET. Residence: 747 ST DENIS ST. Phone Bell East 2011.

SELF RAISING FLOUR.

BRODIE'S CELEBRATED SELF-RAISING FLOUR

Is the Original and the Best. A PREMIUM given for the empty bag returned to our Office. 10 BLEURY ST. Montreal.

ROOFERS, Etc.

ARE YOUR STOVE BRICKS IN BAD ORDER? DON'T WORRY!

"Presbrey" Stove Lining WILL FIX IT. 5 lb. will repair..... 25c 10 lb. will renew..... 40c This is the best Stove Cement in the market to-day, and is fully guaranteed.

GEORGE W. REED & CO., ROOFERS &c., 785 CRAIG STREET.

PATENTS

THE PATENT OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D.C. The Patent Office of the United States is the only place where patents can be obtained. It is the only place where the rights of inventors are protected. It is the only place where the public interest is served. It is the only place where the progress of science is advanced. It is the only place where the honor of the nation is maintained. It is the only place where the glory of the country is enhanced. It is the only place where the power of the government is increased. It is the only place where the wealth of the nation is multiplied. It is the only place where the happiness of the people is promoted. It is the only place where the peace of the world is secured. It is the only place where the future of the race is brightened. It is the only place where the destiny of the world is decided. It is the only place where the fate of the universe is determined. It is the only place where the will of God is done. It is the only place where the love of God is shown. It is the only place where the mercy of God is manifested. It is the only place where the grace of God is imparted. It is the only place where the glory of God is revealed. It is the only place where the power of God is displayed. It is the only place where the wisdom of God is demonstrated. It is the only place where the knowledge of God is made known. It is the only place where the truth of God is proclaimed. It is the only place where the life of God is offered. It is the only place where the salvation of God is secured. It is the only place where the kingdom of God is established. It is the only place where the reign of God is proclaimed. It is the only place where the rule of God is maintained. It is the only place where the law of God is obeyed. It is the only place where the commandments of God are kept. It is the only place where the will of God is done. 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Priests and Parsons in Ireland—A Contrast.

Proportionally the Number of Ministers is Five Times as Large as that of the Catholic Clergy.

"Priest-ridden Ireland" is a familiar expression. Commenting thereon a writer in the Dublin Leader gives some figures presenting an interesting contrast between the number of priests and Protestant ministers, in proportion to the Catholic and Protestant populations. He says:

"As I am dealing with population, I may as well, once for all, get rid of a pharisaical scandal which our critics take from what they call the awful army of priests in Ireland. There are 3542 priests in Ireland, for 3,301,661 Catholics; that is, one for every 934. And if we deduct members of religious orders and priests engaged in teaching, there remain 2714; that is, one for every 1206."

That is the Catholic side of the contrast. Then comes the Protestant:

"Considering the cry they raise about the army of priests, and considering, moreover, that whilst a priest's duty is every day and any hour of the day or night, the parson (Protestant clergyman) is wanted usually only for an hour or two on Sunday, one would be inclined to think that there are only a few scattered parsons to be found in the country. But what do I find? According to the Irish (Protestant) Church Directory, there were 1724 parsons in Ireland in 1903 for 581,089 Protestants, that is, one for every 331. Hence, setting aside all consideration as to hearing confessions and various other duties of the Catholic Church which require proportionately many more priests than parsons, if the priests in Ireland were proportionate to the actual number of parsons, they should be about 10,000 in all, and if the parsons were in proportion to the actual number of priests they should be only about 600 in all. But they are 1724; and if we suppose that 1000 of them are married, and that each has a family of about five, we have in all about 6000 inhabitants of the Protestant Episcopal palaces and of the glebe houses of Ireland. There are 800 Presbyterian ministers for 443,276 Presbyterians; that is one for every 554; that are 250 Methodist ministers for 62,000 Methodists; that is, one for every 248. Let us set down 250 more ministers for other Protestant sects. And if we count in the families of the married ministers and add them to those of the other Bishops and parsons, we arrive at a grand total of about 11,000 of the tribe of Levi, out of 1,086,371 Protestants of all sorts in the country."

CULAR.

ALL, N.Y., July 2... 25th, 1904... 26c... 40c... DENIS ST.

Catholic Schools in Manitoba.

The North-West Review reports the remarks of His Grace Archbishop Langevin, of Winnipeg, at the blessing of the new St. Mary's School on Nov. 6, when an address was presented by the people. Mgr. Langevin assures his hearers that some day rights will prevail and their school rights will be restored. He counselled them never to despair but to look forward to the day when common sense and justice and a sense of the sacredness of the terms of Canadian confederation would prevail, and when in the words of the Imperial Privy Council, right would be done for all the rest. Speaking generally of the question of education, His Grace declared that by the solemn and explicit teaching of the Church, Catholic parents are bound in conscience to send their children to Catholic schools when such schools exist in the neighborhood, and all Catholics in the city of Winnipeg must understand that the priests are obliged to refuse admission to any of them who fail to follow this teaching of the Church. The priests have no alternative in this matter, and he wished all Catholics to thoroughly understand this point. There cannot be two classes of Catholics—those obeying the laws of the Church and the others not, and those who refused must expect to pay the penalty. There is now no reason in Winnipeg why Catholics should send their children to non-Catholic schools. The Catholic schools are in every respect the equal and in many respects—especially in the quality of the teachers—superior to the non-Catholic schools; and he would not always

or Sisters' school and compare it with a similar class in any public school. Catholics need not be afraid of such comparisons, and he declared in all confidence that St. Mary's parish now possesses a school which in every respect is equal to the best public school in the city, and which is certain to achieve much better results educationally than will be attained in the public schools.

In scathing terms His Grace then went on to condemn a class of Catholics who whilst not denying their obligations in other ways, fail to do their duty when it is a question of exercising their obligations as citizens in selecting men to represent them in Parliament. The Catholics of Manitoba knew who had robbed them of their rights, and they knew, too, that redress should come through the enactment of constitutional legislation in Parliament, and yet, sad to say, there are undoubtedly many Catholics who will in the heat of political partisan spirit, vote for even those who have despoiled them and who refuse to remedy the wrong. The Catholic who would do this stultifies himself and acts contrary to his conscience. If a law was passed abolishing their churches they would surely vote against the men who made the law; if a law was passed encroaching on their ordinary freedom as citizens they would surely resent it by voting against the authors of such a law; and yet there were Catholics who would actually vote for men who did them the grave injury of taking away their schools and who, in spite of the constitution, refused to restore them. It would probably be said that he was talking politics; but was it to be expected that in the face of such a tyrannical and deplorable state of affairs he was to keep silent? Surely not! It is time that public men both in Manitoba and in Ottawa should realize what the loyal Catholics of this country are; that is, not a political party, but a school party; their schools must be the programme of their party; and politicians must understand that this is not a mere passing excitement, but that it is a conscientious conviction which will remain until justice is done.

On the occasion of this jubilee celebration, which is being held throughout the Catholic Church on the anniversary of the promulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, Monseigneur Langevin has issued a circular letter to the clergy of his diocese. He opens with a reference to his recent visit to the Pope, and says that the Holy Pontiff told him: "Be sure that the Pope is always with the Bishops, who struggle for justice," and he goes on to instruct the clergy to remind the faithful of the suffrage to secure early redress of their grievance in school matters.

"You may add," the letter says, "that if the Protestant minority of Quebec had been treated in school matters as the Catholic minority of Manitoba has been, not one Protestant throughout the Dominion would dare to repeat that the question is settled; all our dissenting brethren would vote to demand full and complete justice. Can it be possible that Catholics, directed and enlightened by the Church, may be less devoted to their interests and rights in matters of education than their fellow-citizens outside the Church? Or else, must it be granted that the Catholics who have kept this country on different occasions at the cost of great sacrifices and even at the peril of their lives, for English domination, shall be compelled to accept an inferior standing to that of their fellow-citizens of other creeds?"

"It is important that our people should understand the situation as it is, and that they be not blinded by sordid and degrading interests or other bad passions, nor yet by a partisanship which is as contrary to faith as to sound reason. "It is evident that the workers and those who have given scandal or caused grave injustices must not be admitted to the sacraments without making reparation and giving promise to reform in the future. Would it not be wise to impose the giving of alms as penance to those who have sold their suffrages like cattle or vegetables on the public market? We authorize and even request you to do so."

The letter concludes by giving directions for the celebration of the jubilee, which is to be concluded by these days of prayer from Dec. 8 to 11, with solemn services on the last day, procession in honor of the holy Virgins and Illumination of all Catholic homes in the diocese on the last day.—Catholic Register.

THE MISSIONARY'S STORY.

How He Found an Aged Italian Who had Prayed for the Coming of a Priest.

(From the Missionary.)

There is perhaps no more interesting reading in the world of fiction than recital of the experiences of the missionary amidst a non-Catholic people.

No sooner do two or three of these missionaries get together than they begin to swap stories. If some one could take these stories down as told and reproduce them, the most sensational novel would not be more interesting. The following was told in a gathering last night:

Rising at midnight, a journey of a hundred and three miles by rail from Kn—v brought me to the little town of Jn Cy at the gray dawn of the morning. After hearing the simple confessions of a few faithful ones at this place, I offered the Holy Mass for them on the "bureau" altar at the little home, then mounted on an "ambling palfrey" and light-armoured (sick-call case, stole, breviary—a few catechisms), I started out, for word had come from a passing peddler of a few Catholics, unknown and unnoticed, far back in the hills. After a ride of ten miles the home of the first Catholic was found. He was away from home and his wife was not a Catholic. I learned that when a regular day, monthly, was appointed for Mass at Jn Cy, this man, an Irishman, walked the ten miles regularly, after fasting, though he was over 60 years of age.

Farther on at a cross-roads store the information was obtained that though they did not know the family next inquired for, but thought it might be some twenty miles away, yet "knew an old fellow back a piece in the hills who said he was an 'eytalian' and one of your people." By mountain trail and forest path this man was found. On the way to his house I turned aside up Boone's creek to have a glance at the famous "Bear Tree" of Daniel Boone, on which is carved "Dan'l Boone Killed a B'ar on this Tree 1779." Reaching the two-roomed log house I tethered my horse and knocked at the door, "Yes, John Reggio lives here: come in!" On the trundle-bed lay an old man of 80. Roused from his nap he replied, "Yes, I am John Reggio. Parlate Italiano? Si Signor! Are you a Catholic?" "I am a Catholic priest." The dark eyes lit up, the feeble fingers adjusted the glasses and gazing searchingly at my face he said: "You no deceive me? You truly priest?" "Yes," says I, "I am truly a Catholic priest. God has no doubt guided me to you." Without a word the old man clasped my arm, and feebly drew me out of the house over to the little stable, and then sinking down by the manger on his knees said: "Father, our Saviour was born in a stable. I want to make my confession. For years I have been preparing for confession and praying for the priest to come." Tears unbidden welled forth from my eyes as I clasped the confessional stole about my neck, knelt down and heard the simple, earnest confession of that lonely man. Never before, not even at the Seat of Mercy, the confessional of the majestic Cathedral before our tabernacled Lord Himself, had the words of the Risen Redeemer, "Receive ye the Holy Ghost, whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven them," seemed so potent. Rising after the absolution and drawing the priest to the door to look again into my face, the penitent with streaming eyes said: "Father, God is very good to me. For twelve long years I have prayed daily and said my Rosary that He would not let me die without a priest." The two hours I could spend with him were all too short for his overcharged heart. Even the old wife and her grown-up nephew and niece, all non-Catholics, though they had never seen a priest, catching the good old man's spirit, could hardly see the missionary go. But there were other sheep waiting, and I promised to come again in two weeks and say Mass. The lights of the village were twinkling as the missionary rode wearily in that night, having located exactly five Catholics, the sole representatives of the Church amid eight thousand souls, not a dozen of whom had ever seen a Catholic priest.

THE POWER OF HOME. (From the Ave Maria.) "I came into this country (Italy) strongly prejudiced against the religion of the South. Home represented for me the bourgeoisie of the nation's heart."

THEIR EVER-LIVING FAITH. Let those who think the Catholic Church dead or sleeping explain the throngs who crowded the churches during the jubilee period, particularly on the eve of the feast of the Immaculate Conception. It was a great manifestation of the ever-living faith of the Catholic people in the Church of Christ.—Sacred Heart Review.

at my ease at the foolery of the Genu and the superstitions of the country. Well! old friends! the Madonnas have vanquished me. I have found in this people, in their faith, in their civilization, a grandeur, poetry, idealism which are incomparable." Ernest Renan, from one of whose letters the foregoing is an extract, was not the first or last traveller to discover that preconceived notions of Rome and the Italians are very apt to be reversed by personal contact and first-hand knowledge of the real Eternal City and its people.

THE DEVIL'S SIGN BOARDS. The "indecent poster" nuisance is one of those vices which to be hated needs but to be seen. The apathy that tolerates such a nuisance will bring down its own punishment; but the innocent will suffer with the wicked.

CHEAP. They tell this in Brooklyn and are unashamed: An old lady got up in a Fulton street prayer meeting and gave her testimony. "I praise the Lord that I am a Christian," she said, "I've lived in Brooklyn for twenty years, and my religion has only cost me thirty-five cents!"—New York Sun.

PALE WEAK GIRLS Obtain Bright Eyes, Rosy Cheeks and Perfect Health Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Miss Jennie Burrows, Rigault, Que., says: "I write to thank you for the wonderful benefit your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done me. I am now 22 years of age, but from the time I was fourteen I did not enjoy good health. A couple of years ago while attending school I grew worse, and the Sisters in charge called in a doctor. After treating me for some time, without any improvement, he told me I must discontinue my studies. When I got home I was sent to Caledonia Springs. The first month I was there it seemed to help me, but, like all the medicine I had taken, the help was only temporary, and I relapsed into my former condition. I grew so pale and wax-like that strangers called me the wax figure. My heart would beat so violently that I could hear the noise it made. I was so weak I could not walk a block without support, or without resting two or three times. My head would sometimes ache so violently as to almost drive me wild, and at other times I would grow so dizzy that I could not stand. All this time I was taking treatment, but all the time was getting worse, and I hardly hoped ever to be better again. At this time I read in a newspaper of a somewhat similar case cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I determined to try them. By the time I had used a half dozen boxes I had improved a great deal. From that on, week by week, I gained in health and strength, until by the time I had used eleven boxes I was enjoying better health than I had done for years. I am now well and strong, and thank God for the blessing of good health your wonderful Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have conferred upon me. I would strongly advise every weak and ailing girl who reads this to lose no time in taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured Miss Burrows because they made the rich red blood necessary to drive disease from the system. These pills go straight down to the root of the matter in the blood and cure that. That is why they cure all troubles due to bad blood. Anemia, paleness, eruptions of the skin, palpitation, headaches, kidney trouble, rheumatism, neuralgia and a host of other troubles, are all due to bad blood, and are speedily routed from the system by the rich, red blood made by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Don't take a substitute; see that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is printed on the wrapper around each box. If in doubt, you can get the pills by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH-DAY Surprise Soap cleanses so easily that wash day is like child's play. There is nothing in it but pure Soap. It cannot injure the clothes and gives the sweetest cleanest results. To wash the Surprise way! Read the directions on the wrapper. You can use Surprise in any and every soap.

THE STORY OF GARRYOWEN. When President Roosevelt said that "Garryowen" was the best fighting tune in the world, he was probably unaware of its origin. Like most old songs, it had a humble beginning, and though it was, no doubt, first used as a battle song, it was scarcely in a war of which the President of the United States would approve. A conflict between corporation night watchmen and an organized band of roysterers. Garryowen itself simply means John's Garden, though as a name it has come to be applied to an entire suburb of Limerick in St. John's parish, and southeast of the Irishtown. Here was erected Ireton's Fort, from which the city was bombarded during the six months' siege of 1651. Forty years later the Irish occupied this fort as an outwork against the Williamites, but were driven from it, not without difficulty.

The scene of strife and bloodshed became a century later a public garden, to which the citizens of Limerick, as was then the custom, were wont to repair in great numbers and indulge in festivities of various kinds. Limerick was a century or more ago well supplied with such places of recreation. In St. Mary's parish, for instance, there was the garden of William Carr, about which Mr. Francis Wheeler, father of the first Lady Lytton, composed a now forgotten song. One verse ran thus: "You may travel the nation all over, From Dublin to Sweet Mullingar, And a garden you will not discover Like the garden of Sweet Billy Carr. 'Tis there that the tall trees were planted, In the days of old Tommy Parr: And the soft winding Shannon is flowing Round the garden of sweet Billy Carr."

Another public garden was that kept by Mr. Davis, which must also have been near the river, for we find it recorded that in 1777 the citizens of Limerick celebrated the birthday of the Prince of Wales by "a Venetian breakfast in the garden of Mr. Davis, and after the breakfast a regatta." There were also the famous Hanging Gardens of Mr. Roche at the rear of his residence in George street covering about an acre of ground, and laid out upon arched terraces from twenty-five to forty feet above the street level. It is, however, with Garryowen that we are more directly concerned at present. Whether called from the name of the parish in which it was situated or from its founder, it appears uncertain. After once being deserted by the better classes and frequented only by the common people, it was eventually abandoned altogether. But its reputation in the days of its prime must have been considerable, for it gave its name to a whole district of the city, and is even now often loosely applied to the city itself. Gerald Griffin places the opening scene of his "Collegians" in Garrytown, but this is not historically correct. The garden had probably disappeared before 1820, the date of the murder, and both John Scanlan and his victim, Ellen Hanly, belonged to the county and not the city of Limerick. It is to a period considerably anterior to this tragedy that the origin of the song "Garryowen" must be ascribed.



had been granted to an ancestor of the Earl of Limerick. It was laid out at this period in blocks for building, and from its owner was named Newtown Pery. The old town soon began to decay. Neglected by the corporation, abandoned by the wealthy citizens, it became the resort of the lowest classes, thieves, depredators, and spoilers, whose ravages among the old mansions so accelerated the destroying hand of time that scarcely one of these ancient stone houses is now to be seen. The principal item of intelligence in the local journal for the month of July, 1800, is a discovery of "the existence of a gang of shoplifters and robbers from Cork, who broke open and carried away several pieces of linen, etc., from shops in Broad street." There were, however, other inhabitants of the Irishtown district who, though not deserving to be classed as thieves, yet committed wild excesses and were the terror of the few feeble old watchmen and the fat and peaceful citizens. These young men, most of them probably belonging to respectable families, went about at night in gangs, breaking lamps, windows, doors, and occasionally the heads of the Mayor's bailiffs or watchmen, all "out of fun." The parish of St. John in particular rang with the sound of their wild revelry, hence they came to be dubbed "Garryowen boys," and their names and deeds, wedded to verse in their Bacchanalian song, gave birth to the imperishable air of "Garryowen," which has echoed throughout the world. The opening verses of the original song are as follows: "Let Bacchus' sons be not dismayed, But join with me each jovial blade, Come drink and sing and lend your aid, To help me with the chorus. "Instead of spa we'll drink brown ale, And pay the reckoning on the nail, For debt, no man shall go to jail, From Garryowen in glory."

The "brown ale" was the production of the celebrated Garryowen brewery, owned by the "John Connell tall and straight" whose name is perpetuated in the song. This was the oldest of the four breweries which at one time flourished in Limerick, but are now long since closed. O'Connell's brewery was probably the mainstay of the inhabitants of the historic suburb, for the song has it:—"Garryowen is gone to wrack Since Johnny Connell went to Cork."

This famous song has been by a talented Irishman translated into Latin and Greek verse, and there are several versions of it in English. The one which ought to be best known, and of which the refrain is—"Garryowen na Gloria," was composed by a British officer, a native of Limerick, while serving in the Peninsular war in 1811. This version is not the original one, of course, but it deserved to be the more popular, as it is written in a strain nobly epilogistic of the military glory of Limerick's sons and the many personal charms of his daughters, instead of being the drinking chorus of a riotous band of whose exploits we could not now well approve.

ALL FIXED. "Pa," said Miss Strong, "I wish you would stay in this evening. Mr. Tarley will want to speak to you." "So he has really proposed at last, ah?" "No," replied the daughter, with an air of determination, "but he will tonight."

