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prices. We quote comb, 13c to ed, 8½c to 10c; 10c to 12c; and

and is more ac-firmer. We quote-cked, \$1.35 to t \$1.20 to \$1.25.

FROM THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSE, CLEVELAND, O.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN AMERICAN CITIES.

papers in which the advertisements of those places are now published. I cannot see why the conductors of those papers, Catholics and Protestants as they are, should not combine in the interests of public morals and send a communication to the proprietors of those theatres refusing point blank to insert the advertisements of such plays, or even to insert any advertisements at all from the theatres in which such plays are represented.

MINING IN CORK .-- It is welcom

no credit to our citizenship nor to the sense of morality that ought to prevail in a Christian nation that thieves are allowed to present them-selves as candidates, or should re-ceive the suffrages of their follow-men when they do.

And yet such is the case. Look at it from whatever noint of view we

The True Culturess

Vol. L., No. 23

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE STAGE.—Speaking at the dedication of a new church at St.

Magaret's, near Dublin, recently, the district, and to give immediate employment to over 100 hands. Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, referred to what he described as the present scandalous condition of the Dublin stage. His Grace and — 'Te is not easy to speak with real effectiveness about a matter upon which I can have no direct personal knowledge, but I have personal knowledge of this, that within the last year or two Dublin gentlerone, fellow-citizene of mine, Protestante as well as Catholics who go to the theatre from time to time, have told me that there were occasions when they have had to stand up and leave the place not merely sa a protest in the public interest, in the intensets of decency and of morality, against what was being enacted on the stage, but because they felt they could not remain as spectators of such things without being themselves contaminated and degraded. Bancouragement and patronage are openly given at times to some of the very worst of these stage representations, openly and ostentatiously given to them, by some of those who are under a more than common obligation to keep up the tone of public and social life in Dublin. Now almost overything needed for the representation of the plays that are produced is brought over. like the plays that are produced is brought in the public interest, in the fine of public and social life in Dublin. Now almost overything needed for the representation of the plays that are produced is brought over. like the plays themselves, ready-made from England, seenery, dresses, and, of course, those hideous posters that so frequently disfigure—to say no more of it—the walls in the public thoroughfares of our city. The remedy is to be looked for in the success of the movement for the establishment of agenuinely Irish national theatre in hublin. No theatre can fulfil the promise of that name, unless it is one that no self-respecting Irishnam, and or a control of the produced in the self-respecting Irishnam, no self Dublin, referred to what he describ-CHURCH FOR LISNASKEA .- Th ed as the present scandalous condi-tion of the Dublin stage. His Grace

movement which is doing so much to promote the welfare of the Irish people is to be found in the agricultural banks, or credit associations, conducted on the system first introduced in Germany by Herr Raiffersen in 184!—here money is scarce a number of people form themselves into a society, and on their joint, unlimited engagement to be responsible for its liabilities, are able to obtain money enough for their needs. They borrow at 4 or 5 per cent., and lend at 6 per cent., the difference going towards expenses and reserve. On deposits from its members the bank alcows 4 per cent.—considerably more than the Post Office Savings Bank. Incalculable is the value of this cheap credit system to the small farmer. who would otherwise have nothing to fall back on but the 10 per cent. of the joint stock banks, or the extortionate interest of the money-lender. There are now fifty-two of these banks at work in Ireland. with a membership of over 4,000. 4.000.

MINING IN CORK.—It is welcome news for the people of West Cork that a great mining revival in their district seems to be a possibility of the near future, says, the "Independent and Nation." Old men who can recall the industrial Ireland of half a century ago are aware that at that period the copper, iron, umber, and barytes mines of West Cork were well-known throughout the three countries, and that they gave employment to thousands of people. Owing to a number of causes, however, particularly the discovery of richer veins of copper ore in Chili, and the gradual emigration of the Lirish mines, the once prosperous industry of West Cork decayed, and the miners had to seek employment elsewhere. But during recent years, the indomitable spirit of enterprise actuating Mr. Arthur Cave, of Schull, has been directed to the purpose of opening the eyes of English capitalists to the wealth of the undeveloped resources of the ald mines of West Cork, and with a semicently satisfactory by the persons engaged in the enterprise. This, however, is not all. Mr. Cave, who returned from London to Schull last week, brought the good

fore they have been in their scats long enough to warm them, we find them hurrying to the savings' bank with their pockets filled with money, and more placed to their credit in a few weeks than they were able to accumulate as the fruits of honest industry in a life time before. No one believes that they are honest. It may be impossible—backed up as their dishonesty is by the perjury of themselves and their accomplices—to convict them in the courts of justice, but they cannot escape the condemnation of honest men. From a human point of view, even though there is no power to drar from them their dishonest gains, they lose more than they make. No man who prizes respectability and honor can afford to sell it at any price. Even the secret thief wishes to hide his infamy. Official opportunity often discloses the moral turpitude of men who might have lived and died-as upright citizens if the will of the people had been strong enough to keep them out of office. But it needed some power outside of themselves to keep them out, because dishonest councilmen invariably work earth and hell to get in. When bungling, greedy thieving out, because dishonest councilmen invariably work earth and hell to get
in. When bungling, greedy thieving
exposes their rascality, they learn
too late the value of a good name
and the respect and esteem of others.
They may deserve for themselves the
contempt and ill will of men, but it
is exquisite cruelty to fasten
shame
upon their wives and children.

is exquisite cruelty to fasten shame upon their wives and children.
And what is it all for? For dollars. For money that belongs to some one else. For trading away the rights and franchises of the people. For the privilege of being thieves! Even this record, vile and contemptible as it is, might have some excuse if dishonesty entitled men to what they were able to steal. But it does not. Every dollar taken by dishonesty or fraud must be returned. Those who steal, as public officials steal, must restore their illed. Those who steal, as public officials steal, must restore their illgotten goods or make good the injury done by unfaithfulness to duty,
under pain of eternal loss. We cannot tell just who are guilty. But in
cases like the one recently exposed
in the city of Cleveland, where it
was proyen by expect testimony that

in the city of Cleveland, where it was proven by expert testimony that at least \$20,000 were added to the fair value of a contract for the sole purpose of dividing it among the men who were to vote the measure through the Council, the men so voting to steal \$20,000 from the taxpayers of Cleveland. If the scheme had not been stopped by injunction, they would have been bound, individually and collectively to pay it back. Catholic doctrine teaches that they could not save their souls un-

s school building, a very humble one compared with some you have seen in our great country, but for our poor struggling Catholics of Regina it is the fruit of many sacrifices, and the poor we know have Your Excellency's special regard and sympathy. The majority of our parents have come from foreign countries and in this school five different languages are spoken, but what a comfort it is to gather here in harmony to be instructed in the Word of God, according to the teaching of our Holy Church as well as in the curriculum of studies prescribed by the Govern, ment of our fres territories.

Our young hearts have anxiously awaited the opening of our school, but little did we anticipate the honor and additional pleasure of a visit from Your Excellency. We greatly regret that we have had so little time to prepare a reception suitable to the dignity of the occasion but be assured that our Holy Father and Your Excellency have our faithful love and veneration. We humbly crave your blessing for the success of our school, for our beloved pastor, our deer parents and teachers, and lastly, for your grateful and faithful children of the Regina Separate Sehool. Signed on behalf of the school,

MADGE McCUSKER. WADGE McCUSKER. SAM MAYERS. PETER COONS.

His Excellency replied in a very happy manner warning the children to be attentive to their studies so as when they grew up, they would be able to assume responsible positions in life. His Excellency was accompanied from the Government House by Dr. Barrett of Winnipeg, Father Fisher. F. Bourget and Inspector Fitz Horrigan. The church and sanctuary were very tastefully decorated.

Fisher. F. Bourget and Inspector Fitz Horrigan. The church and sanctuary were very tastefully decorated. The shrine which His Excellency occupied was elaborately arranged with the papal coat of arms, altogether presenting a very imposing appearance. Flags and bunting adorned the new school and many fine inscriptions having on mementos of the Holy See were displayed.

After blessing the school His Excellency and party drove to the N. W. M. P. Barracks, and during his visit paid his respects to Commissioner Perry and officers of the force. Monday evening His Excellency and Secretary left for Ottawa. Before leaving he expressed himself greatly delighted with the magnificent reception accorded him by the people of Regina.

The following dined with His Excellency at the Government House on Sunday: His Honor Judge McGuire, Prince Albert: Dr. Barret, Winnipeg: Father Van Heertum: Father Caron, Wolseley; and Inspector Fitz Horrigan.

The power of the study 20,000 from the state of the power of the study of the power of the power of the study of the power of the power of the study of the power of the power of the study of the power of the power

of time corrupted its doctrine, introduced practices unwarranted by Scripture, and so ceased to be the true Church of Jesus Church; and hence the need of the "glorious Reformation," as you call it. But observe the original Church, having Christ with it all days, even to the end of the world (Matt. xvii, 20), and the Holy Gghost abiding with it for ever (John xvi, 16), and leading it in all truth (John xvi, 13), could never lose the purity of its faith. We have God's promise that it shall stand for ever (Dan. ii, 44), and that the "gates," or power, of hell shall not prevail against it Matt. xvi, 18). When Luther, Calvin, or Henry VIII. were starting in their mad career, either the true religion was then in the world, or it was not. If it was, they committed grievous crimes in making new religions to oppose it. If it was not, they were powerless to create it. It takes a Christ, not a Luther, to create a Christianity."

Although it contains over seven hundred pages, the volume is not bulky, owing to the fineness of the

### AMERICAN POLITICS.

It is the observation of men con petent to judge that not for years has the public life of this country been at such a low level as at present. This does not mean that the men holding office are corrupt, but that intellectually their average

that intellectually their average is not what it should be. From the campaign just closed many of the salest men of both parties held aloof.

In the reason of their refusal we find probably the best explanation of the present condition of things. Political mediocrity, though guilty of ne financial dishonesty or any of the coarser crimes, has muddled up the questions and policies of the Government until the big men do not want to touch them. There is no high note in speech or paper. It is thungling right along, and if a clear-minded man rises above party and says what he thinks, he is immediately accused of being unfaithful tehis organization.

says what he thinks, he is immediately accused of being unfaithful to his organization.

It is not likely that the present congress, which ends its career next March, will do anything to retrieve itself, for it is simply divided into two camps, each of which has made a very unimpressive record. But in the new congress there must by great opportunities. Something must be done to lift our politics from their present depths. Some one must arise and sound the cry that will cause people to think more, and brave men to show their courage! Something must happen to end all this intolerable stupidity.

There are many things to be done. For the young man who has been elected to Congress or for the new man in public life there never was such a chance. If he has the ability and the foresight, the mentality and the courage, and will think more of country than of party, and labor incessantly for the people, he will gain not only their gratitude but their tibutes and a place in their history.

Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

that Post

### THE WILL WAS SET ASIDE

Vice Chancellor Reed, sitting in the New Jersey Prerogative Court, has decided that a will drawn by Phi-

the support of conclusions deduced from such investigations. In other words, progressive science and in-vestigation is hindered because the-ology is assumed to be the only ology is assumed to be the only science—if we may call it so—which Catholics as a body are permitted to be discursive in, and this must be the prerogative of the few. Now, accurate science must be Truth, and the Church of itself being Truth in its teachings must therefore of necessity be the patron of Truth, and conse be the patron of Truth, and conse-quently if the true or accurate sciences do exist they must find sup-port from that Church which claims Truth as its teaching. It is no easy task to convince by words or argu-ment those who uphold the opinion that the Catholic Church is opposed to science, for not desiring to appre-ciate what Catholics have done for ciate what Catholics have done for the advancement of the true sciences they continue their opposition as did the iconoclasts in the days gone by, when they brought their enthusiasm to the destruction of the beautifully-sculptured figures which adorned the old cathedrals. An unprejudiced and unbiassed investigator, desirous of tracing the sciences under the fosterage of the Church, has only to note carefully the progress in all branches they have achieved during the earlier centuries, the many discoveries made, and the results handed down for the general benefit of posterity. And having done so much, to consider the great object-lesson taught by the recent gathering of some eight der the great object-lesson taught by the recent gathering of some eight hundred Catholic scholars from all parts of Europe, not excluding America, in the Aula Maxima of the Kaim-saal in Munich, to discuss questions in all branches of science, from philosophy to biology. It is, however, somewhat regrettable the object of these great congresses is not more generally understood, and consequently that they would be less liable to remain unappreciated. While further the Catholics of Fare.

One of the great events of the present year, the fifth Catholic International Sciecntific Congress, is now a matter of the past, writes a special contributor of the Liverpool "Catholic Times." A fitting tribute it was to the capital city of Bavaria, so full of antiquity, noted for its Catholic associations, and prominent for its scientific advancements, that such a gathering of Catholic scientists from all countries of Europe, and not excluding the ocean-divided States of America, should assemble on common cause in that historic city. It is a common, and at the same time a very general accusation, that Catholics cannot become scientific men because the Church, being opposed to the study and development of true science, cannot permit independent res?arch and allow the support of conclusions deduced from such investigations. In other words, progressive science and investigation is hindered because the condity is assumed to be the only cussed scientific and critical ques-tions in their relation to modern speculation, and the great speech Monsignor D'Hulst delivered on that tions in their relation to modern speculation, and the great speech Monsignor D'Hulst delivered on that occasion when he brought up into special relief the help which the Catholic Church, true ever to its traditions, can give in dealing with the double aspect of any scientific problem. Z proceeding much to be regretted was the change of date originally fixed for the Munich meeting, and which suggestion at the time evoked a very strong protest from the President and committee of the British section. This alteration of date in the present instance resulted in a more limited attendance from England and Ireland than has hitherto been the case, since the majority of professors in the seminaries and other institutions of higher education were umable to be present since the general studies had re-opened and they could not absent themselves from their duties. This regrettable oversight was however acknowledged in the following terms in a communication from the President, Professor Heuffer, to the Marquess MacSwiney: "It is a matter of regret that the time which has been fixed for the Congress out of deference to the express desire of our French friends is unfavorable to the conditions in England, but it would be now impossible to once more, alter the date arranged." The type of the ancient city, the little monk who with extended arms in the days of yore welcomed all scientists to his beloved Munich, was a happy coincidence on the present occasion. The same welcome to Catholic scientists and scholars was to-day as in those so-called "Dark Ages" when science and learning were fostered and kept alive under the wing of the Church. We discover such ages were periods of advanced education, progressive literature and science, and that the high status of secular science at the present day owes a deep debt of gratitude to that galaxy of scientific scholars, who notwithstanding the troublous times during which they

cipation that some new theories would be discussed. The professor introduced some new ideas regarding certain problems in philosophy, which gave rise to some discussion. Fach day two general meetings were held, at which papers were read by the principal members, and sectional meetings were held morning and evening, at which papers read by other members gave rise to some warm and lengthy discussions. There were ten sections, viz., Physiological Phychology and Philosophy, Religious Sciences; Juridical, Economic, and Social Sriences; Ecclesiastical and Profane History; History of Art and Civilization; Oriental Languages and Antiquities; Philology, Archaelogy and Epigraphy; Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Minerology, and the Technical Sciences, Astronomy, Geography, Geognosy, Geology, etc., Biology, Botany, Zoology, Anthropology and Medicine; at each of which several papers were read daily.

The following list may be given as illustrating the range of subjects dealt with: "Electrolosys as a reans for the Extraction of Metal Redies in the Human System," Dr. Luis Livera; "A Simple Method of Applying the Rontgen Rays"; "Unity of the Cell in its Formation and Lyelopment," Dr. F. de Backer, Faris; "The Origin of the Sun and Moon," Dr. Parat; "The Progress of Astronomy in the United States," Dr. Brannan, St. Louis; "The Scientific Work of the Chinese Missioners and their Influence on Chinese Civilization," Father Brucker, S. J.," "The Progress of Christian Social Science in the 19th Century," Professor Torniolo, Turin; "La Carta, Fotographica sie cielo," Professor Ciovanni; "The Development of Art in Bavaria to the Present Time," F. Gusar Amongst the papers from England and Ireland may be mentioned "The Flora of the Carboniferous Period," J. J. Fitzpatrick (past President Liverpool); "The Atomic Theory," Rev. Walter McDonald, D.D., Maynooth; "Gregorian Music in Our Churches," Rev. D. McCrea, D.D., M.R.I.A., Irish College, Rome; "The Golden Roses sent to the Kings of Portugal in the 16th Century," Marquess MacSwiney, of Mashanaglass; "Miracles and the Zeitgeest," Rev. M. O'Riordan, D.D., D. C.L., Limerick; "The Polyzoa, their Place in Nature," Joseph Smith, F. L.S., M.R.I.A., Warrington; "Le Nombré et l'Ordre des Jugements que l'on appelle Synthetiques a Priori," Rev. T. J. O'Mahony, D.D., D.C.L., All Hallows; "The Pressure of Moral Nombre et l'Ordre des Jugements que l'on appelle Synthetiques a Triori," Rev. T. J. O'Mahony, D.D., D.C.L., All Hallows; "The Pressure of Moral Law on the Will of Man," Monsidator John Prior, D.D., Rector, St. Bede's, Rome; "A Muse on Laying the Foundations of the Sun and Earth," W Middlehurst; "The Suppression of the Monasteries in Ireland by Henry VIII.," Rev. A. Coleman, O.P. The rajority of those who sent papers from England and Ireland were unable to be at the meetings, but a somewhat curious coincidence was that three of the papers on the 27th period in the data Maxima of the grant on the days of the problem of record organous in the decomponent of the control of the

wreck every house within a hundred yards and to kill all the men in the staft. Eight men were in the shaft when the fire started, Engineer Moon sent the car down the shaft to the men below, while he stood in imminent danger of being blown to plees, and while his hat and coat were scorched and burned upon him. Six men two into the car safely and two others clung to the sides. The two dropped back after the car started. Notwithstanding that the flames were roaring about him and the explosion of the dynamite was momentarily expected, Moon sent the car back into the shaft once more sand brought the two miners to the surface in safety. Superintendent Smiley went in and carried the dynamite out, rushing past the flames to do so He then took a broom, and beat out the flames which were wrapping themselves about Moon. — Sacred Heart Review.

### MIXED MARRIAGES.

[From the Irish Canadian, Toronto.]

CAUSE OF DISCORD .- In choos ing "mixed marriages" as subject for an article, we do not imagine for a moment that we are about to give any information that has not been times without number before the Catholic public, nor do we think that we are going to elucidate matters so that in future all will avoid the shoals upon which so many have in the past been wrecked. We do in the past been wrecked. We do not deceive ourselves with any such hope. We know that from number-less pulpits the subject has been dis-cussed in all its bearings. We know that the confessional has whispered that the confessional has whispered its warning, and that fervent missionaries have drawn in lurid coloring, the disastrous results of such unions, and yet they take place, and from time to time the Church is called on to tolerate what she never can approve or sanctify. So it has been from the beginning.

The attitude of Catholics who even contemplate such a union we understand. To voluntarily duce into a household som contemplate such a union we cannot understand. To voluntarily introduce into a household something which cannot fail to be an unceasing matter of discord, something, too, which no law of God or man, calls upon us to harbor, but which, on the contrary, reason and religion both condemn, is something beyond our comprehension. To set aside for a moment the question from a our comprehension. To set aside for a moment the question from a Catholic point of view, and to look at it socially, a marriage between any two of different religious belief is an anomally which has in it all the elements of incongruity. No two can ever become one with such a gulf between them. The husband and wife leaving the same door, one to wife leaving the same door, one to take his way to one place of wor-ship and the other to another, is

end believing that if she leaves hi in the condition in which he now i he will in all probability be los refrain from urging him to embra, her faith, and yet if she follow the promptings of her heart, perpetus controversy, recriminations, an strife will follow.

strife will follow.

THE MOTIVE.—And, in the face of all this, mixed marriages take place. We knew a young man who was so liberal a Catholic that on general principles he approved of the marriage of his sister with a Protestant; to object would only increase the general dissension. There is one thing which may be counted on as certain, and that is that the Catholic party to a mixed marriage is never actuated by the highest motive. The perfect love, necessary to the building of a home, is simply an impossibility in such cases. If the party be a woman, then the object in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred is a mercenary one—she married for a home, to escape the drudgery of daily labor, or for some kindred reason. If the Catholic man is in question he marries for what he considers "position," or perhaps because he never had the entree into society where nice Catholic girls are to be found, and having never met the gold which would bring him true happiness, he accepts the glitter, deceiving himself in his possession until bitter experience proves a rude awakener. Catholicity has a spiritual life of which no outsider has any conception nor can he have until the light of grace has fallen upon his senses: this being so, there can be no concord of feeling, no harmony of thought, no interchange of ideas or thought and the marriages are deliberately bringing upon

riage."
Catholics who go into such mar-liages are deliberately bringing upon themselves untold misery; often, too, the act ends not with themselves, but with countless generations, and the consequences rest not with time, but continue on into the great eter-nity.

FINEST FURS.

As we are the largest fur retailers on the continent, this means an opportunity to buy Fine Furs not equalled in any other store on the continent. Come here for Fur satisfaction. Our prices are positively 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. cheaper than any other store on the continent. Chas. Desiardins & Co., 1583 to 1541 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

### A PROFESSIONAL SECRET.

Dr John C MacEvitt, of Brook lyn, chief surgeon of the Second Division of the State Naval Militia, was, sion of the State Naval Militia, was, in the Kings County Supreme Court last week, prevented from describing a surgical operation on the ground that it would reveal the nature of the ailment of a patient for services to whom he sued for payment. Judge Gaynor, who excluded this testimony, decided a novel legal point, and asked Dr. MacEvitt's counsel, John C. Judge, who took an exception to his ruling, to hand up a brief on the subject.

Dr. MacEvitt was called to attend Mrs. Nellie Maass, wife of Henry Maass. His treatment included the performance of a difficult surgical operation, the nature of which has not been made public. Mr. Maass and the physician had a dispute over the bill. The Doctor charged \$750 for his services; while Mr. Maass says that before beginning the treatment he had agreed to accept \$75. In his affidavit Dr. MacEvitt declared that his services were worth the amount charged.

Dr. MacEvitt testified as to his purefessional education and experiin the Kings County Supreme Court

and that his services were worth the amount charged.

Dr. MacEvitt testified as to his professional education and experience, and his lawyer then asked him to describe the operation performed upon Mrs. Maass.

Before he could do so Frank McCluskey, counsel for Mr. Maass, objected, declaring that the physician was absolutely prohibited from revealing the nature of his patient's allment, even when suing for compensation, if his knowledge was gained from information given by the patient as necessary for a proper treatment of the case. Such information, he said, was in the nature of a confidential communication involable under section No. 834 of the code.

code.

Mr. Judge protested that if he ruld out the testimony Judge Gaynor
would prevent any professional man
from proving a claim for compensation, if his client gave information
te him confidentially. The point is

### "Want of Watchfulness

Makes a Thief."

Many cases of poor health come from want of watch-fulness. But if you keep your blood pure no thief can steal your health.

The one effective natural blood puri-der is Hood's Saraparilla. It never

said to have been brought up before in cases where the person who gave the information had died, but never-in the case of a living person. After arguments on both sides objection and excluded the testi-mony.

mony.

Dr. MacDvitt was permitted to testify that the operation was extremely difficult and delicate and that it was successful. He said it saved the patients life.

The jury brought in a verdict of \$225 for Dr. MacDvitt.

CHANCES OF MARRIAGE.

The Superior Court of Connecticut ecently, not only decided that the loss of two fingers spoil a girl's chances of matrimony, but it also passed on the question that the loss of a girl's chances of matrimony are worth about \$1,600. That is the amount awarded to Miss Lillian.

amount awarded to Miss Lillian. Morris.

Two of her fingers were torn away in a cartridge-shaping machine in the arms factory here. She brought suit against the company for \$2,000 damages. Judge George Wheeler today announced his finding. He declared that Miss Morris was not negligent in handling the machine which tore off her fingers, that the defendant company was negligent, and the cost amount of the loss austained by Miss Morris was \$1,600. She declared in her complaint, that her chances of marriage were impaired seriously by her injury.

TOYLAND, "the Mome of Santa Claus," on our third floor, is a fairy-and for children, Brieg them in to see it.

### Winter Jackets and Costumes,

It is worth you while to know that the greatest number of Styles in Jackets and Costumes are here. That's the central fact in the most remarkable Cloak business even known in Montreal.

These Garments are Ready-Made. Note the prices: Fur-lined Capes, full sizes, only \$7.95.

87.95.
Heavy Cheviot Cloth Jackets, lined only \$2.95; sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 in.
German Cloth Jackets, in Drab. Tan. Castor, all lines, price \$3.95.
Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 in.
Children's Reefer Jackets from \$1.95.

\$1.95.
Fur-lined Capes in every quality.
Iadies: Jackets, every style and quality.
Children's Reefer Jackets and Ulsters in great variety, and every ready-to-wear Garment at less than wholesale.
Ladies' Tailored Cloth Costumes, Jacket and Skirt, lined throughout, price, \$4.95.
Ledies' Tailored Cloth Costumes, several lines to clear at exactly Half-Price, and all ready-to-wear Garments at less than wholesale, and what more suitable for a Xmaspresent.

### JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Stat St. Cathorine Street, corner of Motoalfo Street. THRMS WARM. Telephone By 100.

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Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

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

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

HY, BARBEAU,

Manager.

Montreal, 30th Nov., 1900.

RELIGIOU

Saturday. De

AND CIT

RECOGNITIO At the bangu cration of Ft. Wayne, rece Morrissey, pres. University, resi 'Our Country.' lowing report one of our Ame

one of our Amm
"It is frequent who are called remarks," said "that the subject are asked to dwhich they know auggrests to the can offer no st noon. I know enough to know culty will be to say—but who said. Our Couwhich embarraness, a. thems than for a few "There is a mess, it seems." ness, it seems a gathering of the subject assicause it is nece take advantage afforded them. I the one that he there to-day, of ty to the flag up privilege to live them the wides cise of their reloady are the those eternal prust rest any pects to be I Th. cardinal pracognition of there it is the wan who to-da. Peter in the Et that speaks to terms of the duship in God's C us, or the voice allotted the directions after the same and the same and

allotted the dir small portion of of Christ's herit to us as father Catholic heart I with respect ar Catholic priesth thority; and res the surest guar-nency of our se nency of our go olic priesthood l'aul : 'Let ever I'aul: 'Let ever higher powers, if but from God at dained of God,' sisteth the pow dinance of God, purchase to the Laccordance w

dinance of God, purchase to the I. accordance w Sr Paul, the Ch presented here t tinguished gathe lawfully constitut ecuted authority Mender to Caesar Caesar's and to are God's' is the tark of the God's' is the cachings regard be. Her children authority must be teachings on this ways found a recharts of the faire, a shown their ready to sacrifications of the princonstituted authority were called lives in the interface of the princonstituted authority, of liberty a very constituted authority, when they did in the constituted authority, of liberty are called lives in the interface were called lives in the interface were called lives in the interface were called lives in the week of liberty. them. selves from but the W runed jaw of d. imsom America, c. Gat the blood of Gat the blood of Case and the blood of Case and the blood of Case and the cellification which we belong p all to come and and use that the Catholicate has always cloyalest defender upon which rests glorious republication.

RELIGION IN ship of the great aity of religion in forever stamp the Catholic Church as of American citize of American citizenthis particular phrot because I happed with an education whose success in acquired by its lot principles, and who cure as long as it dure, but because that there is no vertically a country's cause the hearts of the young women entries successed.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING

AND CITIZENSHIP

RECOGNITION OF AUTHORITY.

small portion of the vast territory of Christ's heritage, and who speaks to us as father and friend, the true Catholic heart listens to that voice with respect and submission. The Catholic priesthood stands for authority; and respect for authority is the surest guarantee of the permanency of our government. The Catholic priesthood teaches with St. Taul: Let every soul be subject to higher powers; for there is no power but from God and those that are ordained of God. Therefore he that resisteth the powers resisteth the

dained of God. Therefore he that resistent the powers resistent the or-dinance of God, and they that resist, purchase to themselves damnation.' I. accordance with these words of

I. accordance with these words of Re Paul, the Church, which is represented here to-day by this distinguished gathering, insists that all lawfully constituted and rightly executed authority must be obeyed. Render to Caesar the things that are caesar's and to God the things that are God's is the dominant note.

RELIGION IN EDUCATION. -The uncompromising champion-ship of the great cause, the neces-sity of religion in education, will

forever stamp the priesthood of the

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MARRIAGE.

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BARBEAU, Manager. 1900.

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"IN THE YOUTH of to-day lie the hopes of the future. 'The boy is father to the man' we are told; which means that if we wish to snow what the men of the future are At the benquet that followed the consecration of Bishop Alerding in pt. Wayne, recently, Rev. Andrew Morrissey, president of Notre Dame University, responded to the toast, "Our Country." We take the following report of his speech from one of our American exchanges:—

which means that if we wish to know what the men of the future are to be we, have only to examine what the youths of to-day are. We all know what the men of the future ought to be—at least we know what men the world needs. They are men, nentally, morally and physically sound, men of intelligence, of polished manners, trained powers, men of deep-rooted moral principles.

"We have reached a stage in our country's growth when the most vital questions present themselves — questions that pertain to the maintenance of our past greatness and the preservation of our dignity as a great nation—and these questions will find proper solution only from those whose minds are trained to analyze and scrutinize the principles that underlie them, whose minds have been accustomed to serious thought and patient thought.

"The cultivation of the intellect to the neglect of the heart is one of the greatest dangers which society has to face in our day. Mental cultivation is unquestionably something of the highest power; to entrust it to one whose heart has not learned how to direct it is to place in his power

one of our American exchanges :—

'It is frequently said by speakers who are called upon for after-dinner remarks,' said Father Morrissey, "that the subject upon which they are asked to discourse is one about which they know nothing, or which suggests to them no new ideas. I can offer no such excuse this afternoon. I know my subject well enough to know that my great difficulty will be to decide—not what to say—but what should be left unsaid. 'Our Country' is a theme which embarrasses one by its richness, a theme for a volume rather than for a few desultory remarks. "There is a special appropriateness, it seems to me, in having, at a gathering of this kind, a toast on the subject assigned to me. Not beone whose heart has not learned how ness, it seems to me, in having, at a gathering of this kind, a toast on the subject assigned to me. Not because it is necessary for Catholics to take advantage of the opportunity afforded them by occasions such as the one that has brought us together to-day, of testifying their loyalty to the flag under which it is their privilege to live and which affords them the widest liberty in the exercise of their religion, but because the body of men that are gathered here to-day are the best exponents of those eternal principles upon which must rest any government that expects to be lasting and enduring. The cardinal principle of our faith is recognition of authority, and whether it is the voice of that grand old man who to-day sits in the chair of Peter in the Eternal City of Rome that speaks to us in no uncertain terms of the duties that our citizenship in God's Church imposes upon us, or the voice of him to whom is allotted the direct government of a small portion of the vast territory of Christ's heritage, and who speaks to us a father and friend, the true

one whose heart has not learned how to direct it is to place in his power the means of working incalculable mischief. To be learned is well, but to be a an fin the true sense of the term is a nobler object before God and man than the mere scholar.

"Some time ago at the National Convention of Teachers in Milwauvee one of the great noted Protestant divines said: T maintain that if the State has a right to provide self-education it has a right to provide all the elements of self-government. Children ought to get a practical training in Justice, mercy, truth, training in justice, mercy, truth, faith, hope, love and goodness. Remove from our educational system those fundamental truths and our training will cease to be scientific and will become empirical, and inand will recome empirical, and instead of having men strong and wolness pure we will have nothing but cultivated parrots. The privilege of American citizenship carries with it grave responsibilities. The little 'American's sum' imposes upon us olligations that are most sacred. Education passes have for its end the olligations that are most sacred. Education mass have for its end the building up of the highest type of citizenship, and no one will dare to deny that the distinces of our country are not to be placed in the haids of those who se moral character is not above rep. "Gach. The lessens of honesty, truth, justice, purity, love, cannot be abs. ent from the curriculum of any institution of learning that fully apprective molding and framing the minds and he was and upholders of the principles of the sand upholders of the principles of glorious republic, I love to look fo. ward to the great things that the ward to the great things that the Twentieth Century has in store for us; and I love to think that the best efforts of our educators will be put forth in developing the mind and character of those who will be the principal factors in the development of a higher and better civilization in the years that are to come.

EVERYTHING IN FURS.

Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's and to God the things that are Caesar's and to God the things that are Caesar's and to God the things that are God's' is the dominant note from which spring the Church's teachings regarding the powers that be. Her children are taught that authority must be respected, and her teachings on this point have always found a responsive echo in the hearts of the faithful They have always found a responsive echo in the hearts of the faithful They have always found a responsive echo in the hearts of the faithful They have always found a responsive echo in the hearts of the faithful They have always found a responsive echo in the hearts of the faithful They have always found the religion when the beathful the things that are dered to Caesar's. There is no secreey about the religion which the Church to which we belong preach. She invites all to come and examine her tenets, and such examination will show all fair-minded and unprejudiced minds that the Catholic Church is what she has always claimed to be, the loyalest delender of the principles upon which rests the fabric of our glorious republic.

CATHOLIC EDITORS ON VARIOUS THEMES,

CHURCH DEBTS. -The Catholic 'Columbian' on this subject, remarks :-

We Catholics pay too much interest on the debts of our church property. We have paid out in interest protably ten times the amount that all our ecclesiastical real estate is worth, and still there is hardly a church, or a school, or an asylum that has not a mertgage on it. At a meeting held at the Columbus Cathedral last Sunday, the rector, Father Meara announced that during the past twenty years nearly \$200,000 had been paid out by the discess in interest, a sum but little greater than the present diocessin debt.

One diocese and certainly any one parish will not be able to get regularly a much lower rate of interest than 5 per cent.; but if all our bishops would get together, and resolve to make a united effort to refund all our church debts, a rate of 33/5 ta 4 per cent. could certainly be obtained.

In this business, a committee of laymen could be advantageously employed in the interests of the whole Church.

Indeed, in the administration of

forever stamp the priesthood of the Catholic Church as the best molders of American citizenship. I speak of this particular phase of the subject, not because I happen to be connected with an educational institution whose success in the past has been acquired by its loyalty to Catholic principles, and whose future is secure as long as these principles endure, but because I am convinced that there is no way in which we Catholic priests can better serve our country's cause than by sowing in the hearts of the young men and young women entrusted to our care the seeds of true Christian virtue, to which all learning must be subservient While it is the aim of all Catholic schools to give to the youth of our country server faculty for ac-

FRANCE AND ENGLAND. - The

FRANCE AND ENGLAND. — The 'Irish American' in referring to the recent speech of General Mercier, to which so much sensational reference was made in Canada, says —

In the French Assembly, a few days ago, in the course of a debate on the vote of supply for military ourposes, M. Mercier inadvertently it fall a tow words intimating that he Government of the Republic hould be always in such a position.

threat against England; and the result was a small panic on the English exchanges, and the raising of the cry that Mercier was taking advantage of Irish discontent to nag England.

CATHOLIC SOCIABILITY. - On this topic the "Freeman," John v.B., says :-

this topic the "Freeman," of St. John (R. says:—

That there is great and immediate need of this increased sociability among Oatholics is universally acknowledged; and that the lack of it constitutes a serious drawback in many ways both to the promotion of spiritual interests and to the religious and temporal welfare of the faithful, is as freely conceded. It is passing strange, too, that with the object lesson of the value of the social element as a factor giving cohesion to religious organization among frotestants before them, Catholics should be so indifferent to the benefits accruing from it. Without it the process of disintegration among the sects would be vastly more rapid. The forces of decay which are at work at the roots of this system of religious negation would soon undermine the whole fabric of Protestantism, were it not for the cohesive power of church membership and the multitudinous influences of organized sociability. In act, this social feature of their religion creates interest in religious affiliation outside and beyond doctrinal, matters and spiritual concerns.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS. - The Sunday "Democrat" discusses this question in the following manner :-

while our Sunday schools are doing good work, it would not be difficult to make some of them better. There is much besides teaching to be done. The children are being trained in the knowledge of the God of love and mercy, of Him who when on earth was especially attracted by the innocence and simplicity of childhood; and yet this knowledge, being of an abstruse and abstract nature, is not naturally attractive to the untutored minds of children. Besides the explanations which are necessary to make it intelligible to the little ones, it should be the study of all connected with the school to hake it as cheerful and as attractive. as possible. Our Protestant friends are not insensible to the duty thus laid upon them; but if they are not required as teachers. friends are not insensible to the duty thus laid upon them; but if they are not required as teachers, they will at least contribute toward the purchase of Sunday school papers and library books. If we compare Catholic apathy to non-Catholic zeal in the is matter, we may well stand confounded. Catholic parents of the wealthier class think it a compliment to send their children to our Sunday schools, and pastors find Sunday schools, and pastors find the greatest difficulty in securing punctual attendance. Parents should take a deeper interest in the Sunday

SOCIETY FEDERATION. -Under the caption "The First Steps in Federation." the "Catholic Standard 'nd Times' says :--

Coliticians may say, "We have no "oliticians may say, "We have no
for such a milk-and-water prouse as this." This is precisely
gramm, desirable; for the movement
what is a use" for the politicians,
has "no id simply prove its desThese wou
truction.

But while the "des the idea of poliprogramme exch." "ery fact of organtical intent, the a "ery fact of organized effort for prove

Long Coats, Jackets, Capes, Collarcttes, Scarfs — everything that is
reautiful and practical in furs—made
in the best manner, of skins and
peltries from the best dyers and finishers in the world. There is no
better choosing on the continent or
abroad than is offered at Chas. Desjurdins' Great Fur House. As to
prices, they are positively 30 to 40
per cent. cheaper than any other
store on the continent.

Drogramme well very fact of organtead effort for prog. have the most to olics themselves must the public stimulating effect upon to lics must
that they are called "Pric" of take a share in the great wipon to
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THE LIGHT TO CONVERTS .- The Southern "Messenger" in the following concise way points out instances how converts are given the Faith. It says :-

stances how converts are given the Faith. It says:—

Rev. James B. Donelan, formerly pastor of a chiurch in Washington, D.C., left in a diary or chronicle an account of a learned judge in Washington who became a convert to the Church through hearing sung the "Preface" at a High Mass in one of the city churches; a young lawyer of Ohio was converted by a discussion between an over-zealous Protestant and a Oatholic in a railway coach; a prominent gentleman in the city of Washington became so indignant and disgusted at the unnerited abuse heaped upon the Church of his Catholic wife by a Presbyterian ministrichat he seized his hat, left the church and some time afterward became a Catholic; a young gentleman in Baltimore, who was studying for the Protestant ministry, bought a Catholic book by mistake at a second-hand book store, and through its instrumentality became a devout Catholic; a priest, accompanied by a seminarian, on a mission journey in Indiana, sought lodging for the might at a house in which a lady lay on her death bed, praying God to calighten her as to the true religion in the midst of so many donflicting sects, and before morning she died in peace of soul a member of the one true Church; a priest now in the Indian Territory was converted in his boyhood by reading a screp from a Catholic periodical, picked up from some waste paper; a member of the one true Church; a priest now in the Indan Territory was converted to the Catholic Church by a discussion that he accidentally overheard between a Protestant zealot and a Catholic who could not well evade his questions. We could continue the list if we had time to rocall similar instances in our own experience or that had come to our knowledge.

## COLONIAL HOUSE CATHOLICS IN POLITICAL LIFE

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

### XMAS 1900.

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of an immense collection of attractions for the children in Toys, Dolls, Games, Cards, Calendars, Mechanical Toys, Soldiers, Uniforms, Guns, Svords, Trumpets, Drums, etc., etc., Special line of Boys' Coasters and Girls' Cutters at 50c, 75c and \$1.00. These are extra good value. Dolls' Sleighs, Carriages' Go-Carts, etc., etc. Games of every kind and price. An immense collection of NOVELTILS arriving in this department, and children of all ages will be charmed by the variety and splendor of the słow. A beautiful selection of DOLLS, both dressed and undressed, from the lowest price to the most expensive. Sleighs and Cutters for Boys and Girls, cheap and good. Arrivals of a large purchase of Children's Sleighs and Cutters, better in finish and quality than usual and lower in price. Splendid value.

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THOMAS LIGGET.

1884 Notre Dame st., 2442 St. Catherine st., Montreal.

## 11, 660MI<del>31</del> AF

Congressman Fitzgerald, of Boston, will not be a member of the next Congress. He announced early in the Congress. He announced early in the year his determination not to seek re-election. The Catholic press is unanimous in regretting this decision on his part, as it rightly regarded him as one of the most useful and industrious members of the Lower House. The Boston "Republic" (Nov. 24th) assures us that his successor, Hon. Joseph A. Conry, may be relied upon to continue the good work upon Mr. Fitzgerald's lines. He too, is a Catholic of fine ability and excellent character. Boston has also returned Hon. Henry F. Naphen, a Catholic member, by a plurality twice as large as he received two years ago.

twice as large as he received two years ago.

Fitzgerald, such was the impression we had of him, would have been the man to form in Congress the nucleus of a Catholic group. It is discouraging that such men usually disappear from public life after a brief if useful career. It is mostly the prevailing corruption which drives them back into the safer channels of private life. We had an example of this in a smaller way in the case of the late John J. Ganahl,—'honest John'—who, after one the case of the late John J. Ganahl,—"honest John"—who, after one term in the St. Louis City Council, was so thoroughly disgusted and disheartened that he would not under any consideration accept a remomination to a body in which he had done gallant and invaluable service to the cause of justice and political party.

vice to the cause of justice and pon-tical party.

And yet, if our public life is to be raised to a higher level, good men will have to go into polities — and stay in!—Arthur Preus, in the Re-

THE PURCHASING OF FURS.

When the qualities are perfectly honest, the styles the latest approyed, and the prices eminently fair, all conditions are satisfactorily filled. If you make your purchases of Furs at Chas. Desiardins & Co., Canada's greatest furriers, you are always assured of those conditions. And this besides—assortment larger than that of any fur house in Canada.

FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC SO-CIETIES.

Fifty delegates representing foureen leading Catholic associations with a membership of fully 1,000,with a membership of fully 1,000,000, held a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hottel, New York, last week, for
the purpose of considering the important project of a federation of
Catholic organizations in the Republic. The meeting was called to order
by Henry J. Fries, Supreme President, Knights of St. John, J. J.
Raurke of Philadelphia Rourke, of Philadelphia, acting secretary

secretary.

Among the societies represented at the meeting were the Knights of St. John, Knights of Columbus, Catholic Benevolent Legion, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Irish Catholic Penevolent Union, I cague of German Societies of Pennsylvania, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Catholic Catholic Alexander Figure 2. Total Abstinence Union of America, Catholic Young Men's National Union, Catholic German State Union on New York and the General Benevolent Association.

The meeting lasted for four hours, At its close it was averaged that

The meeting lasted for four hours. At its close it was announced that a committee of ten, with Thomas P. McKenna, of Long Branch, N.J., as chairman, had been appointed to draft plans of the proposed federation and report to a convention to be held in Cincinnati on May 7, 1901. A Committee on Organization with Congressman John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, as chairman, was chosen.

The meeting; it was also announc-The meeting; it was also announced, had been called to discuss at length the project of federation already suggested at the convention of representatives of the societies in I biladelphia last September. The I biladelphia last September. The delegates at that time decided in favor of federation and adopted a resolution defining the object, as follows:

'The cementing of the bonds

Itws:

"The cementing of the bonds of fraternal union among the Catholic laity and the Catholic societies of the United States, to foster the works of religion and piety, to improve by education and charity the condition of our social life and the dissemination of truth."

It was emphatically denied by one or the delegates that the federation was being formed for political purposes, or that the influence would be used to gain more civic power. It was admitted that this matter had come during the debate, but the delegates unanimously agreed to keep the organization out of politics.

The federation will be a lay organization purely. While the Catholic hierarchy takes no official cognizance of the movement, it has their entire approval. approval.

FURS WORTH SEEING.

Some of the finest pieces of furs that have crossed the ocean are on display in the famous Fur Parlors of Chas. Desjardins & Co.

FATHER MARTIN CALLAGHAN.

The "Catholic Transcript" re-narks upon the fact that Catholics iten discourage any formal attempt to bring their dissenting brethren within the influence of the Church-

BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE.

By Our Curl

erican Catholic
"The truth is all our talk absount to be willing by fighting we thing more un the readiness to many of us wou in a campaign it ax whatever, the tion of Cathol made as would; alle conscience, be willing to be many would glashall not, in all on to go quite eapable leader; will to suffer for we likely to suffer for we likely to suffer for the capable of the capable

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## The True Witness and Catholic Chronicles

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### EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would seen make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartly blees these who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Mentreal.

SATURDAY.....DECEMBER 15, 1900.

MR. HACKETT'S DEFEAT. - No matter what other fault may be imputed-rightly, or wrongly-to the "True Witness," one thing is posi-tive that we never lose sight of the all-important question of Irish Catholic representation. We are always amongst the first to rejoice whenever a capable young Irishman comes to the front in our midst; and equally are we prepared to express regret whenever one of our talented men passes off the stage of public activity.

The defeat of Hon. Mr. Hackett, in Stanstead, during the recent political cyclone that swept over the prowince, is a matter of deep and cere regret for all Irish Catholics throughout the Dominion. There may be a consolation in the well-known fact that the result of that election means depended upon the pepularity, or loss of popularity on lieve, now that this brilliant young Irish lawyer once more occupies a place in the ranks of private zens, that there are hundreds who voted against him and who would now gladly see him back in his ac customed place. But even that conhim, in person, to count upon for the future, by no means changes the fact that, by his retirement, the Irish Catholic element in this province and in all Canada has suffered a severe

It matters not to what party such a man as Mr. Hackett belongs; his services are universal in their effects and his presence in the public arena is a guarantee that just rights shall interests shall be ably advocated. Men of his calibre are not sufficiently narrow to be circumscribed by a spirit of partvism. Loyal to his political convic he deserves the more credit; but his fidelity to the general caus of his fellow-countrymen and co-relielevated atmosphere. While express Legislature shall not hear his voice for some time to come, we are com fident—and we hope it— that the day is not distant when he shall occupy a foremost place in the Legislature of our province — both for his own worth, and for the good

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS. SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS—
While troops are returning home and Lord Roberts is being replaced by Lord Kitchner; while Parliament is assembled to vote the moneys necessary to defray the cost of the war in South Africa, and Kruger is going the rounds of Europe, having a pretty good time, in general; while Great Britain is studying the question of a new administration for the

NOTES OF THE WEEK, scaled; escape was impossible; his for him was left; it was only a matter of hours; when, suddenly, the news comes that the Boer is more beyond the reach of his pursuers, his following has been increas ed, his whereabouts is less certain than ever. He made a loop-hole by hook or by crook, and he is. again upon the open veldt planning fresh attacks upon the power that he has so long resisted. In presence of these facts it becomes very questionable whether the South African war is

over or not.

CITY HALL DISMISSALS. - The question uppermost, at present, in the minds of all who have any connection with our City Hall, concerns the recent dismissals and the pro mised list of future decapitations. So far we notice very few Irish Catholic names amongst the many who have been in ill-luck in this regard; but, after all our element is so misorably represented, as to numbers, that we could not expect very many of them. However, we think it our duty to call upon our representatives to keep a close watch upon the movements of the Council in connection with these dismissals. We know that it is unnecessary for us to urge them in this for they are more than likely to closely watch after the interest of our people during such a crisis; yet they will pardon the anxiety we feel and express. So slim has been our force in the service of the city, that we cannot afford to have any of our people cut off. But should there be just cause for the removal of any one, or more, amongst the then, we think that our municipal representative should see that the place or places vacated be filled by officials taken from the same element. It is scarcely necessary to add any more to this hint.

THE CENSUS .-- We would also re nind Ald. Gallery, M.P., that the cen sus will soon be taken, the work will be started in a very short time, and there should be room upon the staff for a proportionate number of Irish Catholics. It is of paramount importance to our people that the census as far as they are concerned, should be complete in ever sense. It is equally important that they hould have a fair share of the general work necessitated by the put-ting in force of the law regarding this operation. We do not think we presume too much in asking our representative to keep an eye upon this branch of public affairs during the coming few weeks.

PRESENTATION TO MGR. BRU-PRISENTATION TO MGR. BRUCHESI.—Oh Sunday evening, the
going
pretwhile
pretwhile
prace, the pilgrims who visited Paray-le-Monial, Lourdes and Rome,
or the
over,
that
hishistakd, dea best
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the Mrchbishop, with a magnificent
marble bust of Leo XIII., as a souvenir of their successful and happy
takd, dea best
check
the Mrchbishop of the shrines
to quite a number of paominent citizens, and it is expected that the
event will be made a manorable one
in the anness of the city Cartainty

THE CHINESE PUZZE. — They say that the Powers have at last come to some sort of agreement in regard to China. Such may be the case; but as we are all mixed up on this subject, we cannot pretend to pass any opinion. They say that Prince Tuan, and some others are to lose their heads; possibly a few of the European representatives in the Celestial Empire have "lost their heads" in the confusion of conflicting heads" in the confusion of conflicting interests and clashing opinions. We would be very glad to hear the Chinese version of the whole affair. So far, however, all we shally know about it, is that no settlement has yet been reached, and that when it -if ever-it will prove a surprise to more than one co

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS. "Now is the day, and now is the hour," sang Bobby Burns; and so sing we in regard to the duty registering the names of voters. So few are fully aware of the duties they should perform, of the necessity of action, and of the time and manner of acting, that not a small num ber may lose their privilege of the franchise. Why do not our Catholic, especially our Irish Catholic societies make a move, and organize a crusade to secure the registration of every Irish Catholic voter's name ? this direction.

ABOUT THE CABINET. - It is amorea that certain reconstructions of the Provincial Cabinet are about to take place. It is also said that cism which the Irish Catholics have experienced under the Marchand Government, and which has been continued under the Parent administration up to the present, being repair ed, and one of our people receiving a prominent place in the Government of the province. While there was a question of elections for very making any reference to this subject: but now we are at liberty to say what we think. There is only man in view whose position entitles lative ranks, and he is Hon. Dr Guerin. Already he is a member of the Cabinet; and if it is the inten tion of the Premier to give either the Provincial Secretaryship or the speakership to an Irish Catholic he is the one who should receive the preference. It may be just possible that Dr. Guerin does not covet ndividually, any such office, or honors; but as the representative of th Irish Catholic element it becomes his duty, in our estimation, not only to accept such promotion if offered him but to insist on having the offer. He has an opportunity of giving our people a great helping hand; and we trust that he will allow no feelings of humility or diffidence to preven him from demanding, in his person, that recognition which is the inalienable right of his fellow-country-

### THE TRISH CONVENTION

As we write the great Irish con vention is going on in Dublin. While a session of the Imperial Parliament is being opened, the united Irish presentatives, ignoring completely the call to Westminster, have met in the historic capital of their own country, to regulate their affairs, to complete their organization, and to prepare for the Parliamentary which they are determined to wage in the near future.

We have, so far, followed the press despatches descriptive of what taken place at that convention, but we are not prepared to place any re-liance upon them. We prefer to await the arrival of our Irish exchanges bethe arrival of our Irish exchanges be-fore pronouncing any opinion upon-such an important subject. One rea-son amongst many, which makes us feel chary about accepting these re-ports, is the fact that they nearly all insist upon divisions amongst the members of the convention, and accentuate every rumor concerning accentuate every rumor concerning difficulties that may, or may not,

have anjsen.

One thing is certain; the Irish Parliamentary forces are rapidly concentrating; there is a meaning and a determination about the representatives of the people that have been lacking, for one cause or another, during the past few years. At least this is promising, and, if ever the sky of Ireland's future held a star of hope, it is surely at the present hour. There is a determination apparent to take advantage of every opportunity that presents itself to advance the Irish cause; personal interests, animosities, ambitions and prefudices are being swallowed up

accord with the conditions that un-versally obtain in our day. Without further comment, we will await the real reports of what has taken place before devoting the space it deserves to the question of the convention.

was delivered, at Laval University, upon Bossuet and his eloquence. The speaker very properly remarked that Bossuet had the gift of suiting his style to the audience he addres As, for example, the peroration Conde (and he might have added th exordium and descriptions of the battles of Rocroi and Fribourg), was in accord with the scene, the audience, the circumstances; while the man, in another age, or under other conditions, would appear grotesque If Bossuet had the genius to rise to the sublimest heights of oratorical able of clothing his subject in th most simple language. We might, likewise, add that the "Bagle of Meaux" could reduce his work to the cast iron rules of logic, as may be seen in his wonderful book "The Va riations of Christianity." So many sided was the talent of this gifte It is time something were done in prince of the Church, that one scarce ly knows what to most admire in

But if Bossuet stands foremost amongst the pulpit orators of wonderful seventeenth century, if his productions have passed the realm of the classics, still few great speakers or writers are often misquoted, especially who read him in translation. The other day, in one of our most prominent Catholic weeklies, we with a line quoted from Bossuet. It was inserted, as often are tit-bits of news, to fill up a space. It was taken from an English translation of the "Funeral Orations," which appeared some fifty years ago. What Bossuet really said was sublime what the translator makes him say is very good, but inexact and com nonplace. The line runs thus :-

"There is nothing great but goodquestion this statement. In fact, the eal words of Bossuet show greater than goodness is the autho of goodness. It was the opening senence of his funeral oration over Queen Henrietta of England; scene was in the historic Church of Notre Dame; the audience consisted of royalty, the nobility, and the elite of French society. It was a solemn moment, with a salutary example of human insignificance and of the vanity of all worldly honors before the congregated thousands Looking up, as if to draw inspira tion from the crucifix over the High Altar, and raising his magnificent voice to a pitch that sent every accent reverberating throughout that immense edifice, the sacred orator cried out: "God alone is great, my brethren; "-"Dieu seul est grand,

In that one sentence, or exclamation, we have a whole sermon. Not so in the distorted translation. To appreciate fully such a genius as Bossuet it is absolutely necessary study him in the original, and to be possessed of a perfect knowledge of French. As well attempt Shakespeare in French as Bossuet in English.

### HIS VIEW OF IRELAND.

A prominent hotel-man of this country has recently paid a visit to Ireland, and there made what he calls a study of human nature. A very laudable enterprise, and one that would possibly result in some good to somebody, were the precon-ceived prejudices of the student dis-carded for the time being. But this observant gentleman considers that the country over there suffers from the fact that a portion of the people are 'diagruntled,' or dissatisfied, and that things would improve were they to take off their coats and

This sounds very well at a dis-tance. That a portion of the people is dissatisfied we freely admit; but their recent visitor has omitted to state the causes of such dissatisfac-

ravelled in third class reciation.

We in Canada, no matter to wi

ple in the world. Now, what would we think of the European who would come here with the fixed purpose of studying Canada and the Canadians, and who would merely ride from class, or else in an emigrant car of he could easily tell his fellow-coun trymen that a large portion of the Canadians were disgruntled, and that the country would be prosper-ous if they would only take off their coats and work. Yet his knowledge of the country, its conditions, its requirements, its advantages disadvantages, would be based upon his observations from a car window, of the leading cities. If we could add to all this a special, and possibly involuntary, preconceived prejudice regarding everything Canadian, we might draw a fair conclusion as to the value of that gentleman's re-

The student of Irish affairs. first mentioned, says that the North is clude that the South is the opposite Suppose our Canadian visitor making the bald statement that Ontario was prosperous, his readers, or au-Quebec, the Maritime Provinces, and other portions of our Dominion were essful and devoid of prosper ity In applying the case to Canada we readily see how much value (as far as this country goes) could be put upon such an estimate, or state ment. Does it not strike our readers that what stands good in the case of Canada must equally apply in that of Ireland.

### THE CREMATER.

In a recent article upon the "Ashes of the Cremated," we find this very striking passage :--

"The scattering to the winds this week of the ashes of ex-Justice Hoff-ram of Hoboken, whose body had been cremated at Fresh Pond, L. I., recalls a similar incident a number of years ago, when, at his dying request, the ashes of an eccentric German were thrown to the winds from the Bartholdi statue of Liberty. It also directs attention to the general method of disposing of the ashes of persons who have been cremated. In many cases they are deposited in urns, but this practice is not so uniform as might be supposed by people who are not informed on the matter. Upon inquiry, it appears that in many instances the ashes are buried, either in cemetery lots belonging to relative of the dead or in the grounds connected with the Fresh Pond crematory. In such cases they are not removed from the sealed metallic cylinder in which they have been placed by the crematory attendants, and they are not otherwise enclosed."

gard to cremation, nor is it necessary to dwell upon the reactionary tendency towards paganism indicated by this newfangled craze for cremation. As to the individuals who want to have their ashes scattered to the winds, be it from the top of the great pyramid, the apex of Mont Blanc, or any other point of excep tional elevation, we ment to make. Once they have decided to have their bodies cremated, we don't see what difference it make to them, or to any person else, what becomes of their ashes. As far as their mortal remains are concerned all that was sacred and worthy of

all that was sacred and worthy of respect has departed in the flamescinders in no way appeal to our fancy, nor do they aid us in conjuring up memories of the dead.

But what strikes us, in this article, as very peculiar, is the fact that, in the majority of cases, the ashes are buried in the cemeteries, or family burying grounds. If such be the case, it would appear far more rational to have the departed one buried there, like a Christian, in a manner that up to the last moment, the friends could see the form once loved, behold the deposing thereof in the place of rest, and feel a confidence that beneath that sod were the romains of the one whose appearance through life had been so familiar. Since the burial takes place in any

pagan, it is repugnant to the finest feelings and it shocks the most bu-

One by one, the grand men of our pioneer generation of priests are van-ishing from the scene; each succeed-ing death, in their ranks, rings like warning to humanity of life's brev-ity, and as a memorial bell recalling services to Church and country. At last, the big bourdon pealed forth its solemn notes from the tower of awakened the echoes of the city and of the mountain, making itself heard over the confusion and noise of the busy streets, the Catholic population death of the Rev. Abbe J. B. Larue,

a worthy citizen, a noble Christian has gone to his reward, and the Church whose faithful and able minister he was chanted over his remains the undying "Libera" where-with she accompanies the departed to the gateway of eternity.

ada; and in their number Rev. Mr. Larue occupied no insignificant place. He was born of a wealthy and prominent family, at Charlieu, Loire, in the diocese of Lyons, in 1829; and was consequently seventy-one years of age at the time of his demise. He was ordained in 1852, at Paris, by the late Mgr. Prince, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, who was then passing through the French Capital on his way from Rome. With the exception City, Abbe Larue passed his entire sacerdotal life in Montreal, in connection with the Seminary. He taught classes of Belles-Lettres and Rhetoric at the Montreal College; he held the chairs of dogmatic and moral theology in the Grand Seminary, until 1866, when he was sent to Rome as representative of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. Five years after he returned to Montreal, and appointed "Procureur" of the Semirary, which position he held until

from the press; it is a constant example, a never varying sermon, continuous career of labor, of sacrifice and of humility. The details of that life are only known in part to but not one act, not one aspiration, not one deed of merit has escaped the eye of the One before whose We need not here repeat the atti- bunal he has already passed, and to whom is raised the supplication

The annual meeting of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society was held Tuesday evening. Dec. 11th. There was a large attendance of the members present. Mr. J. J. Costigan, 1st vice-president. occupied the chair. The annual reports of the secretary, treasurer and audit committee were read and adopted. The report of the secretary gave a short resume of the business transacted during the year, and touched upon various matters of interest to the society. The reports of the treasurer and audit committee showed the finances of the society to be in a most satisfactory condition. The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: Rev. President, Rev. Father McGrath; 1st vice-president, J. J. Costigan; 2nd vice-president, W. P. Doyle; secretary, J. P. Gunning; assistant secretary, J. J. D. Kelly; treasurer, J. H. Kelly; financial secretary, J. Paston; grand marshel, J. Milloy; assistant marshel, M. Casey, Committee of management; Mr. John Welsh (chairman), Messrs, M. Sharkey, Thos. Harding, M. O'Connell, J. C. Reynolds, J. Barry, J. Callaghan, J. Ries, J. Howard, W. H. Turner, W.

ane sentiments of civilized man

REV. ABBE LARUE DEAD

A model priest, a learned te

Many is the splendid sample of

France's best men that the order of St Sulpice has sent to labor in Canwas

The life of a man, situated as was.
Abbe Larue, requires no comment which we join, that eternal rest may be his share.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SO-CLETY.

else should do, bu not feel himself ob the occasion arises "talk is dear"—it Catholic element for can afford to give our would-be critic side the Church, o Mass, and discussing what the priest our detail of his sucer It is all "talk," be ary facts, in most culated to create of and such like at ments. It is both a ments. It is both a ments ing to hear some la mome old man; crimon of the day, mon of the day, priest's character, plans for the future. Any one of own estimation, cover estimat Mass, and discus

RUE DEAD rand men of our f priests are vanne; each succeed-ranks, rings like y of life's brev-

and country. At nesday morning on pealed forth king itself heard tholic population formed of the bbe J. B. Larue,

noble Christian d over his rees the departed ternity. did sample hat the order of to labor in Canmber Rev. Mr. significant place.

arlieu, Loire, in , in 1829; and eventy-one years his demise. He Bishop of St then passing h the exception in the Eternal ssed his entire ntreal, in conlles-Lettres and real College; he gmatic and mo-

rand Seminary,

was sent to ve of the Sem-

Five years after real, and was he held until a constant exng sermon, a abor, of sacriown in part to one aspiration,

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passed, and to

Sajurday December 15 1900.

By Our Curbstone Observer.

"Talk is cheap," is an old saying; but sometimes talk proves to be very east. I was led to this reflection by the following termination of an article that I recently read in an American Catholic weekly'—

"The truth is we Catholics with all our talk about rights do not seem to be willing to fight for them. By Sphting we do not mean anything more unconstitutional than the readiness to make sacrifices. How many of us would be willing to join in a campaign to refuse to pay any text whatever, until such a redistribution of Catholic monies had been made as would not violate the Catholic conscience. How many would see willing to be distrained? How many would gladly go to prison? We shall not, in all likelthood, be called on to go quite so far if we find a capable leader; but if we lack the will to suffer for conscience sake are we likely to succeed?"

I "observe" that I styled the paper in which I read the foregoing, There was really no need for me to There was really no need for me to add the qualifying word "weekly," since on the whole of the American continent there is not one "Catholic daily," Very strange, you may think; yet it is a positive fact —from the Gulf of Mexico, there is no such a thing —in the English language—as a Catholic daily newspaper. Yet I have heard more "talk" about what ought and what ought not to be one daily developed. Test I have heard more "talk" about what ought and what ought not to be done to secure such an organ, than would fill ten issues of the "True Witness;" still it was only "talk," and talk that was not, and very likely never will be backed up by action.

likely never will be backed up by action.

But if there is so much talk and so little practical movement in this direction, I conclude that the day is very remote when the "talk" will sease and a real Catholic daily will be evolved out of the debris of several defunct weeklies. This is not as it should be; but what are we to do about it? We cannot prevent them "talking big," much less can we induce them to back up their loud-voiced talk with ready and generous action. Leaving aside the question of a daily—which seems to be out of tune—I need but refer to the very organ that permits me to occupy its columns from week to week.

heard more about what should be done to make the "True Witness" the most independent and prosperous Catholic publication in Canada, than, if practical and serious, would rebuild the whole of Rome. Yet, when it comes down to action, where are the men of the "tall talk?" I merely instance this one case, becomes it comes immediately under my observation. But there are hundreds of similar cases in this world of ours. We do talk a lot about our rights, our privileges, our interests, our troubles, our grievances, our claims to representation, and a thousand other like objects; but we only "talk." Catholic publication in Canada, than,

Come and votes against an Irish Catholic candidate who happens to support, or rather is supported by a certain political party. Another talks by the yard about what every one else should do, but what he does not feel himself obliged to do when the occasion arises. In such cases, "talk is dear"—it costs the Irish Catholic element far more than it can afford to give away.

Did you ever listen to a group of our would-be critics, standing outside the Church, on Sunday, after Mass, and discussing and deciding what the priest ought to do in every detail of his sacerdotal functions? It is all "talk," based upon imaginary facts, in most of cases, and calculated to create distrust, division, and such like aunpalatable sentiments. It is both amusing and vexing to hear some lad, or, worse still some old man; criticizing the sermon of the day, analyzing the priest's character, and projecting plans for the future glory of the Church. Any one of them, in his own estimation, could deliver a better sermon. He may have an unenviable capacity for "talk," but it is study, reflection, meditation, that give strength to the man and that render his opinions valuable.

There are other knots of "talk"

There are other knots of

civic poor house Reports in the daily press are to the following effect:

Ald. Gagnon has given notice of motion in council of a resolution motion in council of a resolution providing for a corporation shelter for the Poor, something after the style of the Night Refuge, which is maintained by public subscription. Ald. Gagnon proposes to raise the style of the Night Refuge, which is maintained by public subscription. Ald. Gagnon proposes to raise the style of the Night Refuge, which is maintained by public subscription. Ald. Gagnon proposes to raise the season of the suggests that the tax be upon the receipts of each house, and after studying the matter he has reached the conclusion that two per cent. upon the gross receipts would be about the right figure. Naturally some of the smaller resorts would find the tax heavy, said Ald. Gagnon, but he doubted whether their presence in the city was over-desirable, and he thought had the large theatres could easily bear such a tax. The reason was that the big companies which came here carried away much money and spent but little. Them again such a tax would fall upon those who spent money for the sake of amusement, and it seemed but just that they should contribute to the support of the needy. Ald. Gagnon calculated to conduct a house of refuge. He would be in favor of having a soup kitchen attached to it, or in some other convenient place. The location would probably be in the vicinity of the City Eall, where the corporation owns some property with buildings thereon.

### LOCAL NOTES,

ABOUT ATHLETICS.—The annual meeting of the Hockey Association was a lively one, owing to an attempt being made to deprive the Shamrocks of an opportunity to play the Winnipeg Victorias early in the season for the Stanley cup. President Harry McLaughlin of the Shamrocks made a determined fight against the move during the course of which he accused one or two clubs of being prejudiced against the wearers of the green. This had the desired effect and the Shamrocks won their point by obtaining a date midway in the series to play the Winnipeggers.

The Shamrock team it is said will

in the series to play the whalled gers.

The Shamrock team, it is said, will be the same as last year, despite the rumors which have been in circulation for the past month. All friends of the Shamrock colors will be overioyed to learn that the old seven will again turn out to do battle. They are all artists in the manipulation of the puck.

THE CAZOOTHA.-This novel so THE CAZOOTHA.—This novel social undertaking, which is in progress as we go to press, is attracting a great deal of attention in St. Gabriel's parish. Large crowds visited the hall during the week, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Father O'Meara is greatly pleased with the result so far. Next week we hope to be able to give a full report of the various features of the programme.

claims to representation, and a should listening to the "talk".

I have stood on the curbstone many an hour listening to the "talk" of some of my fellow-condition, the should have invariably lound that in practice they do exactly the course, lound that in pract

PRIZE WINNERS IN ST. ANN'S TOMBOLA.

The annual Tombola in aid of the poor of St. Ann's parish, for which preparations have been in progress for the past month, was brought to a most successful conclusion, a few merous and costly prizes took place in St. Ann's Hall, corner of Young and Ottawa streets. There were in all 206 drawn for, and everything went satisfactorily, as is usually the case in all undertakings held in the parish.

went satisfactorily, as is usually the case in all undertakings held in the parish.

The following is an official list of the winning numbers. Anyone holding a ticket with one of those numbers on it is entitled to a prize:—48, 138, 153, 247, 279, 362, 402, 444, 489, 506, 547, 589, 688, 648, 699, 716, 740, 752, 765, 773, 900, 1080, 1135, 1192, 1276, 1899, 1414, 1453, 1476, 1498, 1617, 1692, 1786, 1787, 1811, 1822, 1926, 1959, 2162, 2250, 2305, 2339, 2354, 2528, 2676, 6622, 2803, 2889, 2919, 3031, 3042, 3046, 3096, 3109, 3114, 3275, 3276, 3491, 3553, 3680, 3747, 3855, 3914, 3981, 4012, 4070, 4080, 4102, 4147, 4351, 4393, 4652, 4654, 4691, 4737, 4748, 4802, 4858, 4862, 4984, 5016, 5274, 5302, 5382, 5344, 5475, 5588, 5574, 5587, 5594, 5671, 5797, 5984, 6048, 6085, 6173, 6220, 6242, 6348, 6379, 6454, 6481, 6486, 6487, 6525, 6694, 6750, 6897, 7146, 7259, 7289, 7308, 7337, 7348, 7558, 7655, 7592, 7599 6454, 6481, 6486, 6487, 6525, 6694, 6750, 6897, 7146, 7259, 7289, 7308, 7387, 7348, 7558, 7655, 7592, 7599, 7604, 7623, 7635, 7707, 7850, 7983, 7998, 8000, 8335, 8399, 8466, 8483, 8549, 8646, 8488, 8989, 9011, 9030, 9044, 9070, 9083, 9142, 9159, 9466, 9480, 9494, 9609, 8633, 9661, 9711, 9738, 9772, 9829, 9953, 9980, 10112, 10170, 10198, 10557, 10754, 11402 10170, 10198, 10557, 10784, 11102, 11205, 11223, 11290, 11304, 11522, 11602, 11686, 11713, 12429, 12508, 11602, 11686, 11713, 12429, 12508, 12558, 12576, 12785, 12922, 12923, 13028, 13123, 13141, 13993, 13698, 13881, 13881, 13892, 13998, 14276, 14281, 14480, 14803, 15199, 15225, 15353, 15712, 15748, 15986, 489, 7348, 2805, 4080, 3276, 753, 1548.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of the members of Division No. 3, A.O.H., the following resolution was passed:

Moved by Bro. Gallery, and seconded by Bro. McCarthy, that the members of this Division have learned with sincere regret of the death of a member of Bro. O'Donnell's family, which sad event occurred on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at Sault Ste. Marie, and the members of this Division beg to convey to his afflicted parents and relatives their heartfelt sympathy at the loss they have sustained, a loss which the members of this Division all keenly feel.

It was further resolved, that a

our most profound sympathies to the family in their sad affliction.
May the consolation our Holy religion affords strengthen them to bear their severe trial with Christian fortitude. Be it further Resolved,—That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this branch, and a copy be sent to the family, and to the "True Witness" for publication.

WINTER NAVIGATION.

WINTER NAVIGATION.

The project of winter navigation of our St. Lawrence river in winter is again revived, owing to the presence in the city of Mr. Inman, of Duluth, with plans and models of boats or ice-breaking steamers. Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Company have constructed a number of these vessels for the Russjan Government, which have successfully navigated frozen seas, and they have also been doing good work on the great lakes. It is held by many men of experience in navigation and frozen waters that there will be no difficulty in keeping open many, if not all, of those of the principal trade routes of the world, which are at present rendered impassable every winter. The earlier ice-breakers were designed on the principal of breaking down the ice by what is called brute force, the vessels had a long cut-away bow, so that in working among the ice they were steered directly against it, and the contour of their bows allowed them to slide some distance up. If the ice was not too thick it gave way under the vessel's weight, and the manoeuvre was repeated, with the result that in time, by dint of repeated attacks, a lane was cut through. The new ice-breakers are constructed on a very different principle. One propeller is erranged aft in the usual position, and another smaller propeller forward. The object of this forward propeller is, by giving the water under the manoeuvre white

ome.

Mr. Inman is sanguine that vessels will make the winter journey from Duluth to Europe in five years' time. and the most skeptical would be pleased if that were to come

The band of fifteen White Fathers The band of fifteen White Fathers who have arrived at Scheut, near Brussels, from Mongolia, have endured hardships the severity of which can be compared only with the trials of their brother missionaries whom the Chinese have cruelly put to death. When Bishop Hammer bade them leave their missions in Mongolia, that vast country lying between Thibet and Siberia, they were sorely reluctant to go. It was heartbreaking to abandon even for a time the country where they had labored so are setly and to say farewell to the good Bishop, but Christians were being butchered day by day and Dr. Hammer's orders were imperative. They crossed the desert of Gobi, or Shamo, one of them being ill all the while from scarlatina. This desert, which occupies nearly the middle of the high table-land of Pastern Asia, is an immense tract, consisting for the most part of loose sand, bare rock and shingle, alternating with firm sand scantily clothed with vegetation. The climate is extremely cold, even in July and August snow falls. The journey through the wilderness took forty-two days. At Urga the missionaries were received in the kindest manner by M. Van Root, the Russian Consul. By his aid they crossed the Chinese frontier and entered Russia. Then they proceeded to the Trans-Baikal Railway. Whilst

they were crossing Lake Baikal the thermometer was at thirteen degrees below zero. From Irkutsk they wore shie to truvel in comparative comfort, the train taking them direct to Moscow, but it is astonishing that they have survived the perils and sufferings of the journey. But, like true soldiers of the Cross, they are going back to their missions in a little while, and taking a number of recruits with them.

Mr. Charles R. Devlin, Canadian

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☀☀ Holiday Cases of Wines and Liquors ☀ ※ Manual our Liquors are guaranteed pure and genuine.

Containing-
Pale Sherry Wine 2 bottles
Pale Sherry wine 2 bottles
Port Wine 2 bottles
Claret Wine 2 bottles
Walker's Rye Whiskey2 bottles
Brandy 1 bottle
Scotch Whiskey bottle
Ginger Wine 1 bottle
Gin, Holland
12 BOTTLES IN ALL FOR \$6.50.

HOLIDAI CASE, No. 2, 81 89.0
Containing-
Champagne Wine 1 qt. bottle
Table Sherry
Tawny Port Wine 2 bottles
Superior Claret Wine 2 bottles
Walker's V.O. Rye Whiskey 2 bottles
1878 Brandy 1 bottle
Diamond Blend Scotch
Whisky1 bottle
Holland Gin 1 bottle
12 BOTTLES IN ALL FOR \$9.50.

### HOLIDAY CASE No. 3 For \$1250.

Champagne Wine	2 guart bottles
Superior Disney Charge (dury on facility)	quart bottles
Superior Dinner Sherry (dry or fruity)	2 bottles
Very Superior Port Wine	2 bottles
Superior Claret Wine	
Walker's Extra Old Rye	1 bottle
1865 Brandy	1 hottle
V.O. Scotch Whisky	1 bottle
Bols' Liqueur Holland Gin 12 BOTTLES IN ALL FOR \$12.50.	1 bottle

In order to meet the wants of customers in town and country, we will prepay the express charges to any station in the four provinces of Ontario Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on any or more of the above special Assorted Cases for the Christmas and New Year's Holidays. Remit in cash or by express Money order or post office order.

A Case of Magnificent Still and Sparkling Re i and White Burgundy Wine for \$11.90. Delivered anywhere, express prepaid in the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

2 Quart Bottles Macon.
2 Quart Bottles Beaune.
2 Quart Bottles Chablis (white).
2 Quart Bottles Chablis (white).
3 Quart Bottles Ultra Sec Champagne.
12 BOTTLES IN ALL FOR \$11.90.

PRASER, VIGER & CO., Italian 207, 209 and 211 ST. JAMES STREET.

## \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Presents that please the eye, help the understanding, and not too

See our Skating Boots, all kinds and prices; warm lined goods in great variety. Slippers for Ladies, Gents, Girls and Boys. Gaiters, Leggings, Moccasins, Overshoes, Rubber Ice Creepers, Ankle Support and Skating Straps. Reliable goods at lowest prices. No trouble to show or exchange goods. All goods guaranteed as represented. Mail and Telephone orders receive prompt at-

## J. SLOAN & SONS,

Corner St. Antoine and Mountain Streets

THE CO-OPERATIVE FUNERAL EXPENSE SOCIETY

1786 St. Catherine Street.

The Only Society Incorporated and Offering Solid Guarantees. CAPITAL, - \$30,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

From Bir	th to 5 Ye	ars		\$1.00	Per Year
				750	
30	" to 4	8 " _		1.00	1 1 1 m
** 45	" to 5	s " .,		1.80	10 m
** 55	" to 8	5 "		2.50	
92	ECIAL TER	us von Hei	isons over	65 YEARS OF A	GE.
	First-clas	Private F	morals at Mo	ederate Prices.	

FOR

more acceptable, none will' give such lasting pleasure. EIGHT to TEN dollars, monthly, will secure from us choice of the BEST PIANOS in Montreal.

Our Warerooms will be open day and evening untll January 1st, to allow inspection of our splendid

Old instruments, any make, exchanged. Choose your Piano next week for delivery Xmas Eve if you

Lindsay-Nordheimer Co. 2366 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

### To Our COUNTRY CUSTOMERS

We would say Don't Delay Sending in your orders for

CHRISTMAS STORES.

Now is the time to have your orders carefully and promptly attended to, before the great rush sets in with our city trade.
FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Table Fruit for the Christmas Dinner Table.

FINEST WEST END TABLE RAISINS.

Some of "the very finest" that ever crossed the Atlantic.

For sale by the pound, by the ayer, by the quarter box and full

shipped by Mr. Hyos de Pedro Valls,

MALAGA, SPAIN. Per pound 0.30
Per layer 1.50
Per full box 5.25
Crowns Angeles, Imperial Clusters,
Per pound 0.25
Per layer 1.25
Per full box 4.50

| 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 |

FINEST SHILLED ALMONDS. (Sweet and Bitter.)
New Crop, "3 Crown" Jordan
Sweet Almonds,
Per Pound 

FINEST GRENOBLE WALNUTS 

FINEST KENT COBNUTS. New Crep. 

New Crop Table Figs for the Christmas Dinner Table. LAYERS AND LOUGOUMS.

Choicest Loucoum (pulled) Figs in knock-down boxes.

5 Crowns, in 8 lb. boxes, 75c per box.
5 Crowns, in 5 lb. boxes, \$1.20 each.

CHOICEST LAYER FIGS. 

20,080 Yards 1 vergreen Wreathing for Christmas Decorations

FRASER, VIGER & 107, 209 & 211 St. James 3

WHAT TO LIVE FOR

When I was a child, in a little town,
Oh, ever so far away,
A beautiful spirit came floating
down,
And whispered to me one day:
F'There's a secret," the beautiful
spirit said,
"That even a child may know,
And they who know it are gladly
led
Wherever their feet may go. I was a child, in a little town,

Wherever their feet may go.

"So sweet and simple the secret is, Yet people are slow to learn,
And away from the pathway that
leads to bliss
Their lingering faces turn.

"So the little children must show

them how The happier way to choose, for the hearts that are tender and loving now
Will never the lesson lose.

"And this is the wonderful secret Live

For nothing but love each day

Not for love to keep, but for to give— Forever to give away.

"There is no life upon earth so But love it may give full well, And the joy of giving is deep sure, And richer than tongue can tell.

. To sweeten life as we meet and part, We need but remember this j

To carry always a tender heart For the tiniest thing that is. "The wider the circle of love we

make,
The happier life we live,
And the more we give for another's
sake,
The more we shall have to give.

"So let us widen it day by day By loving a little more,
Till nothing living be shut away
From a share in the heavenly

f. Tis love and kindness alone can Our hearts with the joy of living; And ages wait but do the will Of the loving and the giving."

WORK.—Work is like life, stagna-tion is death. Work is strength, idleness is weakness, Work enlivens the body, while continual laziness renders it unfit for activity of any kind. Work is a great means of keep-ing a person's mind occupied, and ing a person's mind occupied, and thus saving him from falling into the many and dangerous tempta-tions which surround him on every side.

Work for the night is coming Work for the night is coming Work through the morning hours Work while the dew is sparkling, Work 'mid springing flowers, Work when the day grows bright Work in the glowing sun; Work for the night is coming When man's work is done,"

THE BEST DAYS .- Through life's THE BEST DAYS.— Through life's stormy and peaceful times we should not forget to give a thought to the sorrows of others. Think of the large numbers of persons who are weighed down with sorrow and affliction. See the maimed, the blind, and the poor beggar, as they battle nobly along in the arena of life. They call for a passing thought, a little remembrance, an alms of some kind. Do not treat them harshly, or scornfully, but with blessings of kindly deeds done each day will blossom out with sweet fragrance and make goldwith sweet fragrance and make gold-en our to-morrows. Thus will our days be the best.

CHOOSING FRIENDS. — Friends exert an influence over our characters and prospects. The young should be very careful whom they select to stand to them in so close a relation. They should have for their friend one who makes others, not self his first consideration—one who is ever ready to give good example in all things, holding aloft the lamp of a stainless character. If they will take a friend blest with these qualities, happiness and contentment will be theirs.

RESPECT FOR THE AGED.— Nothing bespeaks the true lady and the true gentleman better than the showing of constant love, regard and respect for the aged. Innumerable are the opportunities young people have every day to perform little acts of courtesy and kindness to those who are older. "One of the lessons," says Rollin, the historian, "oftenest and most strongly inculcated upon the Lacedagmonian youth, was to enter-

THE WEST OF STREET

tain great revereice and respect for old men, and to give them proof of it on all occasions, by saluting them; by making way for them and giving them place in the streets; by raising up to show them honor in all companies and public assemblies; but above all, by receiving their advice, and even their reproofs with doci'ity and submission. By these characteristics a Lacedaemonian was known wherever he came. If he had behaved otherwise it, would have been looked upon as a reproach to himself and a dishonor to his country."

HOW HE WAS CURED. — A man stepped into a grocer's shop to make a few purchases. While the apprentice was weighing the goods the customer could not resist the temptation of treating himself to a piece of sugar which was lying on the counter. The apprentice observed the action, and soon afterwards, with startled mien, called aloud into the shop: "What has become of that lump of arsenic that was lying here?"

The poor fellow felt hot and cold, and in his terror confessed the deed. "You are a dead man!" said the pert apprentice. "But I have here an antidote. Quick! take as much of it as you can swallow." And he filled a tumbler full of salt and water.

The poor fellow eagerly drank off the chemistry of the chemistr The poor fellow eagerly drank of the abominable stuff, to save his life

if possible. He then rushed out in or positive. He then rushed out in or-er to secure a second antidote from he neighboring pump. He has never been known to pilfer

THE WITNESS SCORED.—A barrister was cross-examining witnesses, and doing everything in his power to confuse them, brusquely asking them to "speak up louder."

The last man called decided that he would take the counsel at his word, so, in response to the first question, what his name was, he replied, in a loud-toned voice;—

'John Brown, sir.r-r-r'
'I guess you have been drinking this morning!' said the counsel, sternly.

'Yes, sir-r-r-r' rould.

Yes, sir-r-r-r," replied the witness, louder still.
"I thought so," said the lawyer, triumphantly. "What did you take?"
"Coffee, sir-r-r-r," shouted the wit-

A burst of laughter from the court

room disconcerted the counsel for a time, but, when the merriment had subsided, he asked:—
"I guess you had a little something else in your coffee, didn't vol?" 'Yes, sir-r-r-r." still came the re

start another man entered and made the same journey in search of a seat. As he stopped inquiringly before the large man, the latter said: "This seat is engaged; sir; a man just stepped out, but will return in a moment. He left his baggage here as a claim to the seat."
"Well," said the newcomer, frankly, "I'm pretty tired, and if you don't object. I'll just sit down here and hold his bag for him until he returns," and without ceremony this he proceeded to do.

Then the large man, who was bound for Lynn, carnestly hoped within the inmost chambers of his little heart that his companion might get off at Somerville, or Evertett, or Chelsea—anywhere but Lynn, or a station beyond; and the tired man thanked his stars for even a moment's rest, expecting every second to be ouisied by the overest.

CHEAP TEA.—As the result of tinnic poisoning from some cheaptes that she bought as a bargain, Mrs. William Cook, of Paterson, N. J., and her three children had a narrow escape from death last week. In fact, the prompt action of Dr. Joseph J. O'Shea, who lives mear the Cooks and was immediately sent for, alone saved their lives. As it was, the doctor had to work two hours over the poisoned persons. One of the children is still in a precarious condition. The oldest is a girl of thirteen, the next a boy of ten and the baby is two years old.

Mrs. Cook made the tea in a pot instead of a kettle for supper last night. She told the children that she got it so cheap that she could afford to have them drink all they wanted the poured out several cups to each, and an hour afterward they were all writhing in pain.

SLEEPING ALONE.— So high an authority as the London "Lancet" says that no two persons should habitually sleep together. Nothing will so derange the nervous system of one who is eliminative in nervous force as to lie all night in bed with another who is absorbent of nervous force. The latter will sleep soundly all night and arise refreshed in the morning, while the former will toss restlessly and awake in the morning fretful, peevish and discouraged.

HINTS FOR SICK ROOM .- There HINTS FOR SICK ROOM.— There are three great essentials in connection with a sick room, viz., fresh air without draught, complete quiet, and an absolute cleanliness.

It cannot be too often pointed out that fresh air is not only one of the vectority completes of the but is.

most active stimulants of life, but is also one of the most powerful disin-fectants; no air in the sick room can be either fresh or pure unless the room is scrupulously clean. Complete quiet in a sick room is a special necessity; everything that disturbs or excites should be avoid-ed as rest is "Nature's sweet restor-

disturbs or excites should be avoided, as rest is "Nature's sweet restor-er," "sleep Nature's soft nurse," therefore, let no one in a sick room wear creaking shoes or rustling dresses—in sickness the senses are often most acute, and noises are painfully felt. Fire-irons should be used with much caution—a stick for suiring the fire is preferable to a poker. Avoid the use of linen sheets—they

Avoid the use of linen sheets—they have a natural tendency to create a chill, which in any illness is dangerous, and in some cases fatal; cotton sheets are better than linen, and biankets better than either.

Pure water that has been boiled and is slightly tepid is the best d'ink for sick people. When thirst is excessive water should be given in small quantities, and frequently. To the water aothing should be added, except sunder direct medical instructions. The reason for this is that pure water gives Nature fair play in her great struggle with disease.

Do not allow any food or drink to remain in the sick room except when positively necessary; both will be-

vous and easily "flustrated," can't sleep, and rise in the morning unrefreshed, your blood is poor. Strong nerves depend upon rich, nourishing blood. Hood's Sarsaparific makes the nerves strong by enriching and vitalizing the blood. It gives sweet, refreshing sleep and completely cures nervous treubles. Begin taking it today.

Nausea, indigestion are cured by Heod's Pills.

### NOTES FOR THE PARMER.

POTATO CROP\_Mr. W. L. Me oun says the potato is most important food plants, and he gives some interesting information regarding the origin and extent of its growth, as well as what has been accomplished in the way of experi-ment in the horticultural department of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

the most productive hills during successive years. Carmen No. 1. Early Rose and Everett, three splendid varieties, were originated in this way. The third method is by crossing, which is done by applying the pollen of the flower of one variety to the pistil of another. This is very difficult, however, as the pollen dust on the potato blossom is very rare.

Besides the yield in bulk, the quality of potato must be considered in recommending a variety. In 1888 the best variety at the Central Experimental farm was the American Wonder, which yielded 2994 bushels per acre, the smallest yield being 172 bushels, the May Queen. Yet the American Wonder, which will not sell on many near markets, especially in Ottawa.

Over 400 varieties in all have been tested at the Experimental farm, and it has been found that potatoes of an American origin give better results than those from Europe. It is because the season in Europe is so much longer than ours. There is also a great variation in the yield of samples from year to year. The five samples having the best average for the past five years previous to the season of 1900 as tested at the Central farm are: American Wonder, Empire State, Carmen No. 1. Late Puritan and Everett. None of these are included in the following six varieties which head the list for the present season. Salieon's Elephant 5894 bushels per acre, Vanier 576, Phormous 561, Canadian Beauty 547, It is cotblet 532. Early Sunrise 532. The wide difference between the yields of varieties is shown from the fact that the smallest yield of 100 varieties was 209 bushels per acre. This provincial estimate is made. In Toronto, where a number of farmers from the various districts furnish information.

The most important reason why farmers do not get better results from petato crops is that they do

The most important reason The most important reason why farmers do not get better results from potato crops is that they do not plant them on the soil best suited, and neglect also the proper attendance. A sandy loam is the best for potatoes because it never bakes, and soil capable of baking requires a large amount of attendance to keep it in proper condition. Owing to the fact that the potato matures in a very short time, the thorough to the fact that the potato matures in a very short time, the thorough preparation of the soil before planting is essential to successful potato culture. Potatoes seem to do best where there is decaying vegetable matter in the soil, and where it can possibly be brought about, the best plan is to use clover sod land. When the land is loamy it is better to leave off plowing till the spring and thus prevent plant food from being thus prevent plant food from being

leave off plowing till the spring and thus prevent plant food from being bleached away. The nearer the land can be get into a thoroughly pulverized condition, to the depth of six inches, the better for the crop. At the Experimental farm this is done by plowing, disc-harrowing twice, and twice harrowing with a smoothing harrow. The drll's are made with a double meld-tipeard plow, two and a half feet apart and from four to six inches deep. The potato sets are then playted one foot ing.

The witness filled his lungs for a tremendom effort, and thundered tremendom effort, and

With regard to fighting the Colorado potato beetle, which never fails to attack this crop, the wisest plan is to watch for him before he commits too great a ravage. It is too late to apply treatment only when the attack of the bug becomes noticeable on the leaves, because it takes some time for the poison to take effect, and the stalks, which are the lungs of the potatoes, will be

### CONSUMPTION

is, by no means, the dreadful disease it is thought to bein the beginning.

The trouble is; you don't know you've got it; you don't believe it; you won't believe it-till you are forced to. Then it is dangerous. Don't be afraid; but attend

to it quick-you can do it yourself, and at home.

Take Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil, and live carefully

This is sound doctrine, whatever you may think or be told; and, if heeded, will save life.



A Lady of Quality

knows real value and genuine merit and will use SURPRISE Soap to

n the make up of SURPRISE Soa QUALITY is the secret of the great success of SURPRISE Soap. QUALITY means pure hard soap with remarkable and peculiar qualities for washing clothes.

After a thorough analysis, and proof of its purity, the leading Physicians of Canada are recommending

### COWAN'S Hygienic Cocoa

to their patients. It builds up and strengthens the system. It is a perfect food as well as drink.

### EVERY CATHOLIC YOUNG MAN

should possess a copy of The Catholic Student's Manual Of Instructions and Prayers."

For all seasons of the Ecclesi astical Year. Compiled by a Religious, under the immediate supervision of Rev M. Rouxel, P.S.S., Professor of Moral Theology, Grand Seminary

Theology, Grand Seminary Montreal, Canada. It contains Liturgical Prayers, Indulgences, Devotions and Pious Enercises for every oc-

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### J. A. KARCH. Architect.

MEMBER P.Q.A.A No. 8, Place d'Armes Hill

VANDERBILT MILLIONS.

Chandler P. Andersen, one of the attorneys for the heirs of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, said a few days ago that the only remaining preliminaries to the division of the estate are the payment of the Federall inheritance tax and a small sum additional on the State tax already paid, made necessary by an increase in the appraised value since Mr. Vanderbilt's death.

According to the appraisal of F. 1. D. Hasbrouck, the representative of the State Comptroller, the value of Mr. Vanderbilt's personal estate is \$52,500,000, and of the real estate \$20,000,000. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, the residuary legatee after paying taxes and fees for the settlement of the state, will receive about \$44,500,000.

### Society Directory

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Aacient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.— Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month. President, Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Statia Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McMahan; treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howlatt, 383 Wellington street. Application forms can be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

hall before meetings.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.— Moots in lower vestry of St, Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, John Cavanagh, 885 St. Catherine atreet; Medical Advisor, Dr. Hugh Lennon, 255 Centre street, tephone Main 2239. Recording-Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 318 Hibernian street, —to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer, Delegates to St. Patrick's League; —J J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 3.— Meeta on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGull. Officers: Ald. D. Gallery, president; T. McCarthy, vice-president; F. J. Devlin, recording-secretary, 1635 Ontario street; John Hughes, financial-secretary; L. Brophy, treasurer; M., Fennel, chairman of Standing Committee; marshal, M. Stafford.

mittee; marshal, M. Stafford.

A.O.H.—DIVISION No. 9.—President, Wm. J. Clarke, 208 St. Antoine street; Rec.—Secretary, Jac. F. Hogan, 86 St. George street, (to whom all communications should be addressed); Fin.—Secretary, M. J. Doyle, 12 Mount St. Mary Ave.; Treasurer, A. J. Hanley, 796 Palace street; Chairman of Standing Committee, R. Diamond; Sentinel, M. Clarke; Marshal, J. Tivnan. Division meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of every mouth, in the York Chambers, 2444a St. Catherine street, at 8 p.m.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe C.SS.R.: President, D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murray, Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

ST. On the second Sunday of Meets — the first Patrick's Hall, every mo. der street, immediate-92 St. Alexan. Committee of Manly after Vespers. — hall the first agement meets in sam. — t 8 p.m. Tuesday of every month. — rasi-Rev. Father McGrath. Rev. dent; James J. Costigan, 1st Vice-President; W. F. Doyle, Secretary, 220 St. Martin street. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY

M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26. each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:— Jas. J. Costigua, President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jas. H. Maiden, Treasurer.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION, organized April, 1874.
Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular
monthly meeting held in its hall,
19 Dupre steet, first Wednesday of
every month, at 8 o'clock, p.m.
Committee of Management meets
every second and fourth Wednesday
of each month. President, Hugh
O'Connor; Secretary, Jas. O'Loughlin. All communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to
St. Patrick's League, W. J. Haphy; D. Gallery, Jas. McMahoa.

Tr. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1808. — Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, President, John Killicather; Secretary, James Brady, No. 97 Rosel street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League Meesrs. J. Külfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

Accountant and Liquidator 180 ST. JAMES STREET.

.Montreal..

From the Balti-

representatives lie.

The list of th given, copied from the list. Cath gentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, ta Rica, Ecuado mala, Italy, Metigal, Peru, Sal gony and Venez. Hussia might as a schismatic try. Miss Cassir tus, Miss Cassir tus, Miss cassir tus, and con tind tir eus duties to Riessed Sacramer The Protestant fintk, Germany, land, Sweden and zerland.

A HARD HIT-

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Church has bo "Fensational cha stances without a teen brazenly pre teen brazenly pre "The rights of Catholics under tag sacred as the class of citizens. long to them, ho they are citizens. long to them, ho they are citizens. srucifix, howsoeved, we mit, is revere ported by million "It is the open and Protestants, to their respective Will angry invect clicanery, social somplish this? Is Christian spirit the harangue against regime of Catholic lieve in the Cathodisciminate tirade sial or political sweeping sort are anti-Catholic but

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XV. to the Approximate, Division St. Patrick's nder Street, on at 4 p.m., and 8 p.m., of each arah Allen, Vice-fack; Financial Mahan, treasuration forms oan bers, or at the s.

p.m. President, 55 St. Catherine twiser, Dr. Hugh re street, tele-39. Recording-

— to whom should be ade, Financial Selfer, Treasurer. trick's League: D. S. McCarthy

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1635 Ontario hes, financial-se, treasurer; M. f Standing Com-Stafford.

No. 9.—Presi-ke, 208 St. An-Secretary, Jno. eorge street, (to ications should

.-Secretary, M., St. Mary Ave.; anley, 796 Palan of Standing mond; Sentinel, J. Tivnan. Diche second and of every mouth.

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leets in its hall,
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Rev. E. Strubbe
D. J. O'Neill,
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M. & B. SOCIETY and Sunday of Patrick's Hall, eet, immediate mmittee of Manning the B p.m. onth, Espan and B p.m.

BRANCH 26.

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O'clock, p.m.
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SOCIETY, on they. Director, resident, John y, James Bracet. Moets on f every month, corner Young at 8.80 p.m. cick's League her. T. Rogers

Liquidator

rectory.

### Various Notes ....

From the Baltimore 'Mirror," we

There are thirty-four nations represented by ambassadors in Washington, D.C. Twenty of these are Catholic; one, Russia, schismatic Catholic; five are heathen, six are Protestant, and the Dominican Republic and Hayti are more largely Catholic than Protestant, and the representatives of both are Catholic.

representatives of both are Catholic.

The list of these nations is here given, copied from the official diplomatic list. Catholic countries: Argentina, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Columbia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Italy, Mexico, Nicaragua, Portugal, Peru, Salvador, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Itussia might properly be regarded as a schismatically Catholic Country, Miss Cassini, niece of the Ambissador, sefs a good example to all Catholics, as never a day passes while she is in Washington that she does not find time from her numerous duties to pay a visit to the Plessed Sacrament.

The Protestant countries are: Denmark, Germany, England, Netherland, Sweden and Norway and Switzerland.

zerland.
The heathen are: China, Japan Korea, Siam and Turkey.

A HARD HIT-The Boston "Pilot"

Louis Rosche, a lunatic, escaped from the asylum at Wauwatosk, Wisconsin, three months ago, changed his name and applied for a place in the civil service, passing an examination at the head of his class. The report does not say how he was discovered to be an escaped lunatic; but probably he betrayed himself by expecting to get an appointment just because he had passed a creditable examination. Nobody but a crazy man would indulge in such an hallucination as that.

DEPRECATES ABUSE. — According to an American Catholic exchange, a sermon in protest against the abuse and discrimination to which Catholics are subjected by members of Protestant creeds, was preached recently, by Rev. Claude Kelly, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Sandusky. After speaking of the denial of the various creeds that they are more than a purification of they are more than a purification of the old Church Catholic, Mr. Kelly spoke of the vilification which the Church has borne for centuries. "Sensational charges in some instances without any foundation have teen brazenly preferred," he said. "The rights of American Roman Catholics under the constitution are as sacred as the rights of any other class of citizens. Rights which belong to them, however, not because they are citizens. The religion of the srucifix, howsoever faulty we may seem it, is revered and loyally supported by millions of worshippers. "It is the open wish of Catholics and Protestants to win each other to their respective ideas of faith will angry invective, conscienceless elicanery, social discriminations accomplish this? Is it an exhibition of Christian spirit to engage in blatant harangue against everything in the regime of Catholicsm? I do not believe in the Catholic system. But indiscriminate tirades, class hatred, social or political prejudices of a sweeping sort are to my mind not anti-Catholic but anti-Christian." they are more than a purification of the old Church Catholic, Mr. Kelly

sal Barry of Concord, N.H., left no will, but a letter of instruction was found among his effects. In it he requests that \$5,000 be given to Rishop Bradley, to be used by him, according to his judgment, toward the building of a church or chapel at the north end of the city, and for the same purpose he gives a parcel of land which stood in his name. Its library, with a few immaterial exceptions, is given to the bishop; to the parish of St. John all the fursiture in the parochial residence. Among other gifts which he wished to be given was \$200 to the homes of destitute children in Boston, \$100 to the Ursuline Sisters in Montana, \$300 to St. Patrick's orphanage of Manchester and the avails of his corriages and sleigh to the Sacred Heart Hospital, Manchester. He directs that all his clothing be given to the poor. The other domations are the Sacred Heart school of Concord and others to provide for religious services and the exection of a removial tablet to be placed in St. John's Church, and one for an altar in the church at Newmarket.

blaming any one; he was merely giving a description of the atmosphere in which Catholics lived. A large proportion of this country was non-Catholic, and the same might be said of the press, the press was also heretical. Those kooks they read, the papers that came into their hands day by day, the magazines, and literature of all kinds that were spread droadcast throughout the land— in the homes of the people, in the clubs, in the reading-rooms, and in the libraries — that literature, with few exceptions, if it was not anti-Catholic. Was at least non-Catholic. The result was that Catholics were constantly living in an atmosphere that was dangerous and injurious unless they were on their guard against it, unless they were conscious of the influence which that atmosphere was constantly producing upon them.

### CATHOLICITY IN GLASGOW.

While Scotland, the home of Presbyterianism, and the theatre of Knex's exploits, is generally regarded as an essentially Protestant country, still the story of the Catholic most encouraging and brilliant in the vast annals of Catholicity. It would repay any person's time to peruse the history of the Church in Scotland, as sketched by the gifted and lamented late Rev. Dr. Aneas McD. Dawson, of Ottawa. So popular was "Father Dawson:' with all his fellow-citizens, that he was generally called the "Protestant Priest"; and many is the prejudice that his kindly manner, his severe logic, and his eloquent pen uprooted in breasts of his Scotch Protestant compatriots. In glancing over some of Dr. Dawson's works, we came upon his account of the opening of St. Patrick's Church, in Glasgow, which event took place exactly fifty years ago on the first of the present month. One might, however, think that the reverend writer was a little too sanguine in his expressed assurance of the great strides that Catholicity would soon make in Scotland. However, his happy prediction is being slowly but surely tuifilled is being slowly but surely fulfilled. In this connection we subjoin the following account of the jubilec celebration of that very Church to which Dr. Dawson so hopefully referred. It reads as follows:—

On the 1st of December, 1850, there was opened in the Anderson district of Glasgow St. Patrick's Church. It was beautifully situated amidst green fields, whilst far away behind it were the green shrubberies of Cranstonhill, the lands of Stob-Cross. and the policies of Overnew. of Cranstonhill, the lands of Stob-cross, and the policies of Overnew-town. Now there is not a patch of green within three miles of it—no-thing but the dull grey stone of dwelling-houses or the muddy red brick of works. The first pastor was Father Patrick Hanly, then a curate in St. Andrews, and subsequently of Springburn and Leith, at which lat-ter place he died.

It may be stated that the total number of priests in Glasgow, in

It may be stated that the total number of priests in Glasgow, in 1850, the date of St. Patrick's opening, was twelve, and now at this present moment there are six priests inistering to this parish. In 1872 an old church was bought in Cheapside street, and this was utilized as a school on week days and a church on Sunday. In 1885 the Very-Rev Canon Condon was appointed to take charge of the mission. This gentleman was ordained in 1845, and served as curate in St. Mary's, take charge of the mission. This gen-theman was ordained in 1845, and served as curate in St. Mary's, Glasgow, till 1847, whence he was transferred to Campbelltown. In St. Mary's he was stricken down with fever, six priests in the city being prostrate with the same discusses. A PRIEST'S WILL. — Vicar-General Barry of Concord, N.H., left no will, but a letter of instruction was found among his effects. In it he requests that \$5,000 be given to lishop Bradley, to be used by him according to his judgment, toward the building of a church or chapel at the north end of the city, and for the same purpose he gives a parcel if land which stood in his name. It's library, with a few immaterial exceptions, is given to the bishop to the parish of St. John all the furniture in the parochial residence Among other gifts which he wished to be given was \$200 to the homes of destitute children in Boston, \$100 to the Ursuline Sisters in Montana, \$300 to St. Patrick's orphanage of Manchester and the avails of his surriages and sleigh to the Sacred lieart Hoepital, Manchester. He discets that all his clothing be given to the bisides completing the church, began at emoryal tablet to be placed in St. John's Church, and one for an alter in the church at Newmarket.

DANGER TO CATHOLICS—One of the great difficulties and dangers for a recent sermon, said had arisen from the mature of the environment in which they lived They were living in a heretical country; they were constantly dealing, conversing, and discrebinging countersies with men and women who were not of their fairness with them, and them in their thought them, and them in their thought them in their them, and the manches with them in their them, and and women who were not of their services in Gandie. The light of the conditions with them in their the action of a recent sermon, said had arisen from the mature of the environment in which they lived They were living in a heretical country; they were constantly dealing, conversing, and the capture of the conditions with them, and the conditions of the services are still utilized as a chapel of ease, and in it are also the connection of the size exactly two years after he had chapted to the connection of the connection of the manches the proceed and on the connection of the palatial schools in Union Plac

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### A STORY ABOUT A BANK TELLER.

A STORY ABOUT A BANK TELLER.

the same time. In Campbellow me hours in the was to make a long and the pleasure of saying but one Mass in it when he was ordered in 1850 to Hamilton. Here he remained till 1859, where he was transferred to St. Mary's, Green terred to St. Mary's, Green terred to St. Mary's, Green the was transferred to St. Mary's, Green the secured ground about an acre and a half in getter in North street, and here began the builting of the new chrete, which was opened in January, 1859. Before the severeth Canon became very frail-and the Rev. John Toner, who had formerly severe the Canon became very frail-and the Rev. John Toner, who had in formerly sears been his curate in Greenock, and latterly a professor in Greenock, and latterly a professor in the Diocesson Seminary, and still lark hed charge of the mission had here become seem to be seen the deceived the mission had been in service almost interest of the Parish. Father Toner, besides completing the church, began the palatial schools in Union Place, which now have an attendance over 1,400, and are staffed with over 1,500, and an extraction of the Mass being His Grace the late Archibidiop Macdonal of Dilinburgh, who had formerly been a curate in St. Patrick's and the Mass being His Grace the late Archibidiop Macdonal of Dilinburgh, who had formerly been a curate in St. Patrick's and the Mass being His Grace the late Archibidiop Macdonal of Dilinburgh, who had formerly been a curate in St. Patrick's and the Mass being His Grace the late Archibidiop Macdonal of Dilinburgh, who had formerly been a curate in St. Patrick's and the Mass being His Grace the late Archibidiop Macdonal of Dilinburgh, who had formerly been a curate in St. Patrick's and the Mass being His Grace the late Archibidiop Macdonal of Dilinburgh, who had formerly been a curate in St. Patrick's and the Mass and the

ther enough to make an appreciable reduction in the amount. Moreover, he was handicapped at the start by he investment in the gas deal, which of course went to pieces when, Patterson levanted. But perhaps the worst feature of the affair was the clange it made in his disposition. He was originally a kindly, eventenpered man, but incessant worry and brooding soured his whole nature, and, I think, estranged him more or less in even his own household. In brief, he was on the verge of mental and physical collapse, when who should walk into the bank one day but Colonel Patterson himself, as cheery and chipper as ever.

"When Clark saw him he pearly ever.
"When Clark saw him he nearly

"When Clark saw him he nearly fainted, but he managed to get him into the private office. Where's that noney? he demanded, without any preface. What money? asked the colonel, in genuine amazement. 'Good God!' gasped poor Clark; 'the money for that draft!' Why, I left it for you in an envelope,' replied the col-God!' gasped poor Clark: 'the money' for that draft!' Why, I left 't for you in an envelope,' replied the col-cnel; 'I gave it to old John the night I went away.' Old John was the porter. They called him in. He was nearly eighty, half-childish, and honest as the day is long. When they fired a volley of frantic questions at him he instantly became bewildered. 'That envelope! that envelope!' he repeated, scratching his head; 'it seems to me I remember something about an envelope!' Oh, yes!' he exclaimed, brightening up. head: 'It seems to me I remember something about an envelope! Oh, yes!' he exclaimed, brightening up. 'I believe I slipped it under Mr. Clark's table cover and forgot to mention it. I hope it wasn't anything important.' Clark's writing table had an old baize cover that hadn't been removed in a generation. He ripped it off with one wild snatch, and there lay a long, dirty envelope. It contained seven \$1,000 bills. For five years of heart-breaking worry and distraction they had been resting literally under his hand. After the first revulsion of feeling was over the colonel made a few side explanations. Between ourselves he had skipped out to avoid a threatened prosecution for bigamy, but the woman had since died and everything was all right. He is now in California, running a hotel. This is a true story. I got it from Clark himself."—New Orleans Times-Democrat. envelope . brightening up der Mr

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All kinds of Musical Instruments at reduced prices. Strings for all Instruments, kinds of Repairing done on e premises.

The time of the first dentition, which lasts usually from the infant's sixth or eighth month to the sixteenth, is one of the critical periods with the critical periods where the custom to refer every imaginable disease affecting a baby during the eruption of its teeth to this process as the cause. Now medical belief is perhaps inclining during the eruption of its teeth to this process as the cause. Now medical belief is perhaps inclining too far the other way, and some doctors refuse to credit teething with producing any other than merely local troubles.

The process of cutting teeth is undoubtedly a normal one, and in a healthy infant is usually accomplished without any great difficulty or

ed without any great difficulty or disturbance; but in puny and sickly children it is sometimes laborious and the cause of much distress. Among the many affections formerly regarded as provoked by teething the most common are diarrhoea, cough and convulsions; but probably the leat ranged is the public constant.

the last named is the only one causel directly by this process.
When a tooth comes through with difficulty the child's nervous system is worn upon by the local irritation. when a tooth comes through with difficulty the child's nervous system is worn upon by the local irritation, and it may become more and more irritable, until finally an explosion occurs and the child has convulsions. This is, however, a rare occurrence, and it is probable that the nervous constitution of such children is already weak, and needs only some slight irritation, whether from the teeth, the stomach, or the skin, to become convulsively excited.

The diarrhoea and the cough are no doubt both due to indigestion as assed by nervous irritation.

Local disorders of teething aremore common. They consist for the most part in inflammation of the gums, which are red, swollen and hot, and is the drooling of a ropy saliva.

In order to prevent inflammation the mouth should be kept perfectly clean, being washed out often with a solution of borax or boric acid, lifteen or twenty grains to the ounce. The baby's desire to bite should be gratified by providing it with a hard rubber, ivory or silver object on which to exercise its jaws.

The general health should be carefully watched. Any tendency to diarrhoea or especially to constipation, should be kept in the air as much as possible. If the nervous symptoms are threatening, sedatives are needed, and it may be necessary to lance the gums.

It should be remembered that a teething infant may have an illness quite independent of the teething process, and hence one should never neglect to call a doctor under the theory that its troubles are all due to the teething, and consequently are of illittle moment:

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Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago

5.11 a m. Hoston and New York via U V R

1.36 p m. Rt. John and t. Albans

4.71 a m. Hoston and the Albans

4.70 p m. Arthburks and Island Pond

4.70 p m. Waterloo, Rt. John Limitese

5.10 p m. Waterloo, Rt. John Limitese

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11 Alese.

12 Tables.

During the war in South Africa there were many examples of socalled record-breaking performance of the British cavalry in the Trans vaal. There was, for instance, ine ride of the Natal Mounted Carbineers, who rode eighty-five miles ed veldt, or the dash of French's horse for the relief of when the troopers stayed in the saddle for more than seven hours and then rode for five miles at full lop into the beleaguered town. While these rides are worth boasting of can not be classed as recordbreakers. Of course, the ride of a body of cavalry in their full equipments, which burdens every horse with nearly two hundred and fifty pounds, must not be compared with long-distance records achieved by single riders in racing trim, such as Count Stahrenberg, who rode one horse over a distance of three hundred and fifty miles in seventy hours, or Baron Cotter, who rode from Vienna to Paris, a distance of six hundred and twenty-five miles, in twelve and a half days. One of the most famous long-distance rides in history was that of King Charles XII. of Sweden, who in 1714 rode from Demotica in Turkey to Stral-sund in Sweden, a distance of thirhundred miles, in a fortnight. On that occasion the king rode night and day, accompanied only by one officer, both taking care of their own horses and never changing their

The present South Africa records were eclipsed as long ago as 1842, when Dick King, a British despatch ricer, covered the six hundred miles from Port Natal to Grahamston in nine days, crossing seven large rivers and numberless smaller spruits on the way. King's ride resulted in the relief of the hard-pressed British garrison of Port Natal, which was then besieged by Boers. Many years afterward, Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, made another South African record when he carried the first news of the battle of Ulundi to the nearest telegraph instrument, riding one hundred and ten miles in fifteen hours to do so.

Thanks to the wide stretches of plains and ceaseless depredations of elusive Indians, the American cavalry and Northwest Mounted Police of Canada, perhaps, have more opportunities for creating records in riding than any other army in the world. Thus the recent record of the Natal Carbineers was anticipated, but a few years ago, by a troop of United States cavalry commanded by Captain S. F. Fountain, who eighty-four miles in eight hours. Then there was the celebrated halfday ride of sixty miles done by the Texas Rangers at the time of their last unpleasantness with Mexican cattle thieves on the Rio Grande. Anfamous long-distance stands to the credit of the late General Lawton. As the bearer of certain important despatches in 1876, he rode to General Crook's headquarters at Red Cloud from Sidney, Neb., one hundred and twenty-five miles in twenty-six hours without changing his horse. It is recorded that, although his mount arrived in fair condition, the rider looked five years older than he did the day fore.—Collier's Weekly.

FANCIED ILLS.

Bread pills have ever been regarded as potent factors in the practice of medicine, but it remained for the modern school of physicians to discover the true value of psychic inin the treatment of mental and bodily disorders.

Under this heading the methods most often used are hypnotism, suggestion and deception, which, taken collectively, are dignified by the name of suggestive therapeutics. Almost every day some remarkable cure is recorded in the Cincinnati hospitals through these agencies. Their influences are especially felt in cases where the nervous system is involved, such as neurasthenia, hysteria, hypochondria, insomnia and melancholia.

There is at the city hospital at the There is at the city hospital at the present time, a young woman who has not slept in weeks without first receiving a hypodermic injection of pure water. She believes she is getting a quarter grain of morphia with each injection, and as there is no way of her learning of the deception, the treatment works like a

under the constant application of a wooden magnet painted to resemble the genuine article.—Home Journal

### STORIES OF LORD RUSSELL.

PENALTY FOR BIGAMY. - One day, a legal correspondent writes, before the late Lord Chief Justice took sick, he was sitting in court, when another barrister, leaning across the benches, whispered: "Russell, what's the extreme penalty for bigamy?" "Two mothers-in-law," instantly replied Russell.

THE LEAP YEAR WITNESS .- AL though unrivalled in the art of though unrivalled in the art of cross-examination, on one occasion he was distinctly beaten by a witness. "What is your age?" he asked. "Is it my age you are asking?" replied the witness. "Yes sir. Now, speak up and be exact." "And be exact! Well, of all the—" "The court does not desire to hear any comments of yours. Tell the court your age." "Well," said the man, "I celebrated my twelfth birthday lnst week." "Don't triffe with the court, and remember you are on cath." "It's quite true. I was born on Feb. 29, in leap year, and my court, and remember you are on cath." "It's quite true. I was born on Feb. 29, in leap year, and my birthday only comes once in four years."—London News.

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## TO THE LADIES

THE QUESTION: What shall I buy him for Christmas?

### READ OUR HOLIDAY SUCCESTIONS.

We generally talk to the men folks, but if our advice is acceptable to the ladies, read the following suggestions we have to offer in regard to buying suitable Christmas gifts for gentlemen. We are so intimately acquainted with the wants of fathers, brothers and sons, as well as the smaller boys, that we can materially aid you in making a Present of a wise choice and shall be pleased to have you call in and look over our assortment.

### OUR OFFERINGS

Nckties	15c to	75c	Bocks 25c to \$1.2
Mufflers	25c to	\$3.00	Underwear\$1.00 to \$5.0
Dress Suit Protect-			Night Robes 50c to \$1.2
ors	50c to	\$1.50	Pajamas Sleeping
Gloves	25c to	\$3.50	Suits \$1.50 to \$3.5
Handkerchiefs, Lin-			White Dress Shirts 50c to \$1.2
en	15c to	50c	Colored Dress Shirts 75c to \$1.2
Handkerchiefs, Silk.	25c to	75c	Flannel Shirts 50c to \$1.5
Umbrellas	50c to	\$5.00	Collars and Cuffs 15c to 25
Suspenders	15c to	\$1.00	Scarf Pins 25c to \$3.0
Winter Cloth Caps	50c to	\$1.50	Cuff Links 25c to \$3.0
Hair Brushes	25c to	75c	Cuff and Collar
Razor Strops	15c to	50c	Boxes \$1.25 to \$2.5
Shaving Mugs	25c to	35c	Necktie Boxes \$1.25 to \$2.5
Shaving Cases	1.25 to	\$8.50	Cardigan Jackets 75c to \$3.0
Hats	\$1.25 to	\$3.00	Fancy Vests\$1.50 to \$5.0
Fur Caps	3.00 to	\$10.00	Sweaters\$1.00 to \$3.0
Overcoats	55.00 to	\$16.50	Smoking Jackets\$5.00 to \$10.0
Suits	5.00 to	\$16.50	Tuques and Sashes. 25c to 75

Warm Bedroom Slippers and House Shoes at all prices and many other suitable Giffs It is an accepted fact that the most satisfactory Christmas shopping can be done in the early part of December. The stocks are yet complete. Clerks are not rushed, the buying crowd comparatively small, and the assortment of goods large.

We exchange goods not satisfactory after Christmas. We lay aside and deliver goods on

desired day. . . . . A STORY ABOUT A BANK TELLER

Corner Craig and Bleury Streets
And 2299 St. Catherine Street. OPEN EVENINGS TILL 9 O'Clock'

SCORES OF PENNIES IN THE COLLECTION.

Rev. Father J. M. Galligan, pastor of the Catholic Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, in West Ninety-sixth street, is one of the most earnest workers in the church and his parish is a large one. The contributions at the services have been scrutinized lately and on a recent Sunday Father Galligan spoke to the congrega-

## For the Holidays! OUR BOYS' UNEQUALLED DRESS.



Boys' Winter Overcoats or Usters, ages 14 to 2c, made of heavy blue and black beaver and frieze tweed lined and well finish- \$4.75 |

Sale price - \$2.00

Boys' Very Fine Overcoats, ages 14 to 19, in new rough materials and Moscow Beaver, well cut, lined and trimmed. Reduced \$7.00 single and double breasted, sack styles, pure all wool fancy tweeds; regular \$10.00 values - 35.75

THE ONE PRIOR OF OTHER ERS. 31 SA. 2 W.

### THE S. CARSLEY CO, LIMITED.

otre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street. SATURDAY, December 18



Handkerchiefs are recognised acceptable gifts. They are here in thousands for the holidays. Never before such a marvellous stock of beautiful kinds, Real Lace, Lisse, Silk, Linen and Lawn, the conjuring of the best makers in the Handkerchief world,

Ladies' Haudkerchiefs.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, in pretty oxes for Xmas gifts.

boxes for Xmas gifts.

No. 1 contains 3 pretty Handkerchiefs and box complete 25c.

No. 2 contains 4 plain and fancy
Handkerchiefs, 1 bottle rich perfums,
and box complete 50c.

No. 3 contains 6 exquisite Handkerchiefs, in plain and fancy, 1 bottle
perfume, and box complete 75c.

No. 4 contains 6 fine Handkerchiefs, 1 bottle perfume, and pretty
embossed box; complete \$1.00.

Also two better lines \$1.25 and
\$1.50.

Pretty Tea Gowns. A very pretty lot of Tea Gowns specially imported for X mas trade; drop in and see them.

Ladies' exquisite
Cashmere Tea Gowas
saith basque, trimmed
Planen Lace, fancy
collars and cuffs, full
skirt, in pretty shades
of Red, Pink and

"Kathleen" Ladies"
Fine 2 Dome Kid
Gloves in new shades
of tan, brown, gray,
fawn, purple, navy,
black and white fancy
silk neights

MEN'S ULSTERS



Make yourself a Christmas present of one of the stylish Ulsters. Men's Heavy Storm

Men's Heavy Storm Ulster Coats, double breasted, high storm collar. lined in fancy tweed; special. 24 35 Men's Extra Heavy Fancy Tweed Ulster Coats, side curved pockets, storm collar, well lined and finished, from

# RID GLOVE NOVELTIES.

"Tant Meux" Ladies extra quality 7 heok Kid Gloves in all the leading shades, perfect fitting.
Special 90e "Le Rrabant" Ladies' Real French Kid Gloves, 2 dome fast. Real French Kid Gloves, 2 dome fast-ener, in all the latest novelty shades, with pretty silk points, all sizes......

BIC DISPLAY OF TOYS!

This is undoubtedly the biggest and best display of Toys in Canada. Eight large sections filled to overflowing with Toys,

Dolls, a	and v	dames of every description.	
Regular. Spe	Regular. S	pecial	
ood Hockey Sticks15c	9c	Dressed Dolls	100
lovs' Hardwood Sleighs. 20c 1	21/2c	Dolls' Tea Sets 6c	31/40
trong Snow Shovels 7c	5c	Building Blocks 10c	50
lovs' Tool Chests35c		Black Board 35c	250
ron Toys 10c	5c	Good Card Games 6c	4c
lagic Lanterns		Pretty Wash Sets 35c	250

WRITE : FOR : NEW : CHRISTMAS : CATALOGUE.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

Market Report.

GRAIN—The market is quiet, with value of oats steady. We quote: Oats, ex-store, 80½c; peas, 60c to 60½c west freight; barley, 49½c to 50c east freight; rye, 47½c to 48c; buckwheat, 40½ to 41c east freight. Liverpool cables are: Spring wheat, 6s 2½d; red winter, 5s 11½d; No. 1 Cala., 6s 2½d; corn, 4s 1½d; peas, 5s 7¾d.

FLOUR-The market is moderate-

wes are unchanged.
We quote as follows: Manitoba patents, \$4.35; strong bakers, \$4.05 to \$4.10; straight rollers, \$3.20 to \$3.40; in bags, \$1.60 to \$1.70; winter patents, \$3.65 to \$3.85.

ROLLED OATS—Demand for roll-cal oats is less active and prices are weaker. We quote \$3.20 to \$3.25 per bar-rel, and \$1.55 to \$1.60 per bag.

FEED-The market is active and

firm.

We quote as follows: Manitoba bran, \$15 in bags; shorts, \$17; Ontario bran, \$15 to \$16; shorts, \$17 to \$18 per ton.

HAY—Receipts continue light and lemand good, making a firm market.
We quote as follows: No. 1, \$9.50.
to \$10.50; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9.00;
clover, \$7.75 to \$8.25 per ton in car
lots on track.

PROVISIONS—Demand is fair, supplies moderate, and values steady.

Dressed hogs are quoted at \$6.50 to \$7.25; bacom, 12c to 14c; hams, 11c to 14c; heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, \$18 to \$18.50 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, 10½c to 11½c per lb.

pure Candona land, 2079 of the per lb.

Liverpool advices quote lard at 88s 6d; bacon, from 45s to 48s; pork, 72s; tallow, 25s 6d to 27s 3d.

POULTRY—Demand is good, and prices are steady.
We quote: Turkeys, 8c to 9c per lb; ducks, 8c to 9c per lb; gesse, 514c to 614c per lb; chickens, 6c to 7c per lb; fowls, 5c to 6c per lb.

CHEESE—The market is quiet at about the same range of values.

We quote finest Western Sept. at 11½c to 11½c; Octobers, 10½c to 10½c; finest late Easterns, 10½c to 10½c; undergrades, 10c to 10½c.

Liverpool cable quotes 51s 6d for white and 52s 6d for colored.

BUTTER—Domand continues to exceed supply of finest goods, and prices are consequently strong.

Prices are as follows: Choice creamery, 211/4c to 211/4c; seconds, 201/4c to 21c; dairy, 18c to 19c.

BEANS—The demand is fairly active, and prices are firm. We quote \$1.40 to \$1.45 for primes.

LIVE STOCK.— There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle, 20 calves and 600 sheep and lambs of fered for sale at the East End Abattori on Monday. The below zero weather did not prevent the butchers from coming out in large numbers, and there was an active demand and firm prices for fair to good cattle, but the common stock were neglected. Mr. G. Martel bought nine good steers and helfers, paying from 41/4 to 44/4c per lb. Pretty good cattle sold at from 31/4c to 4x, and the common stock at from 2c to 3c per lb. Calves sold at from \$3 to 88 each Shippers did not buy any sheep to-day, and the butchers paid from 21/4c to 3c per lb. Good lambs sold in lots at from 4c to 44/4c per lb. and the common lambs at from 31/4c to 37/4c do. Eat hogs sold at from 5c p. 10, for coarse, heavy hogs, up to 6c per lb., for selects, weighed of the cars.

CANADIAN HAY. — "Canada has done a big export trade in hay." said a Toronto dealor, "but as far as Ontario is concerned, shipments to South Africa are practically over, although large shipments have been ordered. The west has sent proba-

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