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#### PRICE FIVE CENTS

Clitness

# TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP .-- Varied are | ity. Catholic faith proclaims the opinions of men, and of import-ant men, on the subject of citizen-Not every one has the same idea regarding the requirements, or qualities necessary to constitute true civic worth. President Roose welt has recently written a very insting essay on the subject. He is

certainly a good illustration of the 'all-around citizen." In the military and civic spheres; in almost every office of importance, up to Governor State and President of a Re public, he has evidenced a strong individuality and a determination of character. He expatiates upon the required qualities of honesty, (public and private), courage, (physical and moral), common sense, and a sentiment of fraternal patriotism. In all this the President states plain truths, and none can gainsay the exactness of his estimate. But there is lacking one important quality religion. We find in the President's remarks the expression of a sincere and public-spirited man; but we miss that element, so conducive to and necessary for good citizenship, which the Catholic Church alone supplies. The "fixed principles" that the Church demands in the citizen are overlooked by the one who contemplates civic life from a purely human standpoint. Take the following extracts from an able address, "Principles of Civic Virtue," de on livered recently by Rev. Aloysius P. Brosnan, S.J., of Woodstock College. We cannot reproduce the whole for lack of space, although every line in it has its weight, still these few extracts will suffice to how conducive to good citishow zenship, in any country, are the principles inculcated by the Catholic Church.

"The external marks of good citizenship must spring from fixed and unchanged principles. It is these which make the outward deed won thy. The man who has no motive but his personal aims could as well be a traiter as a patriot. The vir-tues which go to make a good citizen must come from the heart. There are three great principles of Church from which the Catholic spring civic virtue.

"First, a deep, strong love erence for civil authority. What that, attitude of the Catholic Church towards this authority? Put in contrast with the theories of ose outside

"The Catholic Church says civil guthority is a thing divine, God's authority is a thing divine, God's obeyed by his subjects.

dience to God who invests the man with authority. The Catholic Church holds the authority unsullied matter how base the man to whom it is entrasted. It commanded obe dience in the subjects, but quelled its abuse by tyrants. To sin in each case was to sin against God.

"The second great Catholic principle of civil authority is that it is the spirit of fraternity that nourishes and sustains good government -that generous, large-hearted ternity that makes man helpful to his fellow-man in distress. This principle cannot rest on a selfish structure nor on a much vaunted humanitarianism which is self-inter est transferred from the individual to the body. Even animals have love for their own kind. The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man are distinctively and exclusively Catholic teaching. Man was by creation God's servant, not His child. A new act made him by grace what he was not by creation. He is brother to the brother Christ. Is that only dogma and nothing more?

"The third and last great principle of the Catholic Church in its relations to civic virtue is the true and clear recognition of the manhood of a man. The ideal citizer does not lose his identity. If you kill a man's self-respect you kill his Church's system of charities is un-scientific and antiquated. That non-Catholics are bent on treating the Church unfairly is a bugaboo un-worthy of any serious consideration. Such is the cry of this class of Catholics; and Mr. Desmond, in his "Chats," proves himself a worthy exponent of this querulous school. I do not question Mr. Desmond's in-tentions. No doubt they are well virtue as well. Teach man he is the kinsman of the brute and take his fashioning out of God's hands and you leave him with nothing more than mechanical action. Man was made to know, love and serve God here on earth and after that to enjoy Him in heaven. He must be taught his duty, the magic words 'I ought." We cannot gauge mankind by intellectual progress or by strength of arms. The royalty of virtue makes the true man. Holiness makes his kingship.

"The Catholic Church, and she alone, first gave the right place and honor to noble womanhood and proclaimed her the peer of man and made the world bow down in reverence to the high holiness of the fairest of God's creatures, the Mother of Christ. The power of the Catholic Church's teaching gave woman the high place she holds to-day if she only has sense enough to hold on to it.

"The good of the fatherland is peculiarly the motive for civic virtue. The Catholic Church does not despise the natural motives, but she supernaturalizes them by her prayers and her grace-giving sacraments There is no doubt as to the attitude

dignity it will be regarded as no more than a partnership limited in removes the matrimonial contract from the jurisdiction of the State, leaving it where it belongs under the supervision of the Church, which alone has the right to determine what elements affect the union or dissolution of the bond. dignity it will be regarded as no more than a partnership limited in its duration, not by the hallowed promise "till death does us part." but to such time only as may be sa-tisfactory to the contracting part-ies

Legislation will never succeed Legislation will never such a God-removing from the minds of God-fearing people the conviction that marriage must be sanctified by a re-limitude compared of the star mariage must be sanctified by a re-ligious ceremony, and that a duly empowered minister of the altar must preside at the nuptials. Cath-olics especially are aware that mar-riage as a purely civil contract is impossible between Christians, no matter what the State may decide concerning the question. The doc-trine of our Church tells us that as soon as baptized persons pronounce the marriage vows validly, the sa-crament of matrimony ensues. This concerning the question. The doc-trine of our Church tells us that as soon as baptized persons pronounce the marriage vows validly, the sa-crament of matrimony ensues. This sacred nature of Christian marriage

book, as it reveals a state of mind

lics. Many Catholics are of the

this country. Their brethren within

the fold are an uncouth, ignorant

set, and do not properly represent

Churchmen are too conservative,

'not knowing the changed ways of

a changeful world, and not wishing

to know, they keep on beating the toms-toms of other ages." The

Church's system of charities is un-

tentions. No doubt they are well meant. But since he has felt privi-leged to do a little sermonizing, I hope he will not take unkindly to a-little in turn

"A few years ago," says Mr. Des-mond, ; the work of the earnest Catholic and of the Catholic press was one of vindication. The Church had to be defended on every side. The great body of the American peo-ble were not merely misicaneed

ple were not merely misinformed about what we believed and who we were; they were prejudiced against

merous, because we have accustomed the nation to our presence, and be-cause we have struck out energeti-cally against misrepresentation and prejudice, the epoch of vindication has come to an end. Not that we do not still have to explain .and refute, but the work of vindication is not solely our task as it more

is not solely our task as it was heretofore. We find leisure for some

Was

vere; they were prejudiced aga is. Now, because we are more merous, because we have accusto

do not question

little in turn.

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teachings of their Church.

"CHATS WITHIN THE FOLD."

"Chats Within the Fold," from one boint of view, is a very timely book, as it reveals a state of mind mly too prevalent amongst Catho-ics. Many Catholics are of the pinion that there is something de-idedly out of joint in the Church in point of view, is a very timely only too prevalent amongst Cathoopinion that there is something decidedly out of joint in the Church in

It is not to be feared that Catho-lics will avail themselves of the free and easy method which is about to come into operation, any more than they have recourse to the divorce mill to separate what God has join-ed together. We feel sure that the protests of our correligionists and

ed together. We feel sure that the protests of our co-religionists, and indeed of all self-respecting citizens of this state, will speedily show our

I am far from agreeing with the I am far from agreeing with the writer that ('we have acustomed the nation to our presence,'' and that, therefore, "the epoch of vindication has come to an end," with the ex-ception of an occasional explana-tion or refutation. The present state of the world, especially in this coun-try, does not warrant any such con-clusion. In commercial social and and clusion. In commercial, social and political life, no doubt, non-Catholies have become accustomed to us, We can raise just as good corn, wheat and potatoes is the Method-ist. We make just as good conduct-ors, managers, clerks or puddlers as the Lutheran or Baptist. Our vote is just as good as the other fel-low's who belongs to the Big Church. An occasional one of us is well enough behaved and well enough groomed to be admitted to the bigher realms of society. The rest of us more along with the big lics have become accustomed to us. the higher realms of society. The rest of us move along with the big crowd without much friction. In these relations non-Catholics are quite well satisfied with us. But our religion-they know as little about it as ever, with but very few exceptione It is align to them. Some of them seem to be perfectly satisfied with the jarring tenets of sectarianism. The great maiority sectarianism. The great majority have no religion at all. This is not mere conjecturef 1t is fact.

According to the Independent, one of the most representative non-Cath-olic journals of the country, out of our 75,000,000 people only 23,000,-000 belong to any church. This gives us 52,000,000 of our fellow-Countrymen who are practical inc. countrymen who are practical infi-dels. Add to this the probable 13,-000,000 who belong to sectarian 000,000 who belong to sectarian bodies and we have the grand total of 65,000,000 of people in our be-loved America who are aliens to the Catholic faith. "He who is not with Me is against Me." Verily, "the epoch of vindication has come to an end."

and prayers, serving day and night." Luke 2, 37. What glorious praise does the Holy Ghost give to St. Ann in the gospel. He praises her as a wo-man who is occupied day and night in the service of God, and in the salvation of her soul, "by fastings and prayers," says Holy Scripture. How precious, in the sight of God, must have been the eighty-four years of her pilgrimage! How rich in virtue and good works, in pre-cious merits for Heaven! How great-ly does not St. Am rejoice in Heav-en that she was covetous of time, not permitting a moment to pass without merit for Heaven! We, too, have received the precious fit of time, that it may be seed for eternity, but, alas! how many there are who do not know how to appreciate this admirable git and who do not wish to use it for the purpose for which it is given. They equander days that are irretrievable in sinful absurdities or in an insame rush after gold, riches, honors and pleasures, when, finally, the hour at death draws nigh and brings bitter remorse, but too late for eternity. thing else. "With the end of the epoch of vin-dication much of the energy hereto-fore spent on outward defence will turn to zeal for inward improve-ment. This is a wholesome and a hopeful situation." This certainly has the ring of as-surance about it. But it does not give us a correct portrayal of the situation, either in principle or in fact. to an end." The situation is aggravated if we consider that every form of super-sition, from a refined demonism to the latest revelation of the Panthe-istic kalèidoscope-Eddyism, pre-vails to an alarming extent amongst the so-called educated classes. They are the recognized leaders of the masses, and if they do not succeed in initiating the masses into the higher realms of their various cults, they at least succeed only too well in exercising a pernicious influence over their lives. Literature, the protest and in many instances the protestant pulpit, are the channels through which they pour their veno-mous lucubrations into the minds and hearts of the masses. The re-sult is, we have a nation of infdels, erovaline in metabulicon end It comes as a gift from heaven to the freeborn children of God. Man is a social being. Civil society is of the Catholic Church. A man cannot be true to her tenets and be untrue to his citizenship. The banner not possible without an overruling, of the Catholic soldiers of the eldbinding authority. It is from above fact est daughter of the Church was In the first place, the Church does and must be reverenced, loved and not recognize the supposed principle that "energy spent on outward de-feuce" can ever work to the detri-ment of "zeal for inward improve-ment." The reason is plain. The inward or spiritual life is the source of the energy experted in outward die wont to bear the legend. 'For God executed by the ruler as well as NOTES IN CIRCULATION. and France and Marguerite,' NOTES IN CIRCULATION. - Fo-minion notes to the amount of \$27,-671,452.05 were outstanding on June 30, 1901, as against \$26,654.-923.52 on June 30 of the provious year, or an increase of \$1,576,523.-53. The increasing volume of the business of the Dominion, the Depa-ty Minister of Finance sayl, is doubtless the principal cause of this expansion of the circulation, but beyed by his subjects. "Rome deified the man in author- for fatherland, for wife and home." in exercising a pernicious influence over their lives. Literature, the press, and in many instances the Protestant pulpit, are the chunnels through which they pour their veno-mous lucubrations into the minds and hearts of the masses. The re-sult is, we have a nation of infidels, groveling in materialism, yet weil dressed, and not all strangers to good manners and soft speech, but corrupt to the core. They will tell you that they recognize the "Great Grand Ruler, the Giver of all good." that they set apart a certain time to thank Him for? For a full stomach of the energy exerted in outward de-fence. To have a spirited and rob-ust defence, you must have a corres-pondingly robust spiritual life. Wherever you find a well-developed zeal and energy exercized in defence NEW YORK'S NEW MARRIAGE LAWS. By a statute which was passed by he legislature last winter common aw marriage is to be abolished in "A Bill which Degrades Marriage," polyangay robust spiritual life. Wherever you find a well-developed zeal and energy exercized in defence, you will find a carrespondingly de-veloped spiritual life. It must be so. The stream of energy can not rise higher than its source. A glance at the history of the Church will verify this. Her greatest apologists were her greatest saints; and during those very ages in which she was the most active in defence, she was the most allustrious in the spiritual life of her children. The condition, then, that Mr. Desmond describes never existed in the Church, nor could it exist. If it could the Church would be a strange anomaly indeed. The greatest and most aggressive apol-ogists of the Church in this coun-try, during the very period he speaks of, were men who were deeply spiri-tual. To-day they are the same --men who live the spiritual life and mirror it in their actions. If the situation were as the writer depicts it, that heretofore we were solely engaled in outward defence to the spiritual life, it would be deplor-able. But God's ways are not man's ways. His Church esterat the world a divinely organized spiritual body, with uil the supernatural poware and prarognitives necessary to fulfil her mission. She has the same char-acter, powers and prerognitives to-day that she had at her birth, be-cause they were given her for all time. "Behold, I am with you all days, even to the consummation of counters the principal cause of this expansion of the circulation, but a part of it is apparently attributable to the fact that the chartered hanks, are approaching the limit of she cir-culation allowed by the terms c? the bank act, and are using Dominion is-sues where ordinarily theur own notes would be employed. the legislature last winter con law marriage is to be abolished in New York State on and after Janu-<text> with the dawn of the new year a whereby ary 1. The bill was introduced by Assemblyman John A. Weekes, of min at all this; for long will tell you that they recognize the "Great Grand Ruler, the Giver of all good;" that they set apart a cartain time to thank Him for the "good He has given them." But what good do they thank Him for? For a full stomach and a well stuffed purse. This is the highest conception they have of the "good" for which they were creat-ed. The god they thank is not the God of the christians. It is the god of the heathen—the god that will fill their stomachs, stuff their purses, feed their passions, protect their commerce and win their bat-tles. They are of the earth and have no asplrations beyond it. They are strangers to the God who pro-mises a supernatural reward for a life of holiness and self-denial, and if they have any conception of a fu-ture state, it is as a continuation of the "good things" of this life. The remnant of Protestantism that still lingers with us is not, as some good people would try to con-vince us, an oasis in this was de-sert of unbelief and refined corrup-tion. What is Protestantism? It is a synonym for discension, strift, disorder, destruction. Like begets like, With its condicing beliefs and misbelicts, creed revisions and Bible revisions, Protestantism has de-stroyed svery vertige of orthodox belief it ever had. Christ is no longthat city, who secured its passage after a fight of two years. The exact previsions which are to govern the making and filing of a marriage contract under the Weekes law are as follows : minute will not be given. For them, time has passed, eternity has be-gun. Yes, for you, also a day and an hour will come, when you will think and judge of the great value of time, as do the saints in Heaven and the damned in hell. When, at the hour of death, the candle will throw its light on your breaking eyes, you too, will exclaim : Time, 0 time, how have I neglected you, and now you are gone forever ' Then you will promise God with tears and groans that you will make good use of the days He inay grant you, but it will be in Yain. His justice will cut without mercy the thrend of your Hie, and time, which you now squander in sin and folly, will be denied to you for all eternity. CONSCIENCE MONEY. - The CONSCIENCE MONEY. — The Washington Government ought to be glad the Catholic Church exists. Said a dispatch from that city on a recent Friday: "Treasurer Roberts has received from an unknown per-son a conscience contribution of \$420. The money was received through Father V. A. Naggio, S.J., pastor of St. Clare Church, Santa Clara, California. The written contract must be signed by both parties and at least It shall state the place of resi-dence of the contracting parties and of the witnesses. It shall give the time and place of the martinge. shall give the time and place or marriage. must be acknowledged by the tice and witnesses in the manner liced for the acknowledgment of onveyance of real estate, to en-it to be recorded. I shall be filed within six monthe the shall be filed within six monthe the shall be filed within six monthe the scenario of the city or town where marriage took place. Ben the certificate is presented the office of the town of city it, it must be filed and entered book kept by him in alphabeti-erder. AN AUSTRALIAN PRIEST, Rev. P. M. Ryan, who is visiting his old home in England, after an absence of 15 years, had the grim satisfac-tion of reading his own "In Memo-rian," and found he had been pray-ed for as dead for several years. The mixtake was caused by the death of another priest of the same name in Sydney, Australia. Ohi that we would learn true wis-dom, and no longer abuse the pro-cious gift of time to our own de-struction, and to making more dih-cult the account of our steward-shall Oh, that we would hencelorth dedicate every day and every hour of our life to the service of God cad to the salvation of our soul. In a new days, another year of our earthy pilgrimage will be added to our series of years, many of whiles inve been spent so uselessly! A over the state of the certificate in refer. I fee for filing the certified copy of ents, and for a certified copy of refineate or contract of sutry, 10 WOMEN MAKE PROTESTS. — A notable protest of the Catholic wo-manhood of the German and Ava-trian empires and of Switzerland against the assaults upon the con-lessional, and with it an expression of good wishes for his coming jubi-lec, was presented to the Pope, ra-cently, bearing 90,000 signatures ove extracts are taken from daily newspaper.

suited to modern conditions. The Dible is no longer the inspired Word of God, but a "good book," for the most part, containing many things that are "helpful," and many more things that the most be more things that the writers would have done better to have left un-said. Its course of destruction is complete, and the result is that said. Its course of destruction is complete, and the result is that Christianity has become the butt of supreme ridicule to the masses. It has destroyed the faith of the masses, and if it still utters an oc-casional truth, that truth is buried so deep beneath the ruins of hetero-doxy that its presence is never even suspected. Worse still, the occasion-al truth it does utter it does so in the name and authority of its hete-rodoxy. Let us not deceive our-selves. It is Satan who feigns to fight the battles of truth in the name of error. There is, then, no name of earths of truth in the name of error. There is, then, no hope that Protestgntism will aid in stemming the flood of unbelief and corruption wh,ch is fast enguling the masses; but as long as it re-mains it will tend only to aggravate it.

Such is the situation that con-fronts the Church in America. She has a great and worthy conquest be-fore her. She knows it well; and en-lightened as she is by Divine Wisfore her. She knows it well; and en-lightened as she is by Divine Wis-dom and guided by the Divine Hand she could never commit the folly of declaring the epoch of vindication at an end. In point of fact, it never ends. The Church knows that on this side of eternity she is the Church Militant. The world, the flesh and the devil are her enemies. She never declares a truce with them, nor they with her. Raging more fiercely at one time than at another, the battle is incessant. The enemy was never more in evi-

battle is incessant. The enemy was never more in evi-dence than now. Satan is in the van. He and his allies have donned new armor, it is true. Old heresies have taken on new forms. Carnal, and materialistic heathenism stalks abroad in Christian garb. He him-self appears as an angel of light. But the Church knows her old en-emy. She will strip him of his stol-en armor, and ky bare his sublet. emy. She will strip him of his stol-en armor, and lay bure his subtlety and cunning to his own defeat and confusion, and to the eternal joy of the millions whom she will have saved from his grasp. What a glori-ous conquest awaits hert-Rev. John P. Kearns, in the Catholic Universe, Cleveland.



THE NEW YEAR .- "She departed and prayers, serving day and night." Luke 2, 37.

whole year will have flown into the ocean of eternity, leaving us, for the hour of death, so few consolu-tions, and perhaps so many bitter and painful reminiscences. How many days, weeks, perhaps morths, of this year have we spent in the service of the world and its ponts and pleasures, ave nerhaps aren in and pleasures, aye, perhaps even in mortal sin, in the dea'n of the soul in enmity with God. How rich in in entity with God. How rich in virtue and good works we might have become, had we been faithful in the service of the Most Hight But we did not wish it, we luad no de-sire to do so. We preis rel to load ourselves with responduities, a heavy burden of sins and crussico,s of duties of all finds! in ' with sincere sorrow, let us hewnil our negligence, and, with bitter tears, pray for God's mercy, and premise Him, in all sincerity, to spend the coming year, which His inin to good-ness may grad us, for the heaved coming year which His initial to good-ness may grant us, for the benefit of our immortal souls, cal. by true penance to cancel our sinf if indebt-edness, so that by a life if virtue in the service of God, we may store up merits for eternity, and prepate ourselves worthily for the terrible hour of death. Perhaps the cooling year will be the last of our life. If, during it we spend every day, yes, every hour in such a manner as if we wore to be summoned immediatve were to be summoned immediat. ly before the judgment seat of (lod, then, indeed, the new year will be-come for us one of grace and divine blessings

# MUMICIPAL AFFAIRS OF PARIS.

According to the New York "Triune's" correspondent, the municipal councillors of the city of Paris, under the presidency of M. Selves Prefect of the Department of the Seine, are holding daily sessions of ten hours each, discussing the Bucget for 1902, the expenses of which are estimated at \$67,000,000. This is a sum exceeding any previous yearly expenditure on record at the Hotel de Ville, and exceeding the estimates of 1901 by \$400,000. The situation is expressioned by a definisituation is aggravated by a deficit of \$2,500,000 in the Budget of 1901. of \$2,500,000 in the Budget of 1901. At the session last night Ernest Caron, chairman of the Budget Committee, in a remarkable speech on the financial difficulties of mod-ern municipal governments, stated that the total debt of the city of Paris, was already \$400,000,000; but notwithstanding this fact, it is necessary to issue the new municinecessary to issue the new munici-pal loan recommended by M. Saini-on, president of the Metropolitan. Railway Commission, for \$30,000,-000 bearing 3) per cent. interest, secured by the receipts of the Metro-politan system and the construction of cross lines. The Municipal Coun-cil seems to favor the idea of a new, loan, which will probably he voted before the end of the year. It seems invitable that Pacitan. necessary to issue the new munici-

loan, which will probably he voted before the end of the year. It seems inevitable that Parisians, al-ready the most heavily taxed muni-cipal population in the world, must next year have new burdens impos-ed upon them. The Municipal Coun-cl is engerly discussing the particu-lar kind of taxation. Among the various schemes proposed are a dol-lar capitation tax, taxes on books, additional taxes on real estate, in-creased water rates, etc. At yes-terday's session several items of ex-penditure of the last year were se-verely criticized; for instance, a city printing bill for \$173,000, \$60-000 for towels and washing liners and \$56,000 for cab hire.

WHY THE ORDERS LEAVE FRANCE,

BY AN OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.

Nothing like it, nothing so sad, has been witnessed in France since the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Ought not that sad experi-ence, the wounds of which are not yet healed, to have been sufficient to teach us that a people has nothing to gain from making its country un-inhabitable to a portion of its chil-dren? By forcing them by a veiled abroad a refuge for conscience's sake, the intolerance of the author-nities saps the vital forces of the nation, and enkindles in the heart rancours that cannot be quenched.

Continuing, after this Mr. Cox comes to the all-important point at dissue, by saying: "I will now en-deavor to make clear what is the real object of the new law, and also the nature of the compulsion by which it is hoped this purpose may be achieved." To clucidate this por-tion of the subject he quotes from M. Waldeck-Rousseau's speech ai Toulouse, from which quotations we will reproduce the following few Toulouse, from whi will reproduce the

"Two bodies of youth are growing wp in our midst ignorant of one an other, and so unlike that they run the risk of not being able to under-stand one another. Little by little, two sections of society are thus of the levolution further and fur-ther in the direction of democracy. And the other more and more deeply imbued with doctrines which one vived the great movement of the eighteenth century. Such a fact is not explained by the free play of of a power which is no longer even of a power which is no longer even in the State of a rival power. The sti-tuation is intolerable. Thus the Bill point of departure in social evolu-nate of the most necessary prev-gatives of modern society."

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mer :--That which so alarms you to-day is that, face to face with the body of socialist youth growing up in your lycees, there is arising a body of Christian youth, more and more numerous every day. For there is the point, as you know well, there is the great fact of our epoch, which is sufficient to show the folly of your enterprises. For five-and-twen-ty years you have wielded your power without a rival; you have had public instruction in your hands; you have distributed employment and favors; you have had the dis-posal of money grants. And after a quarter of a century of uninter-rupted domination, with no serious of the point of the order of a sud-

a quarter of a century of uninter-rupted domination, with no serious opposition, you discover on a sud-den-and this is the motive of your proposals—that the middle class is slipping from you, that your very officials—your solicitude and your hope—claim for their children the li-berty of Christian education." "What is struck at by the new haw is not freedom of teaching only but also liberty of thought, the right of the Christian parent to choose a school for the children about his knees. Thousands of French parents, and among them those of the first families of France, judging by the results before their eyes, have preferred for their boys of the religious orders to that given in the lycees of the State—and so the too successful orders must go." As to the nature of the compul-sion which is being applied to the proscribed orders, the arguments are as complete as the foregoing, but would require an entire article to properly review them.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND OATH O + FONTULE. ty must ever remain irreparably weak in this: It has no standard of truth. It does not, in its teach-ing, separate truth from error. It has no true or fixed basis for its independent

ing, separate truth from error. It has no true or fixed basis for its judgments. Let me instance this. A few days ago I was drawn into controversy with a graduate student of Chicago University, and our discussion turn-ed upon truth. He said to me, "There is no such thing as truth." My reply was naturally, "Then what are you at the university for? If the torch of truth is not here, you must be wandering in the dark." And I added, "Why, I" thought this newspaper-advertised mental store-plan possessed enough of light to illuminate the North Pole." One of the professors of his-tory, a few days ago, was dealing with Constantine, and he said that the great emperor-founder of Con-stantinople, in his later years, had become an Arian, Another professor said, one day, that the origin of saint adoration, or as the Catholic call it, he added, "saint worship" (mark the distinction) was to be traced to the minor deities or local deities worshipped in the different ye gods-including the Penates —is this not scholarship with a ven-geance? Again, there is a lack of polse and

geance? Again, there is a lack of poise and balance in the critical judgments of many of these professors. They are not sane—they are not normal. A call to arms! A call to arms!

many of these professors. They are not same—they are not normal. A call to arms! A call to arms! Let our Catholic laymen—our schol-arly Catholic laymen—our Catholic historical specialists, remove this condition of things. It is easily done. But we must have courage. We must attack the citadel of error on every side. And, remember, let not the shadow of a name over-whelm us. Under the cap and gown of a professor, in some of our great secular or state universities, there sometimes resides an ignorance more gross than can be found in the mind of the unlettered. It is not the so-called Dark Ages that require illu-minating. Iy is the dark and preju-diced minds of those who fail to invoke in their study and research the great light of Catholic truth. These, indeed, require illumination. Dr. Thomes O'Hagan, in the Catholic great light of Catholic State e, indeed, require illumination Thomas O'Hagan, in the Cath The -Dr. Thomas Colic Telegraph.

# CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN ENGLAND.

The progress of church-building in outer East London, says our con-tenuorary the London "Universe," townful of inhabitants, with showed further advance on Sunday,

SATURDAY, January 4, 1902.

<text><text><text> to join my lodge, and I am a berested in its meetings, joined for insurance, you k Alack and well-a-day! It has to the point where the Suprem cers are painfully aware of th in every society that it is the ance pesumiary upofit to the cers are painfully aware of the fact in every society that it is the insur-ance-pecuniary profit to the indivi-dual-that is the magnet by which so many are attracted to an order. Having passed the doctor, the bal-lot and the initiation ceremony, they disappear from view as if the earth had opened and swallowed them. The places that knew them on the night of initiation know them no more forever. They pass into the sacred city of selfsh ends and sur-round themselves with a splendid isolation that baffles the officers in every attempt to get them out to the meetings. The weather may be hot, or it may be cold, the rain may fig in fittel guts, it is all one to them on meeting night, for they on-ly joined for the insurance, you Know!

ly joined for the insurance, you know! It is upon the faithful few that the burden of holding meetings and increasing interest and membership inevitably falls, and if it were not that the societies are employing the services of deputics and paying them liberally for their work, it is pretty safe to say the average lodge goat would die of old age and loneliness for lack of candidates to keep him in fighting trim. So upon the work of a few officers and as many depu-ties as can be kept in the field, de-pends the success or failure of a lodge, and the way is not altoge-ther easy nor the effort light.- Mil-waukee Catholic Citizen.

# HE DIED & HERO'S DEATH.

HE DIED A HERO'S DEATH. Hughey O'Neill of Telluride. died a hero yesterday. O'Neill was a sim-ple-hearted Irishman, who worker in the Smuggler Union mine. He was employed as engineer of the hoister. He could attach no blame to himself for the fire that cost the lives of so many men and was im-perilling many others, but his heart ached for those who were perhaps struggling with death down in the blackness of the ninth level. There was another thing that appealed to him. The solemn wails of the wife, the sister and the children that broke the still night air. He ran about and asked if any-thing be done? All gave him the same reply. Death lurked in the ninth level, he was told. What was the use of adding to the death list? He knew the chances were many against him. But there was a bare possibility that he might at least help. He would go down in the cage to the ninth level. He made known his intention to engineer. Cougar. That man, a miner inured to the invitable. He begged him to de-sist, for the sake of those near and dear to him. The argument of the newiski the the could con-template the wretchedness of the women and children whose wails many signs of discouragement round about. All these things have passed away. We have opened another church in London. During the last few years I have been present at many openings, for there has been a considerable increase in missions, schools, and churches. London is becoming hollow in the centre, except during the hours of the day which are devoted to the marchant princes and those who at-tend upon them and carry out their behests go to the city, and then it is as full or fuller than ever; but the people must live somewhere, and they have gone to the suburbs of this great city, and amongst those suburbs they have come to this beautiful neighborhood. It has many health attractions, an excellent dren, and no doubt it will be still are still or dubt it will be still Hughey O'Neill that he could con-template the wretchedness of the women and children whose wails haunted him. What he wanted to know was if there was a bare possi-bility that his visit to the ninth level would save the life of at least one man. The engineer was forced to admit that there was a possibil-ity.

O'Neill hesitated no longer. He

said in his brusque way : "Let me down." He stepped into the cage in which many a morn, rosy-tipped by the rising/sun, he had gone down with his drills about him and refreshed his drills about him and refreshed by tired nature's sweet restorer, was at peace with all the world. The engineer before the cage went down had an understanding with o'Neill that if no signal was given within two minutes after the ninth level was reached, the cage was to be hoisted. "'Ready!'' shid O'Neill in a voice that showed no signs of fear.

d the ninth level he of in which task was done, in then his task was done, in to give the promised signal. The poisonous vapors had alroady pene-poisonous vapors had alroady pene-trated his system and the pallor of trated his system and the pallor of trate his automatic system.

death was upon him when he reach-ed the sunlight. All efforts to save him, and they ware all that mind and heart could devise, failed and on the following day he died.—From the Denver

# FINANCES OF THE DOMINION.

According to the official figures, as finally revised, the receipts were \$52,514,701, and the expenditure totalled \$46,866,367 for the fiscal

year. The following is a statement show-ing the leading items in the receipts and expenditures on account of con-solidated fund :--

Receipts.	
	1901.
Customs	28,425,284
Excise 1	10,318,266
Post office	3,441,504
Public works	224,586
Railways	5,213,381
Canals	315,425
Interest on investments	1,784,883
Patent fees	130,894
Casual	562,923
Fines and forfeitures	23,063
Premium, discount and	
exchange	64,921
Mariners' fund	59,783
Steamboat inspection	.33,875
Gas inspection	22,163
Weights and measures	54,350
Penitentiaries	30,211
Fisheries	78,966
Superannuation fund	50,474
Dominion steamers	19,527
Military College	22,035
Militia	25,657
Dominion lands	1,517,319

The total receipts, reckoning all the items, on consolidated account were \$52,514,701, as against \$51,-029,994 for the previous year, an increase of \$1,484,707.

Expenditures. 1901 exchange ..... Civil Government Administration of 873,232 tice ..... Dominion police 68.980 1,172,725 456,350 Legislation ..... ... ... ... Penitentiaries ... ... ... Arts, agriculture and statistics ..... 697,206 statistics ... ... .. Immigration ...... Quarantine ... ... 444,729 170,165 98,551 Pensions ... ..... Superannuation ... ... Militia ...... Mounted Police ...... 324,507 2.061.674 912,150 Mounted Police ..... Public works, consolid-ated fund ..... Railways and canals, consolidated fund ..... Mail subsidies and steam-ship subventions ..... Ocean and river service. Lighthouse and coast service 3,386,632 210,414 629,198 233,161 578,617 578,617 36,141 29,247 491,351 61,941 90,551 4,250,607 1,019,329 service Marine hospitals Indians ..... of North-west Territories ..... 504,38 813,412 274,953 1,128,817 458,382 99.781 gas \_\_\_\_\_\_ Post office \_\_\_\_\_\_ Public works, collection Railways and canals, collection \_\_\_\_\_\_ Dominion lands \_\_\_\_\_ Trade and commerce \_\_\_\_\_ 3,951,446 272,808 6,377,961 133,416

Trade and commerce .... 41,609 The total expenditure on consolid-ated account, including all the items, was \$46,866,367, as against \$42,975,279 for the preceding year. The total receipts since Confedera-tion have amounted to \$1,073,091,-764, and the total expenditures to \$1,313,750,823. The sum of \$47,-907,697 has, however, been set apart for sinking funds, which makes the excess of expenditures over re-ceipts \$192,751,362. have rarely been a difficult pleasant, difficult task. The w would suggest, is a Catholic novel; it is novel; and it is a s It is so sensational entirely that it is e purely Catholic tha oblivious of the fac been reading somet It is so new, so fre its every aspect, th loss to know how to tents. I will, how ine E. Conway, ass the Boston "Pilot, lished by "The Company," and th at \$1.25. The nam alone a guarants worth the reading, publishing house v elegance and the machanical work; a certainly not high, of the volume and literary contents Having said so mus from the general st tical and journalis I again find myself mana, as when I fin write this review. BEQUESTS FOR EDUCATION. The Catholics of Cincinnati, as well as the University at Washing-ton, have cause to rejoice over the philanthropy of the inte Miss Filze-beth. Riernan, of Hemlock street, Walnut Hills, Having only rich rela-tive, naming Attorney Frank Dorger miss Kiernan had a servant. Hosa Schwartz. There is left to her \$1,-600. The other bequeets are . To the superior of the Passionist Fa-thers on Mt. Adams, \$500, to the Chtholic University at Washington, \$5,000; to St. Joseph's Seminary of Baldmore, \$1,000; to Archbishop Elder, for St. Gregory Preparatory Seminary, \$1,000; to the Passionist Fathmore, \$1,000; to Attorney Elder, for St. Gregory Preparatory Seminary, \$1,000; to the Passionist Fathmore, \$1,000; to St. Francis Hes-pital for Innurables, \$200; to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum of Oum-minscille, \$500; to St. Francis Hes-pital for Innurables, \$200; to Bask Street Convent, \$100. The facture of the setate is to no ington. The object of the \$5,000 be-quest to the university at Mashington, Street Convent, \$100. well as the University at Washington, have cause to rejoice over the MY DILEMMA.-that I can do is to I have gone about "Lalor's Maples." ( 'derable literary w

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sulting from the str al exertions in the teenth centurfice, an in the larger towns give the opportunit ledge among the m manded. Universitie schools that would comparison with ou of learning in the established by the in Manila, Hoilo, C anga, but beyond th for acquiring the h were not many. Almost every tow

SATURDAY, Jan

CATHOL

Gen. James F. Sr the Supreme Court Islands, has written lic Truth Society of a very valuable pa "Catholic Missional ippines." Few Amer

such opportunities gious and social co Philippines as Gen.

San Francisco in colonel of the First unteers. After a b the army he was p

brigadier-general, a afterward selected of the Island of N ministration on the successful. He won the friend tives, and peace rei the island. E.nally,

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for which he was ee as he had occupied tion at the bar of S fore the outbreak American war. This man's opinic question is ten time of respect than all made by newspaper ing preachers and py He knows the cond

high position der speak the truth. The complete vindication charges of avaric leveled against the

Here is what he work of the friars :

work of the friars : "Spain's missio the tribes into villa formed councils for ment (which, what been their deficienci the merit of being a higher principle the force), cut down th est, uprooted the i gle, and taught theil tivate the soil a themselves a perma and a home. Church Christian instructio when the desire to en way to settled

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sarily so, but the steady and healthy could be expected close of the eighteen ter that Spain beg the full effects of sulting from the sti

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Almost every tow had its government teachers, as a r paid by the Gover being highly instru-only the rudimer ware imparted by t sities just ment where education war

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Before me lies well-printed, attrac about three hundred bearing the title " I have been request story, and I mus

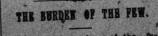
After explaining that it is hard for an Englishman to understand the guil that divides the Catholic and secularist parties in France, be-cause in England indifference marks the one who falls away from the beause in England indifference marks the central purpose of the As-sociations Law. We cannot omit a the central purpose of the As-sociations Law. We cannot omit a the contain a magnificent arraign prostion of the French Government and apposition of the false methods and prostical treatment of the Orders. "When the Bill dealing with asso-

exposition of its lines and the Orders. "When the Bill dealing with asso-top of the state of the Orders. And the state of the order of the order of the source of the state of the order of the order of the source of the state of the order of the order of the bill at first had no appearance of the code was untamiliar with vows and minde no express recognition of bill at vows involving these an abnegation on the part of the fin-bill at contrary to the laws of France, and could not be tolerated. It was

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The sooner members of the fra-ternal societies learn that they have a part in uplifting the order and making it strong and enduring, the better it will be for the system in general. It has become the custom to say "I pay my insurance as the money is called for, but really. I have no time to ask other people

be hoisted. "Ready!" said O'Neill in a voice that showed no signs of fear. "Swish" sounded the great wheel as it turned, and down the cage started slowly, then more rapidly. O'Neill disappeared into the daylight wert out of h.s sight his death knell was sounded. The engineer watched the guage. Lown went the cage, bumping and butting the black hole as it descended. At last the ninth level is reached. Engineer Congar holds his watch nervously. He sees the minute hand go round. Two minutes never seem-ed so long before. No signal. An-other few seconde pass and no sig-nal. He is sure he has made no mistake. Again "swish" goes the en-gine wheel and the cage starts back. Men lean over the black hole of death and look, look, look for the first sign of the cage. Is O'Neill in the cage on has he been suffocat-ed, and is he lying gasping in the throes of death on the fatal level? The cage now nears the surface. It contains a man-at least one man. "There are two. One is Hughey O'Neill and the other the body of a victim of the poison in the ninth fault. "Hugheyt" shouts the engineer. 'Hughey!" shouts the engineer.

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SATURDAY, January 4, 1902.

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The

# CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES IN THE PHILLIPPINES.

brigadier-general, aod was soon afterward selected to be Governor of the Island of Negros. His administration on the island was most successful.

He won the friendship of the natives, and peace reigned throughout the island. F.nally, on the organization of the first Supreme Court of the Philippines, he was selected to be one of its members, a position for which he was eminently fitted, as he had occupied a leading posi-tion at the bar of San Francisco be-fore the outbreak of the Spnaish-

fore the outbreak of the Spnaish-American war. This man's opinion on the friar guestion is ten times more deserving of respect than all the statements made by newspaper scribes, travel-ing preachers and prejudiced writers. He knows the conditions, and his high position demands that he speak the truth. The pamphlet is a complete vindication against all the charges of avarice and ignorance leveled against the friars.

Here is what he says about the work of the friars :

work of the friars: "Spain's missionaries gathered the tribes into villages and towns, formed councils for their govern-ment (which, whatever might have been their deficiencies, had at least the merit of being actuated by some higher principle than mere brutal force), cut down the primeval for-est, uprooted the impenetrable jun-gle, and taught their charges to cul-tivate the soil and to make for themselves a permanent habitation and a home. Churches were built, (Inistian instruction imparted, and, when the desire to wander had givwhen the desire to wander had giv-en way to settled habits, \* schools were established and the simpler forms of education inculcated. The en way to sottled habits, 'schools were established and the simpler forms of education inculcated. The work of civilization was slow, neces-sarily so, but the progress was steady and healthy, and all that could be expected until about the close/of the eighteenth century. Af-ter that Spain began to experience the full effects, of the reaction re-sulting from the stupendous nation-al exertions is the fifteenth and six-teenth centuries, and failed, except in the larger towns and cities, to give the opportunities for the high-er education which conditions justi-fied and the thirst for further know-ledge among the native peoples de-manded. Universities, colleges and schools that would bear favorable comparison with other institutions of learning in the world had been of learning in the world had been established by the religious orders in Manila, Holo, Cebu and Zambo-anga, but beyond those the facilities for acquiring the higher education were not many.

Almost every town, it is true, had its government school, but, its teachers, as a rule, were poorly paid by the Government, and, not being highly instructed themselves, only the rudiments of education were imparted by them. In the large sities just mentioned, however, where education was not dependent

Gen. James F. Smith, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, has written for the Catho-lic Truth Society of San Francisco a very valuable pamphlet entitled "Catholic Missionaries in the Phil-ippines." Few Americans have had such opportunities to study reli-fous and social conditions in the Philippines as Gen. Smith. He left San Francisco in May, 1896, as colorel of the First California Vol-unters. After a brilliant career in the army he was promoted to be brigadier-general, and was soon Manila and other cities have pro-duced native doctors, lawyers, au-thors, chemists, pharmacists, en-gineers, painters, sculptors, etc., of splendid ability, and not even the jaundiced investigator can refuse to them the respect and consideration which learning, without regard to the color of its possessor, com-miands all the wide world over.

To give a whole people a complete and finished education, nay, to give them instruction only sufficient for the ordinary wants of a buey life, requires resources and means beyond the ability of individuals or com-paratively small aggregation of in-dividuals, to supply. It, was just as much beyond the power of the Heli-gious Orders of Spain to furnish schools of high standard to eight millions of people in the Philippines as it would be for all the religious danominations of California to fur-nish proper instruction to its mil-lion or more of people. The idea has gained ground that the Religious Orders had incalculable resources at their command, and that practically all the valuable lands of the archi-pelago were at their disposal. If I remember correctly, the Civil Com-mission, after a careful and impar-tial investigation, found that the value of the entire holdines of the

mission, after a careful and impar-tial investigation, found that the value of the entire holdings of the Catholic Church in the Philippines did not, after more than 300 years of occupation, exceed \$12,000,000 Mexican, or about \$6,000,000 gold. If that be true, then the resources at the disposition of the Church, if they were all utilized in furtherance of education, would not more than suitably endow three such institu-tions as Stanford University or the University of California. University of California.

In judging of the Spanish mission-aries one is disposed to begin with the assumption that Spain showered into their laps torrents of gold and gave over to their hand limitless tracts of valuable land. So far as concessions of land were concerned, the missionaries enjoyed substan-tially the same privileges as other Spanish subjects-neither more nor the missionaries enjoyed substan-tially the same privileges as other Spanish subjects-neither more nor less. They went into the trackless forests and took up so much of the then valueless public domain as was necessary for their immediate wants; and as the months, the de-cades and the centuries went by, widemed their little possessions un-til, after 300 years, they had gain-ed for themselves a property worth some \$6,000,000 gold-not an in-considerable sum when you look at it all together; but not so much when you consider that it represents the savings, the gifts, the dona-tions and the accumulations, during more than three centuries, of thou-sands upon thousands of missionar-ies and charitable persons who la-bored for a sentiment and gave all their lives to what the world calls an abstraction; not so much when you come to think that even here one fairly good landgrabber, twen-ty-five years ago, could have an-nexed as much in about a thirtieth of the time and not hurt his, appe-tite either.-New York Freeman's Journal.

Journal

# "LALOR'S MAPLES."

A REVIEW, - - - - - BY "CRUX"

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND GATHOLIC OPRONICLE

note, and I had not read the first hundred pages. I was in the middle of a chapter, so I resolved to finish it before turning to the articles that awaited me. The chock struck twelve; and I was still following with breathless anxiety the career of the Lalors, resting at times, to dwell again and again upon the gra-dually developing picture of little Mildred-the heroine. Finally I was obliged to close the book and take up my pen for it became necessary to step out of the charmingly described atmosphere of the Vietorin-Macken-zie Convent, and the then gathering gloom around the old homestend. "The Maples," into the icy, unin-spiring domain of trans-Atlantic po-litics.

MY SECOND NIGHT. - On the second night I felt that I would have to make up for "lost time," and I resolved merely to glance, and and I resolved merely to glance, and glance in a very hurried manner, at the concluding chapters of "Lalor's Maples." When I took up the vol-ume I felt an overpowering desire to read the chapter following the last one of the previous night. It might serve as a connecting link to renew in my mind what I had al-ready perused, and to afford me a kind of spring-board off which I could leap to the conlusion. It was a fatzl mistake. The second evening

kind of spring-board off which I could leap to the conlusion. It was a fatgl mistake. The second evening flew past, and I still found myself following little Mildred through all the vicissitudes of a most natural, but most wonderful career. I had learned to appreciate the sentiments of the child whose earlier years were surrounded by the stillness of the cloister, whose only misery was the home-sickness, which each yearly disappointment, when obliged to spend the holidays at the convent, created, and which had its compen-sation in the freedom from all the cares of actual life and from any knowledge of the troubles that agii-tated that home that was the share of the dreamy, talented, poetic-soul-ed girl. I followed her into the world of sad reverses and of shat-tered ideals, with a deepening inter-est. I sympathized with her in the shock and bitter disappointment which the first revelations of actual life, with all its countless ills pro-duced. I shared her delight when her first poen was accepted by a leading magazine; I participated in her ambitious satisfaction, when her story won the prize money that she coveted for her father's sake - to save him from ruin. I followed her into the office of the great Palmer Ellis, and into her ten dollar a week job on his successful paper, I could foresee that this tiny, lonely, dream

Ellis, and into her ten dollar a week job on his successful paper, I could foresee that this tiny, lonely, dream-ing, religious girl, fired with a love of all who were dear to her as rela-tives, and spurred on by the know-ledge of the reverses that had crushed her home, was destined to re-establish that home, to wipe away the tear from her parents' cheeks, to make''Lalor's Maples'' as home-like and as happy as in her infant days; but I could not foretell whether she would end in the cloisinfant days; but I could not foretell whether she would end in the clois-ter, or in a happy Catholic mar-riage. Nor am I now going to tell, for my mission is not to kill the in-terest of a story. It was far into the night when I discovered that more astounding developments were ahead; that Palmer Ellis was to furnish me with subject matter for deep reflection, serious study, as well as all absorbing interest. I could not stop; so I read on. Need I say that my second evening was entirely consecrated to ''Lalor's Maples,'' and all my other work had to stand. stand.

stand. MY THIRD EVENING.—Here I am, arrived at last at the moment for writing. I am now obliged to pen my impressions, to state what my opinion is of the work, to an-alyze it, to criticize it. Well; I have no intention of doing anything of the kind. I am convinced that it is one of the foremost Catholic novels of the new century. From the stand-point of religion it contains some of the most salutary and timely les-sons that any work of its kind could possibly preach. There is also a strain of Irish patriotism running through the story, that is so defly woven into the composition that one scarcely perceives it, save in the general and agreeable impression that it necessarily leaves on the mind of the reader. Some of the most absorbingly interesting situa-tions presented by the writer are ac-tually refutations of slanders on the Church and on her institutions, that in , any other form would not be nearly as effective. All this I now feel and know. But I repeat that I have no intention of spending my few hours of this evening writing down my impressions; I have yet six chapters of "Lalor's Maples" to read; and I read slowly, when I wish to thoroughly enjoy a good literary treat. I mean to read those six chapters, and if I have any time to spare, I will go back and re-read some of the pages that I could not help marking as deserving of special attention. If any of my readers think me selfash, I am pre-pared to plead guilty; if they im-agine that I have been fascinated, I have no objection; but I want to read the rest of the story, and should ethers feel that I have not told them enough about it, then they have only to go and read it for themselves. It is thus I get out of my dilemma-so here goes for an hour of literary pleasure.

good in the Catholic Church. \* \* \* "'In many Protestant denomina-tions, I understand, if a congrega-tion is not pleased with the minis-trations of a man or with his preaching he is invited to take his departure. In the Catholic Church a priest is assigned to his position by his Bishop. The question of sal-ary has no place in the appoint-ment. Salaries of two, three, four or five thousand dollars are not unment. Salarles of two, three, four or five thousand dollars are not un-common among the Protestant cler-gy. I wonder how many people are aware that the salary of the head of the primatial see in the United States-Cardinal Gibbons-is exact-ly \$1,000 a year? "Thousands of the Catholies in our own city-not to speak of those elsewhere-are under the care of Re-demptorists, Passionists, Benedic-tines or Jesuits. The members of these orders receive no salary at all for their services."

FOR FINE FURS.

Just bear in mind that there is no firm in Montreal who can sell you such fine garments so reasonably as we can. Every skin we put into a garment matches every other skin, the seams are taped, the lining of the best quality, and the workman-ship-well, it's got to be the best to leave our store. Chas. Desiardins & Co., St. Catherine street.

A POLICEMAN'S BIGOTRY

Edward Bonnet, fourteen years old has struck by a Pittsburg trac-tion car Christmas eve and badly mangled. The boy was carried into gled. The boy was carried into

mangled. The boy was carried into a drug store. He was conscious, though the by-standers did not know it. Hearing one of them say: "The poor boy's a goner," the lad opened his eyes and said : "Send for a priest, quick." St. Paul's Cathedral was right across the street from the drug store. One of the clerks ran into the church and knocked at the con-fessional box of Father L. A. O'Con-nell. Father O'Connell hurried out of the box, bareheaded, and arrived at the drug store just as the boy was being placed in the police pawas being placed in the police pa

was being placed in the police pa-trol wagon. Father O'Connell says he told the policemen that he was a priest, calling their attention to his priestly garb and said he wanted to administer the rites of the Church to the boy. The policeman refused to allow him on the wagon. When the priest said he would like to ride sto the hospital as time was precious, one of the policemen said : "If you want to go to the hospital you'll have to walk." Father O'Connell ran the four blocks to the hospital, but the boy had died unshriven.

LET US GO TO DESJARDINS' That is what is being said this season, among all the buyers of choice furs, at reasonable prices, for both poor and rich. It is a well es-tablished fact that the great house of Churles Desjardins & Co. gives 30 to 40 per cent. better value than Join the crowd, therefore, for Charles Desjardins & Co., who are in every way the kings of furs in Canada, 1533 to 1541 St. Catherine Street

#### A LESSON.

-

"How do you do, Sir Charles? I think I had the honor of meeting you with Lord......" "What do you want?" "Well, Sir Charles, I have endeav-ored to state in my letter...." "Yes, I have your letter, and you write a very slovenly hand." write a very slovenly hand." "The fact is, Sir Charles, I wrote

that letter in a hurry in your wait-



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TELEPHONE 3833. "Not at all, not at all. You had plenty of time to write a legible note. No; you are careless. Go on." "Well. Sir Charles, a vacancy has occurred in—""
"And you are very untidy in your "And you are very untidy in your and olls. TELEPHONE 3833. THOMAS O'CONNELL Dealerin General Household Hardware, Painte and olls. 137 McCORD Street, cor Offatue 137 McCORD Street, cor Offatue

enditure on consolid-including all the ,866,367, as against r the preceding year. ipts since Confedera-unted to \$1,073,091,-otal expenditures to . The sum of \$47,-however, been set ng funds, which makes expenditures over reexpenditures over re-1,362.

## FOR EDUCATION.

s of Cincinnati, as niversity at Washing-se to rejoice over the niversity at Washing-se to rejoice over the of the inte Miss. Eliza-i, of Hemlock streat, Having only rich rela-all her estate to char-titorney Frank Dorger ithout bond. For years had a. sarvant. Rosa, here is left to her \$1,-tr bequests are: To St. Xavier's, \$500; to of the Passionist Fa-Adams, \$500; to the versity at Washington, t. Joseph's Seminary of 1,000; to Archbishop C. Gregory Preparatory ,000; to the Passionist ft. Adams, \$1,000; to College, \$1,000; to St. College, \$1,000; to St. College, \$100; to bask es of the Poor, \$100; to Convent, \$100; to Bask et al. \$100; e of the estate is to go ble to the \$5,000 be-suiversity and of the solutor the \$5,000 be-suiversity and of the provide for a scholar-or Cincinnati students,-- Before me lies a neatly-bound, well-printed, attractive volume of about three hundred and fifty pages, bearing the title "Lalor's Maples." I have been requested to review that story, and I must admit that if have rarely been assigned a more difficult task. The work, as its name would suggest, is a novel; it is a Catholic novel; it is a New England novel, and it is a sensational novel. It is so sensational that you forget entirely that it is Catholic; it is so purely Catholic that you are finally oblivious of the fact that you have been reading something sensational it is so new, so fresh, so genuine is stating that it is written by Kather ins E. Conway, assistant editor of the Boston "Pilot," that I is profile the boston "Pilot," that it is profile out fail. The Pilot Publishing ompany," and that it is retained at 51.25. The name of the writter is bearing the title "Lalor's Maples." I have been requested to review the story, and I must admit that I have rarely been assigned a more difficult pleasant, or pleasantly difficult task. The work, as its name outdo suggest, is a novel; it is a Catholic novel; it is a New England novel; and it is a sensational novel. It is so sonsational that you forget entirely that it is Catholic; it is so purely Catholic that you are finally oblivious of the fact that you had been reading something sensational. It is so new, so fresh, so genuine in its every aspect, that I am at a loss to know how to roview its con-tents. I will, however, begin by stating that it is written by Kather-ing every aspect, that I am at a loss to know how to roview its con-tents. I will, however, begin by stating that it is written by Kather-ing every aspect, that I am at a loss to know how to roview its con-tents. I will, however, begin by stating that it is written by Kather-ing Company;" and that it is retailed at \$1.25. The name of the writer is all one a guarantee of something worth the reading, the name of the begance and the richness of the mechanical work; and the price is ortainly not high, when the quality of the volume and the mature of the have and is anneh for the book, from the general standpoint of ar-ing and sommeth for the some the man, as when I first set down to write this review.

ciation of the book. PLANS UPSET.-This was easily planned: the execution was another thing. That first evening 1 took up "Lalor's Maples," examined the volume carefully, noted down the tile, and whatever general informa-tion the sitle page afforded. Then I an my eye down the table of con-tents-that is to say the headings of the chapters. By this time I was comfortably sected down, and deter-tion the sitle page afforded to en-the of the principal charac-ters, and the scenes described to en-able me to form an idea of the trend of the story. I placed some other when the regular order on my desk, to that I could turn to it when my wou would be up. I began at inc. Well, i read on my interest growing deeper and deeper, the clock struck aloven. I had not taken a single

My DILEMMA.- The best thing hat I can do is to tell exactly how have gone about this study of Lalor's Maples." One who has con-derable litorary work on hand, es-celally such work as requires to be whormed without tell such day.

CARDINAL GIBBONS'SALARY

"The Sun," of Baltimore, resently reproduced portions of an outspoken essay from a Protestant source on the reasons why the Church is loa-ing its hold on the masses. Consi-derable feeling has been aroused by some statements made by the writer and a public discussion has been precipitated. Though the origina" article was written solely from a Protestant standpoint, Rev. John T. Whelan, pastor of the Church o St. Mary Star of the Sea, Balti-more, has been induced to give an expression to his views. The follow ing passage is of unusual interest.

"Well, I was travelling all night. I only-"" "Nonsense; you had plenty of time "Nonsense; you had plenty of time

"Nonsense; you had plenty of time to make yourself tidy. No; you are naturally careless about your ap-pearance. Go on." "Well, Sir Charles, this vacancy has occurred in\_\_\_\_\_\_" "And you are very fat." "Well, Sir Charles, that is here-ditary, I am afraid. My father was very fat\_\_\_" "Not at all. I knew your father, well. He wasn't fat. It's laziness." Nevertheless, the visitor got the job he came to seek.-O'Brien's Life of Lord Russell of Killowen.

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PAPER-MANGER.

fiduciaries by the civil code of this province. 2. The replacing of the testament-ary executors and administrators, and their renumeration. 8. To prolong the term during which the succession may continue the partnership which has existed between the said Joseph Octave villeneuve and Leonidas Villeneuve; such term shall not exceed five years from the testator's death. 4. To give to the testamentary executors and administrators the necessary powers to dispose of the assets, movable and immovable, of the partnership so as to protect as far as can be done the interest of the partners; and 5. Also of the share of the testa-tor in the immovables which he pos-sessed in joint-tenancy with said Leonidas Villeneuve and Edouard Roy.

Leonidas Villeneuve and Edouade Roy. 6. To authorize the testamentary executors and administrators to dis-pose of certain immovables of the succession in urgent cases. 7. To authorize the testamentary executors and administrators to grant aid to the children and grand-children of the testator. Montreal, 5 December, 1901. L. VILLENEUVE. P. TERRA ULT. H. CORBELL.

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DANIEL FURLONG. WOIGE BEEF, YEAL, METTON and PHAK

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#### EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

"If the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Provino consulted their interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prospress and reput Catholic papers in this country. I heartily blass those who encourage this excellent "PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal."

SATURDAY ...... JANUARY 4, 1902

THE EPIPHANY. -On Monday the 6th January, the Church celebrates the first great event following the birth of Our Lord-the adoration of the Magi. These wise mer or kings, who were good men and leaders in their respective countries, were drawn to the crib at Bethle hem by the miraculous star which they had seen in the East. They crossed the desert, faced the dangers and fatigues of a great journey, and were finally rewarded by having the privilege of placing their symbolic gifts at the feet of the King of Kings. Gold, frankincense and were the offerings they myrth made. The first indicated power and ealth, the second sacrifice, and the third suffering. This, like every other event recorded in the Scriptures, is calculated to serve as a lesson for all mankind throughout the ages. Along the desert of life we are journeying, and a mysterious star-that of faith-is set on our horizon to guide us to the Saviour of mankind. We need not question that star, nor must we doubt its guidance. We have but to follow faithfully along the path which . it indicates, and we are positive to reach the object of our earthly pilgrimage. Like the Wise men we are expected to lay all that we possess at the feet of the Lord of Hosts Our wealth and power and opportunities, from Him do they all come; our sacrifices, in poverty, or struggles with adversity, for sends them to us for His own wise ends, and our sufferings, privations, contradictions, failures, sorrows bereavements, and ills of every class for, like Job of old, we are afflicted iby God Himself in order that we may reap a proportionate reward hereafter. It is in this spirit we should celebrate the great feast of next Monday-a spirit of Faith, of Hope and of Charity. We will in turn like the Magi be warned, by the Angel of God, of the dangers that beset our path, we will be directed how to return to our own country, and we will be blessed accordance with the manner in which, in our lives, we follow the example of those three grand figures in the picture of the past.

THE MAYORALTY. - We have been silent for a time in regard to this all-important question of the mayoralty. For a time we thought that a final and decisive step was about to be taken and that a candiwas going to be selected. Rumor clashed with rumor, contradictory views were expressed in the vadaily organs, and ultimately the subject appeared to be forgotten. As the day of contest apches naturally interest is revived in the mayoralty, and sugges-

Notes of the Week. ment, regarding alternate represent-ation, is nothing more or less than the recognition by all sections of the first principles of municipa equity. It is much easier for the general public to understand the situation by describing it as an un written compact, than were it explained upon the basis of political economy and the abstract theories of inter-sectional justice. Every day, and on every side, we

have examples that should spur us into activity; but we read of and hear of such examples without even dreaming of making the application that they allow of to our own case For the present we have enough to do to insist with our own people upon effective action, without here dis cussing the pros or cons of the tacit agreement so frequently mentioned. Moreover, the time has arrived when hesitation means assured defeat and when immediate action has become an imperative necessity in order to save the situation for the future.

SUBSIDIZING SYSTEM.- Under the heading "How the City is Injured," a correspondent in the "Daily Witness" seeks to point out the injustice being done Montreal by certain adjoining municipalities. The opening paragraph of the letter contains the kernel of the complaint, or rather lamentation. It reads thus : "The system of subsidizing manufactories to leave the city of Montreal and establish themselves in adjoining municipalities, of borrowing money on a long term with a view to transferring the debt to the city of Montreal when annexation takes place, and exempting the factories from raxation, is inflicting great injury on the city." 'This may be the case; we do not dispute the fact. But we think that it is the city of Montreal and not the outlying municipalities that should be the object of the writer's complaint. The adjoining municipal councils that, by such means, succeed in bringing into its domain one or more manufactories deserve credit for a degree of public spirit and foresightedness, that cannot be ascribed to our City Council. If the city is suffering great injury in the premises, why does not the city take a leaf from the outside mdnicipality's book, and prevent the removal of such manufactories by the simple means of affording equal, if not greater inducements to remain within the city limits. In more than one instance our city has proven itself to be like the dog in Aesop's fable, carrying a piece of meat across a stream, sees his flection in the water, and drops the substance he holds to grab at the shadow that vanishes. If the city allows our neighbors to practise greater public spirit than this me

intry's arms should transcend all petty rivalries, and all political considerations. Whether the greater amount of credit were to either Schley, or Samp due for Santiago, should matter very little in presence of the victory Whether Dewey is more or less hon ored by the nation, more or less sured by the public, more or less praised by the press, can never add to, nor take from the importance of his victory at Manila. As a conse quence of that proverbial ingra titude, fickleness and jealousy, what do we find? Sampson, the rear-Admiral, jexonerated from all blame by a court martial's majority report, and his vindication coming too late to be of any possible us to him-for already has the "mental twilight fallen upon him just before the inevitable night rushes over his mortal career. Schley is vindicated by a minority report of Admiral Dewey. And Dewey, who was the idol of the nation when he returned triumphant from the Philippines, is censured, caricatured, ridiculed and frequently attacked by the people who were loudest in their cheers and most enthusiastic in their waving of

victories; just as if these triu

of the co

hats, only a few months ago. What does it all mean? Simply that the tide of popularity is eternally flow ing and ebbing; that the greatest services to a country are darkened with the hue of suspicion, and that all human praise is but a passing breath that may at any mon ent be come poisoned with envy and injus

# PRISON FOR DEBT

tice.

We were under the impression that imprisonment for debt had long since ceased to exist in Great Britain. It seemed to us that Dickens had helped, by his "Little Dorritt' to break the backbone of that pecudiar system. But by the County Court returns, for the past year. in England, we find that 4,692 debt ors' were imprisoned during the twelve months. Technically they were imprisoned for contempt court, in failing to pay after the judge of the County Court had ordered them to do so. The returns show that out of 129,044 against whom commitment warrants were issued, 124,352 found means to avoid the prison. But nearly five thousand "sent up" or "sent down, which ever it may be, until such time as they paid their debts. We do not doubt that there are hun dreds who owe, and who will not make the necessary exertion to pay, unless they are coerced into so do ing. But in a multitude of cases it appears very much like taking away a man's tools and then bidding him to perform a certain amount o work. The subject brings back to our mind the words of Richard Dalton Williams, taken from 'his ''Mis-adventures of a Medical Student.'' In the fourth of these amusing inci-dents, entitled ''Quodded,'' he says.

"I muse upon a law like this, So dolorously funny, That takes away my liberty, Because I haven't money, I could work before they guodded But devil a thing at all Can a body do in prison But apostrophise the wall." Notes of the week

## THE CHURCH AND MASONBY

In the last number of the "Fortnightly Review," Mr. Richard Davey has an able article, under the heading "A Few More French Facts." All who know how severely the Holy See has, at all times, condemned Masonry, and especially

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATBOLIC CERONICLE nts out people guilty of religiou actices with all the zeal and fan ism of a sixteenth century pu practices with all the zeal and fama-ticism of a sixteenth century pur-suivant. Here is a case: "At Limoges the Mayor, a very advanced Freethinker, has lately taken upon himself to institute a house to house visitation among the schoolmasters and mistresser employed in the State schools, its object being the discovery or prayer books, Bibles, rosaries or other ar-ticles of devotion. Three young ladies were guilty of the heinous of fence of possessing them, and were suspended until orders were receives from headquarters allowing them to suspended until orders were received from headquarters allowing them to resume their duties. Literally hun-dreds of postmen and other small officials have been dismissed for sending their children to the free (i.e. Catholic) schools and for ocsionally attending Divine

(i.e. Catholic) schools and for oc-casionally attending Divine service themselves." Much that follows in Mr. Davey's article is of a character so blas-phemous that we do not soil our pages with it; but intelligent Cath-olics who wish to understand the foul machinations of Masonry may with advantage peruse it for them-selves. And these are the mein who have initiated the law of associa-tions, under which the religious have been exiled from their homes! Whatever be the real cause of the French Church's troubles, they are sad, scrious even. Distant observers may regret, be alarmed; but only the legitimate authorities on the spot must decide what course is best to adopt to stay the progress of the evil. The bishops' difficulty is the Masons' opportunity, and with foes so blasphemously atheistical and anti-Christiun as Mr. Davey shows them to be, the bishops and priests of France may claim the con-sideration and the prayerful sympa-thy and support of their coreligion-ists in freer if less Catholic lands.

MUNICIPAL CONTEST IN ST. GABRIEL WARD.

Montreal, Dec. 30th, 1901. The Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,-Kindly allow me a little space in your paper, the only paper for the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal, in favor of Mr. Mona-nan, candidate for Seat No. 2, St. Gabriel Ward. The "Daily Witness," "Gazette," "The Jd" and "Star" contain articles against Mr. Monahan, "the Irish Catholic candidate," simply Irish

because he is opposing Ald. Tur The following letter was sent to "Star," but refused :-th Editor of the "Star." As the election in St. Gabriel Vard progresses, it becomes Ward progresses, it becomes more interesting. An Item appeared in your issue of Tuesday, 10th inst., which re.d: "As nearly two thousand names have been pluced on the peti-tion asking Ald. Turner to again stand for Seat No. 2, St. Gabriel Ward, his election seems now prac-tically assured." more

Referring to the above, I may sa perhaps Mr. Turner may have that number of names signed, but you must remember those names were obtained five months in advance of polling day, and when there was no polling day, and when there was no signs of opposition; but now that Mr. Monahan is opposing him, fully fifty per cent. of those names will decrease in favor of Mr. Monahan. This going round for names so long a time in advance amounts to nothing, besides as there are some 3,800 names on the list the return of Mr. Turner does not seem "practically assured." Mr. Mona-han is out to stay, and his chances of election are good. He will re-ceive a large percentage of the Eng-lish Protestant vote, who are dissa-tisfied with Mr. Turner in his repreof election are good. He will re-ceive a large percentage of the Eng-lish Protestant vote, who are dissa-tistied with Mr. Turner in his repre-sentation of the Ward. Some others are in favor of Equal Rights, and will support Mr. Monahan. He will receive almost a solid English-speaking Catholic vote, and prob-ably seventy-five per cent. of the French-Canadian vote, and, there-fore, I think his election "practical-ly assured," and I think Mr. Turner might gracefully retire and let Mr. Monuhan be elected by acclamation. Any way if Mr. Monahan wins, he will not keep pur Protestant friends out in the cold six years as Mr. Turner has kept us out, as he be-lieves in "Equal Rights for all."

JOHN CONNOR. Continental or Latin Freemasonry, Referring to the above letter, it demonstrates the necessity for an demonstrates the necessity for an Irish Catholic daily paper. The "Star" boasts of its large circula-tion, a copy of which likely goes in-to every Irish Catholic family, and which if taken away would consider-ably reduce its number. Then, again, see all the advertisements of Cath-olic societies, the deaths, etc., which appear in it daily. Taking all this into account I consider itiscent jus-tice, but rather an injustice to re-fuse a local item, simply because our candidate is opposed to Ald. Turner. I consider Mr. Monahan as deeply interested, and as much in favor of "Good Government" in the City Council as Mr. Turner, although he is the nominee of that self-styled or-ganization. J. C.

their policy during a quarter of a century to dole out the crumbs to Catholics in this city. Our people seem to be timid about facing the remedy for this condition of affairs. But some day they will have to do so. We now number nearly 45,000 souls in this city, or about 9,000 families. If the proper spirit pre vailed, if every family made a little sacrifice and contributed to a general fund, the remedy would not long be forthcoming, and that remedy is a daily voice in the ranks of journalism of this city. We may defer the undertaking, shirk our duty, and leave it to others to work out the problem, but if we ever expect to achieve success for the masses of our people in Montreal, we must have the modern auxiliaries in aids and helps-one of which is the daily press-or else continue to bear the ostracism which we are now submitted to through our apathy, lack of solidarity and enterprise .- Ed. T. W. **OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER** On Lay Co-Operation. When reading the admirable address of Mgr. O'Connell, the recently appointed Bishop of Portland,

every movement in the district -We have every confidence that they will do their duty on election day, and that the broad-minded section

of the electorate who belong to other races and creeds will be gen

that "turn about" is only fair play. With regard to the attitude of the

secular press in this contest it causes us no surprise. It has been

arous enough to concede the

nt in the district

ng to

which appeared in last week's issue of the "True Witness," I was struck with the great importance of a subject which could command so much special attention on the part of the special attention on the part of the hierarchy. While Ozanam is held up, by the learned Bishop, as a model of the lay Catholics, still it is evi-dent to all who have read the life and work of the famous professor, that his case is a very exceptional one-as exceptional in regard to men of the world be the that his case is a very exceptional one—as exceptional in regard to men of the world, as would be the case of some particular saint in re-gard to those whose vocation is re-ligious. None can help but admire that wonderful character, but few can be expected to follow in his footsteps. It is not given to men in general, be they even most zeal-ous in every respect, to perform the acts of self-sacrifice and self-efface-ment that characterize the career of Ozanam. Again, few are as richly ment that characterize the career of Ozanam. Again, few are as richly endowed by Providence, both men-tally and spiritually, as was the eradite lawyer whose lectures were models of Christian propaganda. His life reads almost like a romance, or rather like a chapter from Butler's "Lives of the Saints." He hovered in an atmosphere of religious ner-"Lives of the Saints." He hovered in an atmosphere of religious per-fection that is, rarely reached by the strongest winged Christian in the outside world. We may do our ut-most to put into practice the les-sons that he inculcated, and to enuu-late, eac' in our own sphere, his ex-ample, but we do not expect ever attaining the heights of Catholic perfection that were soaled by this unique character.

unique character. But, if we cannot expect to be-come Ozanams, at least we can learn, from such advice as that giv-en by Bishop O'Connell, that there are avenues of usefulness open for the layman, along which he can per-form great works of benefit to the cause of religion. In the course of my ordinary observations I have had frequent occasion to note the peculiar evidences of Catholic faith exhibited by some men. This is a subject upon which I am not tempt-ed to dwell very fully, for the very good reason that I believe it to be-long more to the domain of the pul-pit than to the sphere of an every-day recorder of passing events. Still there are times when even the Iay pen of an observer may do some little group in this sached direction: pen of an observer may do some little good in this special direction. The fact is that the man of the world, who is seriously observant, world, who is seriously observant, and feels inclined to make use of his opportunities for the good of the faith, meets with very many things that can never come under the im-mediate eye of the clergy. That which the priest learns from neur-say, the layman learns from actual experience; and, it seems to me, that one of his most sacred duties is to place that experience at the dispo-sal of the clergy.

# SATURDAY, January 4, 1902.

nection with some very important church matter, but he considered that there would be enough there without him, that they could get on very well with one less at the meet-ing, besides, that he rarely bothered his head about such affairs, al-though he was always ready to pay his share. I do not wish to detach one lota from the credit that is due to this gentleman, for all his goods will and all that he gives to the stances, I believe that the moral ed-fect of his presence at that meet-ing, beside the the credit that is few out of the priest that the few out of the spresence at that meet-fect of his presence at that meet-ing, combined with the example that he would furnish, would be far more welcome to the priest than the few dollars that, out of his abundanc, he was pleased to hand in. This, I bishop O'Connell had in his mind when he drew so many lessons from the life of Ozanam. The Catholic by means of contributions in mo-ney, provided he be let alone and not asked to take any active inter-ast in the work, or to co-operate in any o'her form.

While I am thus lamenting the de-gree of apathy, in regard to the propagation of the faith, which ex-ists in certain circles, and the lack of co-operation on the part of com-potent laymen, still I would not have it understood that I advocate undue influence upon, or interference in the real management of a dioosa or of a parish by the prominent members of the laity. There is a difference between leaving all that is to be done on the shoulders of the pastor, and mixing up in a cu-riceity-inspired manner in every-thing belonging to the chargo oi the pricet. In fact, there are a hun-dred ways in which an honest, zeal-ous, determined layman can place the benefits of his experiance in life at the feut of the very mer. who will, in accord with thar duites, make use of the same for the great-er advancement of God's cause. Moses had to repeat his ernotes the of the desert; so have men in ever day, to persist in s-me one form er another, before they can expect the obtain the spirituai resuits that they desire. It is true that the While I am thus lamenting the deanother, before they can expect to obtain the spiritual results that they desire. It is true that the priest is the shepherd of the fock, and that he is expected to dedicate all his energies to the work of sal-vation; but, in a thousand and one ways, can the lay co-operative prove his deep-rooted faith, and help to advance the grand cause of the Church. It is not for me to point out all the means that could te ad-outed, even by the most busy of out all the means that could be ad-opted, even by the most busy of business men in this work of rel-gion. Really, I believe that every opted, even by the most busy of business men in his work of reli-gion. Really, I believa-that every one of such means is known to the general public, but mex, do not seem to care for the task of employing them. On the whole there is an in-difference of spirit that must be changed into something earnest and also active, there is a lock of holy enthusiasm in all that pertains to the Church and her cause; there is an undercurrent of antago is in that cannot be seen from the surface. For example, the fault-finding, criticiz-ing, eternally grumbling habit that some Catholics have. They claim that the Church is beyond all need of extra assistance, or active sup-port on the part of the laity. This may be true inasmuch as the church is an institution founded by Christ in person, and guaranteed by Divine promise, against all destruction or injury; but this does not exempt man from performing his share of the work necessary to carry on suc-cessfully such a temendous mission. It is exactly this co-operation to which 1 refer, and the practice of which tends to perfect the Chris-tian, to purity the heart and to ele-vate the soul. And it is the absence of this spontaneous assistance, on the part of the faithful, that 'Port-land's learned Bishop has so signally indicated.

#### A PIN SCRATCH CAUSES DEATH

Mrs. Margaret Hoagland, wife of a resco painter of Hawthorne avenue. died in the City Hospital at Newark on Sunday of blood poisoning. She was in delicate health on Christmas when she pricked the end of when she pricked the end of the third finger of her right hand with a safety pin and afterward cleaned and dressed a chicken. Within two hours the finger began to swell and she applied a poultice which did not she applied a poulice which did not stop the swelling. The finger began to turn black and the swelling ex-tended to her hand and wrist. A doctor was called in and a nurse spent the night with her, applying hot poultices continually. On Thursday morning Mrs. Hoagland gave birth to a daughter. A consul-tation was held, and it was agreed that her hand must be amputated, and she was removed to the hospital for that purpose. she graw steadily worse and died at noon on Sunday. The baby is doing well.

# SATURDAY, J

# CHRIS

#### At stated interv year the Ordin holds general ord Christmas one of ant ordination ter months occurs. On Archhishop confers Holy Orders upor candidates, in each Minor Orders, Sul conship, and finall the young men wl for the ministry and whose holy an numbered amongst Christ, that day is est importance. Al joy for the parent friends of the your the reception of th first step forward mate goal, is consi the candidate's life ed, even as one rec his baptism, his F or his Confirmation days is the one ap grand step into the priesthood, and the occasion on which impose the plenitud ment upon the sou crated voice of au the man to be "a eternity." there is ity about the day translated into wor by any save those has afforded them delight of ascending

This year the Ch tions took place in Saturday, the 21st list of those who re ment of Holy Order other of its deg lengthy. We reprod full, which is as fol TONSURE. - For

Montreal, Revs. J. Deschenes, J. E. Ge Toupin. For the diocese of

For the diocese of A. Labelle. For the diocese o Revs. J. J. Blain, I For the diocese of T. L. Ferguson. For the diocese of J. B. Lurch

J. B. Lurch. For the diocese of

For the diocese of F. Barry. For the diocese Revs. L. J. Brodeuu rais, P. J. McDono For the diocese Rev. E. J. O'Donne For the diocese of Rev. W. M. Eagan. For the diocese of J. R. Paquin, J. D. Shea.

For the diocese of :

For the diocese of . D. I. Quinn. For the diocese of Rev. A. N. Bellavan For the diocese of J. A. Sullivan. For the congregat there of St. Sacram P. Lagace. P. Lagace.

> MINOR ORDERS .of Montreal, Revs. E. J. Dorval, L. L. Gu Hebert, R. C. Kieffel A. J. Roy. For the diocese Revs. J. G. Dulin, A

For the diocese levs. J. E. Pariseau For the diocese of For the diocese of Revs. T. W. Albin, J

Malone. For the diocese of J. P. Dunn, M. D. O For the diocese Ravs. L. T. Laliber thaud. For the diocese of M W. B. Stahl. For the diocese of I J. F. Breen. For the diocese of Rev. P. J. Galvin. Malone

One party puts forth the name of a French-Canadian candidate, another mentions that of a prominent English-speaking Protestant opponent to the present Mayor; finally, we are told Mr. Prefontaine is going off to Europe-which would indicate that either he is confident of re-elec tion over any adversary, or else that he depends upon a return by acclamation

We now return to the subject of an Irish Catholic's turn to occupy civic chair. There should be no need for our people to insist, and to persist in insisting on their right to be recognized as an important element in the community. We num-ber almost forty-five thousand; we bear our proportionate share of the taxes and other civic obligations; municipal, commercial, indusucational, and provisional development and progress of the city; we have as deep an interest as any other section in the proper ad-ministration of public affairs. In a word, the common law that dictates the common new that we have one of the and privileges which cor-d with the obligations of citi-, should suffice to establish abus without there being the of any recourse to appear

#### SHATTERED IDOLS.

tropolis possesses, let us blame the city, but not the municipalities.

TRy an Occasional Contributor 1

The world, and especially the world's history, may be said to be full of shattered idols. The great Irish orator, Charles Phillips, in picturing the French Revolution, said : "The mob executioner of today became the mob victim of tomorrow." So has it ever been down

along the ages; from Caesar to Napoleon, the idol of one hour became the object of the next hour's contempt or hatred. In political life this sad spectacle of human in-gratitude scems to, have ever been the most frequent. The man whom we carry in triumph to-day, we censure and tread upon to-morrow. There is no more heartless tyrant than the public-unless it be the There is no more heartless tyrant than the public-unless it be the government. And we make no excep-tion of governments, great or small. They all are ungrateful; possibly through necessity, but nonetheless in fact. A very striking example of this solemn truth is now awakening the deepest interest in the neighbor-ing Republic. The Schley-Sampson controversy furnishes a triple illus-tration of the samples of all national tration of the vanity of all national triumphs, the ingratitude of govern-ments, and the fickleness of popular-ity. nd it is all about a couple of

cannot but appreciate the criticism of Mr. Davey's article that comes from the "Catholic Times" of Liverpool. We need add nothing to erpool. We need- add nothing to that appreciation, which says: — The writer has gathered together a fund of information of especial importance at the present moment, when Freemasonry is in so many lands carrying on a vigorous crus-ade against the Church and the reli-gious orders now expatriated from France. Who has not wondered at the phenomenon of the resistance displayed to the exiled monks and nums by populations professedly Catholie? Let him read Mr. Da-vey's article, and his wonder will cease. For he will see where what manner of men these Continental Masons or. We say Continental Masons for, though other Masons come under the Papal ban, they are neither as anti-Catholic nor as God hating as the members of the Continental lodges. Indeed, so dis-gusted have English and American Masons been by the atheistic pro-paganda of their foreign brethren that, according to Mr. Davy, since 1868 no communication has been held between them and Continental, for which may be read all Latin, Lodges. that appreciation, which says : -

es. propagandism of Masonry does top at merely pulling the wires make the political marion-dance in time with the Central (d's wishes. That it offects deal of such harmonious dar-deal of such harmonious dar-

In reference to the above we desire to say that we are always ready and willing to assist our coready and willing to assist our co-religionists and fellow-countrymen when they are public-spirited enough to demand representation in the City Council and in other public bodies to which their citizenship entitles them. In St. Gabriel Ward we are aware from our past knowledge that in seeking to place one of their number in the City Council, our e are only asking what is rea-le and just. The Irish, Eng and Scotch Catholics are to h

ad in farge numbers in the Ward; y are taxpayers and have always a known to be associated with

On Sunday last I had a conversa-tion with a certain well-to-do Cath-olic citizen of Montreal, and I was surprised to find, in a man so prac-tical to a certain degree, such a lack of real knowledge concerning his obligations towards the Church. He is a man who never fails, year in and year out, to hear Mass on Sunday; he has a pew in the church; he contributes to severy collection; he frequented the sacraments pretty regularly; and he teaches his family to do as he does. "Not much fault to be found in all that" you will say. No. He does his duty- that is to say, he does excitly what he is obliged to do, and the neglect of which would incur for him the pen-alty of sin. But he goes not a stop beyond. When I met him he had been to Mass; he was on his way to the country to look after the af-fairs on a farm that he owns some few miles out of town. It has been his invitable custom to devote of Sunday afternoon to this branch of bis hubiness.--

#### THE KING OF FURS.

No establishment in the world of-No establishment in the world d-fers a richer collection of furs than the model establishment of Chas. Desjardins & Co. Better still, their prices eclipse any that can be offer-ed elsewhere, in cheapness. A real eaving of 20 to 40 per cent.- that is what one obtains on all furs at the vest counters of this establish-ment, 1538 to 1541 St. Catherine etrect.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS .- The Orier of Catholic Knights of Wiscon-in, which does no business outside



Under the caption

the Eighteenth Centur na MacDonald contrib lowing pen sketch of Captain John MacDon Glenaladale and Glenf January number of t of the Sacred Heart" It is of interest to I lish Catholics, and to our many Scottis because it contains a crifice and loyalty to nationality which is i as follows :--

"Entreating that you yourselves to God, for must all at last have leave you my blossing. (About sixty-seven y ing just able to read-vorde of Oaptain Joh of Clenaladale's "Last to his children." The these words has since light in the many dark life. Having recently for

#### SATURDAY, January 4, 1903.

# some very important or, but he considered ould be enough there that they could get on hone less at the meet-that he rarely bothered ut such affairs, al-s always ready to Pay do not wish to detach the credit that is due onan, for all his good that he gives to the under the circum-leve that the moral al researce at that meet-with the example that with the example that with the example that with the standance, out of his abundance, d to hand in. This, i very situation that nell had in his mind anam. The Catolic herally ready to help contributions in mo-he be let alone and take any active inter-take any active inter-

m.

January 4, 1902.

thus lamenting the dethus lamenting the de-y, in regard to the off the faith, which ex-a circles, and the lack a on the part of com-based of the state of the stood that I advocate a upon. or interference stood that I advocate e upon, or interference magement of a diocsa, sh by the prominent the laity. There is a veen leaving all that on the shoulders of ad mixing up in a cu-d manner in every-g to the charge oithe ct, there are a hun-which an honest, real-ed layman can place f his experience in 1/a ed layman can place f his experience in life f the very mer. who d with their duties, he same for the great-ent of God's causa. repeat his strokes be-gushed from the rock so have usen in cur t in some che form er e they can expect to initual results that It is true that the schepherd of the fock, s expected to dedicate is to the work of sal-hepherd of the fock. s expected to dedicate is to the work of sal-n a thousand and one hay co-operative prove d faith, and help to grand cause of the d faith, and help to grand cause of the bot for me to point ans that could be ad-in this work of rela-l bellswa that every eans is known to the but inch do not seem whole there is an in-birit that must be something earnest and iere is a lack of holy all that pertains to d here cause; there is ere is a incx of holy all that pert.ins to d her cause; there is t of antago iism that from the surface. For fault-finding, criticiz-grumbling habit that cs have. They claim this beyond all need tance, or active sup-art of the laity. This iasmuch as the church on founded by Christ guaranteed by Divine ist all destruction or this does not exempt forming his share of sary to carry on suc-a tremendous mission. a tremendous missi this co-operation mission. this co-operation to and the practice of o perfect the Chris-the heart and to ele-And it is the absence neous assistance, on a faithful, that Port-Bishop has so signally

#### TOH CATISES DEATH

t Hoagland, wife of a of Hawthorne avenue, y Hospital at Newark

blood poisoning. She health on Christmas ed the end of the her right hand with ad afterward cleaned

year the Ordinary of the diocese

Christmas one of the most importmonths occurs. On that occasion the Holy Orders upon all the prepared candidates, in each degree-Tonsure, Minor Orders, Sub-deaconship, Deaconship, and finally Priesthood. For the young men who are preparing the ministry in God's Church, for

the young men who are preparing for the ministry in God's Church, and whose holy ambition it is to be numbered amongst the priesthood of Christ, that day is one of the great-est importance. Also is it a day of friends of the young Levites. Even the reception of the Tonsure, as the first step forward towards the ulti-mate goal, is considered an event in the eandidate's life to be remember-ed, even as one recalls the date of his baptism, his First Communion, or his Confirmation. But when that days is the one appointed for the priesthood, and that it becomes the occasion on which episcopal hands impose the plenitude of the farcra-ment upon the soul, and the conse-crated voice of authority declares the man to be "a priest unto all eternity." there is a special sublim-ity about the day which cannot be translated into words, nor conceived translated into words, nor conceived by any save those whose vocation afforded them the unspeakable delight of ascending the altar.

This year the Christmas ordina tions took place in the Cathedral on Saturday, the 21st December. The list of those who received the sacrament of Holy Orders, in one or another of its degrees, is quite lengthy. We reproduce the list in full, which is as follows :--

TONSURE. — For the diocese of Montreal, Revs. J. E. Belair, L. V. Deschenes, J. E. Gohier, J. B. D. Toupin. the diocese of Albany, Rev. L.

Labelle A. Labelle. For the diocese of Grand Rapids, Revs. J. J. Blain, F. J. Williams. For the diocese of Hamilton, Rev.

L. Ferguson. For the diocese of La Croix, Rev. J. B. Lurch. For the diocese of London, Rev. J.

For the diocese of London, Rev. J. F. Barry. For the diocese of Manchester, Revs. L. J. Brodeur, O. N. Desma-rais, P. J. McDonough. For the diocese of Ogdensburg, Rev. E. J. O'Donnell. For the diocese of Oregon City, Rev. W. M. Eagan. For the diocese of Portland Perce

Rev. W. M. Eagan. For the diocese of Portland, Revs. J. R. Paquin, J. D. Quinn, C. F.

For the diocese of Providence, Rev. D. I. Quinn. D. I. Quinn. For the diocese of St. Boniface, Rev. A. N. Bellavance. For the diocese of Trenton, Rev. J. A. Sullivan. For the congregation of the Fa-thers of St. Sacrament, Brother J. P. Lagace.

MINOR ORDERS.—For the diocese of Montreal, Revs. E. P. Carrieres, A. J. Dorval, L. L. Guilbault, E. J. Hebert, R. C. Kieffer, C. M. Piette, J. L. Dev

Hebert, R. C. Kieffer, C. M. Piette,
A. J. Roy.
For the dioccse of Alexandria.
Revs. J. G. Dulin, A. F. McDougali.
For the dioccse of Burlington,
Revs. J. E. Parissau, E. N. Poulin.
For the dioccse of Dubuque, iRev.
L. Schenvielberg.
For the diocese of Grand Rapids,
Revs. T. W. Albin, E. Faucher, "J.
Malone.

At stated intervals throughout the year the Ordinary of the diocese holds general ordinations. Prior to Christmas one of the most import-ant ordination terms of the twelve months occurs. On that occasion the R. Paul-Hus, H. Tetrault.
 For the diocese of Springfield, Revs. P. E. Carey, J. P. Lynes, G.
 S. McGourty.
 For the diocese of Toronto, Rev.
 J. Haynes.

For the diocese of Valleyfield, Revs. A. D. Billette, N. D. Legros, J. J. Verner.

For the diocese of Nesqually, Rev

For the diocese of Nesqually, Rev.
J. G. Cunningham.
For the diocese of Ottawa, Rev.
E. J. Limoges.
For the diocese of Peterborough, Rev. T. J. Crowley.
For the diocese of Portland, Rev.
P. M. Silke.
For the diocese of St. Hyacinthe, Revs. N. P. Desmarais, F. X. J. La-rose, N. J. Levesque.
For the diocese of Sherbrooke, Rev. O. J. Berube.
For the diocese of Sherbrooke, Rev. J. P. Berard.
For the diocese of Three Rivers, Rev. J. P. Berard.
For the Order of the Minors' Bro-thers, Bros. Celestin-Joseph, El-phege.

phege. For the Order of the Cistercians,

For the Institute of the Clercs of St. Viateur, Bro. O. A. Charbon-

DEACONS.-For the diocese of Montreal, Revs. T. E. Charbonneau, F. E. L'Heureux, E. A. Olivier. For the diocese of Burlington, Rev. P. J. Doheny, J. L. Penders, For the diocese of Hartford, Rev. J. A. O'Mearn. For the diocese of Manchester, Revs. E. J. Kean, A. J. Leclerc, J.

Revs. E. J. Kean, A. J. Leclerc, J. G. Leclerc. For the diocese of Peterborough, Rev. E. U. M. Nayl. For the diocese of Providence, Rev. M. A. Hebert.

Rev. M. A. Hebert.
For the diocese of Springfield,
Revs. D. T. Devine, D. H. McDer-,
mott, T. P. Ryan.
For the diocese of Toronto, Rev.
H. J. Murray.
For the Order of the Minors' Brothers, Bro. Remie Marie.
For the Order of the Cistercians,
Bro. Humbert.

PRIESTS.—For the diocese of Montreal, Revs. J. U. Demers, A. J. Bastine, P. L. Choquet, A. J. De-rome, A. J. Gauthier, M. D. Paic-ment, N. Aumont, A. Ouellette. For the diocese of Burlington, Por J. Hardy.

For the diocese of Burlington, Rev. J. Hardy. For the diocese of Dubuque, Revs. A. F. Brinkmann, T. W. Drumm, W. A. Kundel, D. J. Lenihan, R. P. Murphy, H. B. Rohlman, A. R. Thier, M. For the diocese of Hartford, Revs. J. A. Pooley, J. F. Quinn. J. A. Dooley, J. F. Quinn. For the diocese of London, Rev. L. J. Landreville.

Powerful enough to awaken the jeal-ousy of many of his neighbors, about six centuries ago, Clanronald was hard pressed by the surround-ing clans. So to his younger son, a most intrepid and valiant man, he gave the estate of Glenaladale on condition that he would protect the bordlers of the Clanronald country. So well was this commission fulfil-ed, that the dolighted father added to his first gift the lands of Glenfin-nan. Thus, this John MacDonald, the ancestor of the subject of this sketch, became the head of another clan, he himself and his descendants acknowledging Clanronald as their chie.

The MacDonalds were ardent Cath-

The MacDonalds were ardent Cath-olics and devoted adherents of the house of Stuart, with whose fortunes those of this heroic clan were inse-parably linked. The defeat of Prince Charles Edward, in 1745, was for them, as well as for their daring young leader, fraught with most disastrous consequences. When Charles landed in Scotland, amoung the first to great him were

When Charles landed in Scotland, among the first to greet him were young Clanronald and his kinsman, Alexander MacDonald of Glenala-dale, the father of Captain John. They accompanied the prince to Glenfinnan, Alexander's -estate, where on August 17, 1745, the standard of the Stuarts, blessed by Bishop MacDonald. was raised

where on August 17, 1745, the standard of the Stuarts, blessed by Bishop MacDonald, was raised. All know the history of this most romantic and daring enterprise, and no one, whatever his political opin-ions may be, can help but admire the little army of Highlanders who thought neither lands nor life half precious enough to sacrifice in their prince's cause. After Culloden, Alex-ander MacDonald was the one, after his cousin Flora, to whom the prince chiefly owed his escape ; though to all the Highlanders a certain amount of the credit of this is due, for many knew Charles' hid-ing place, and despite the large price set upon his head no one was base enough to betray his beloved prince. It was in these troublous times

base enough to betray ins beloved prince. It was in these troublous times that Captain John MacDonald, of Glenaladale and Gleninnan, was born. For when the Stuart stand-ard was unfurled on his father's land he was but three years old. When the persecution of the Stuart adherents had quieted a little, there being then no Scotch college, young Glenaladale was sent, at the age of twelve, to the Jesuit University of Ratisbon (Regensburg), in Ger-many.

many. Having received his degree at Rat-isbon, Glenaladale returned to Scot-land, a most cultured young gentle-man, numbering among his attain-ments the mastery of seven lang-uages. He married Miss Gordon, atm of Admiral Sir James Gordon, whose naval career is a brilliant page in English history. By this union Glenaladale allied himself with some of the greatest Scotch families. Captain MacDonald was se-lected from among the chieftains of his family to be "Cashmer" or guar-dian, ranking next to Clanronald as chief should anything befall his su-perior officer. So, revered by his fel-low-chieftains, Glenaladale was lead-ing a good and useful life, until about 1770 circumstances arose which called him to even a nobler vocation. Having received his degree at Rat-

vocation. A relative of Glenaladale's, Alex-ander MacDonald of Boisdale, in the Island of Uist, having married a Protestant, forsook the religion of his forefathers. Not contented with changing his own belief, he thought it would be likewise a fine thing for his people to follow his example. From the patriarchal Highland sys-tem of clanship, Boisdale, with the practically unlimited power of Kenn Kimmke, the 'head of the family.'' was able to actually persecute his tenants. One of his fatherly acts was to drive his people by a vigor-ous plying of his stout yellow cudg-ed to the Protestant church. Was it a wonder that the new faith be-came in scorn ''the religion of the yellow cudgel?'' Boisdale, finding the old people rather hard to prose-lytize, hit upon another scheme. If he coaldn't have the next. So he of-fered to his tenants' children the A relative of Glenaladale's, Alex-<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> startling rapidity. It

**ND CATEGLIC CHRONICL**Scotland would be destroyed root and branch. To the clergy and to the laity both, the situation seemed so alarming that Bishop Grant, Vicar-Apostolic of the Highlands, incited by the burning zeal of Glanaladue, deemed it necessary to bring the matter to the attention of Bishop Challoner of London, and even to send the sad news to Rome. The celebrated Lr. Hay, student, doctor in the prince's army, convert and finally priest and bishop, was at this time Tr. Grant's condutor. He, too, used all his powerful influence Lo aid the plans for benefiting the poor people of Uist. The one scheme which seemed feasible was for them to leave Scotland and go to America. This, however, was a matter demanding money, and most of these poor Catholics were rendered practically destitute by their inhuman landlords. Bishop Hay, besides contributing out of his own slender means a sum which to Glenaladale seemed heroic, wrote a memorial. He addressed this to the cantributing out of his own slender besides the chaples of the Catholic embassies in London, and the proceeds of these, together with the contributions of Dr. Challoner's personal friends, made up a considerable sum of money. Of all the Scotch laymen, the one

f money. Of all the Scotch laymen, the one most deeply interested in the wel fare of his poor co-religionists was MacDonald of Glenaladale. He was Table of his poor co-religionists was MacDonald of Glenaladale. He was the originator of the emigration scheme, and was willing to sacrifice everything to make it successful. Of him Bishop Hay says: "Worthy Glenaladale affirms that he will sell all he has for that end (the coloniz-ation plan), and that he will himself go along with them. His conduct, in-deed, upon this occasion is exceed-ingly edifying; he seems to have in-herited all the zeal of princes, as well as the piety of his own worthy ancestors." So to Glenaladale was ' intrusted the carrying out of the projects for

So to Glenaladale was ' intrusted the carrying out of the projects for the relief of the persecuted Scotch. In 1771 he bought a large estate on the present Prince Edward Island, then known as St. John's, to which he intended to personally bring his charges. Then, is company with Bishop MacDonald, he visited Uist, where he found matters pret he intended to personally bring his charges. Then, is company with Bishop MacDonald, he visited Uist, where he found matters much worse than he supposed. Not one of the Is-landers was able to pay anything toward the expenses of the journey; many of the mainland were; yet, as the sum of moner collected was not in this case sufficient, it looked as if the plan of emigration must be abandoned. It would have been, too, but for the unparalieled generosity of Glenaladale. Rather thanihave the scheme fall through, he mortgaged the family estate at Glenfinnan to his cousin. As he was never able to redeem it, he thus parted with the home of his ancestors forever. When he arrived in Prince Edward Island, he had but five or six guineas in his pocket, and a debt of the purchase of the new estate he had bought there. Thanks to his munificence in

pockel, and a debt of the purchase of the new estate he had bought there. Thanks to his munificence, in 1772, the good ship Alexander, with one year's provisions, sailed from Scotland, bearing 210 later and no-bler pi grims across the sea. Glena-ladale himself was detained in Eu-rope until the next year. In 1773, after ordering (this time from Que-bec) a third cargo of provisions and farm implements for the colonists, he joined his people, journeying by way of Philadelphia and Boston, towns already dark with the threat-ening marked of our War of In-dependence. Glenaladale, in accord-ance, of course, with his royalist traditions, formed a company for the defence of Prince Edward Island and he and his men conducted them-solves with praiseworthy valor. Of him as a soldier and a man the fol-lowing report by General Small to the English Government speaks for itself: "The activity and unabating zeal of Captain John MacDonald of Glenaladale, in bringing an excel-lent company into the field, is his least recommendation, being ac-knowledged by all who knew him to be one of the most accomplished men and best officers of his rank in His Majesty's service,"

white and spotless knight—sans peur et sans reproche. What the descendants of the cou-sin to whom G enaladale yielded his Scotch estates have done for the Old World Church, and what an an-cestral home he was to leave the following sketch will give some idea:

cestral home he was to leave the following sketch will give some idea: Glenfinnan, the present home of Colonel MacDonald and the birth-place of his brothers, the late Arch-bishop of Edinburgh and the late Bishop of Aberdeen, is situated about midway between Fort Wil-liam and Arisaig. Glenfinnan takes its name from a little river running through it called after St. Finnan, the apostle of Christianity in this distant region. The scenery is sur-passingly grand, with a wild and sombre beauty which befits the birthplace of the fatal expedition of '45. The life of the glen centres in the group of buildings belonging to the estate of Colonel MacDonald, the present head of the Glenala-dales. The church, built by an uncle of the colonels, the late Father Mac-Donald, is a Gothic structure. It is Father MacDonald's life work. He devoted his fortune to its erection, and it is indeed a noble monument to his zeal. Mass is held here every Sunday, and for miles around the faithful come to worship in this heart of Hirkhand Catholicity. They sreak the soft Gaelic tongue among themselves, keeping English for the Southron. It is a matter of great pride, that the master of Glenfin-nan, in conversing with them, uses the language of their fathers.

Southron, pride, that the master of on nan, in conversing with them, the language of their fathers. these are the portraits of the prince and of his mother, Louisn Sobleski. A copy of the queen's "Journal of Life in the Highlands," a gift from Victoria to Colonel MacPonald, is also here. It is a memento of the queen's visit to the house, the first ls," a gift from MacPonald, is queen's visit to the house, the first time a sovereign's presence has hon-ored Glenianan, since Victoria's royal ancestor, Charles Edward, rested here. As another token of the queen's regard, Colonel MacDonald, during the Jubilee year, was summoned to Windsor to receive the Order of the Bath.

Bath

Bath. Perhaps nothing is so pathetic, in the alas! too pathetic Highlands, as the love the true-born Highlander still bears the Stuarts. It is fit-ting that in Glenfinnan some memo-rial of this attachment to a lost cause should be erected. Of all the This of this attachment to a lost cause should be erected. Of all the great Scotch clans none were more faithful to the Stuarts than the MacDonalds. In that last desperate MacDonalds. In that last desperate, uprising, so rash, so daring, so héart-breakingly sud, Clanronald, as ever, was foremost. Up Loch Shiel came the bonnie prince, to a spot on the Glenfinnan estate, not far from the present mansion house. Here Charles Edward met the as-sembling clans, here he offered the same price for the head of George

root and to seemed nt, Vi-nds, in-Captain MacDonald was obliged to bing obtrog of the country, to remain on the island. Captain MacDonald was obliged to bing obtrog ages in the interest of his country-bing ages in the interest of his country-the seemed was while absent on one of these journeys that the charming se. The letter, which will soon be published doctor t and to other record of Glenaladale trans at at the noblest of the noble, a perfect amatter these and spotless knight-sans peur the stand and a spotless knight-sans peur set of these to sans the descendants of the cour-st to whom G enaladale yielded his scother of these scother was the descenter to the prince that the descendants of the cour-st to whom G enaladale yielded his scother of these scother who fought and bled in that arduous and unfortunate en-terprise.<sup>71</sup>

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There is a state of the state o that at least one great Scottish clan, forever faithful to its king, still bears on an unstained great Robert Bruce's lofty greeting to MacDonald, the saviour of Bannock-burn. "My hope is constant in thee."

#### SEE OUR FURS.

That we are doing the business of the town goes without saying -our crowded store-the constantly ar-

crowded store-the constantly ar-riving new goods and the number of customers who go to look elsewhere and then come back here to buy --all prove it. There's nothing like them in town, and nothing in the world in the way of low prices. Chas. Desjardins & Co., St. Cather-ine Street.

DANGER IN CUBA .-- It appears that for some time back stupendous pride. that the master of Glenin-nan, in conversing with them, uses the language of their fathers. The fine old mansion house, though its grounds extend for some ten-miles, is not far distant from the church. It is built on a terraced knoll overlooking Loch Sheil. No more beautiful situation could pos-sibly be imagined. The terraces and the more level land slope gently down to meet the clear lake waters. On every side bold and craggy mountains, which would be too wild and stern, were it not for the pur-ple Highland mists which clothe them with a peculiar and indescrib-able heauty. The house itself is most interesting. In the drawing room are shown some of the many valuable relies of Prince Charles which are still in the possession of the MacDonalds. Notable among and of his mother, Louisa Sobieski. efforts have been made by various the risks they take, or if they would prefer to have a population reduced to infidelity rather than have it re-main attached to the Catholic Church? If so; their Christlaudy must be of a very strange constitu-tion.

> ELEVATED TRACKS .- One of our American contemporaries is pretty strong in its demand for clevate1 railway tracks inside the city lumit It would seem that some the city limits. It would seem that some frightful accident had just taken place, which brought to the public mind the fact that a large number of people had been killed in that particinar city during the last for your accident been killed in that particular city during the last few years, on ne-count of the level crossings that the railway systems maintain within the municipal boundaries. The writer says that each accident generally causes a cry of indignation to arise; but the indignation subsides just as soon as that particular case is over and that no more is heard about it in the press.

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ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE. ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE. -Report for week ending Sunday, 29th Dec., 1901:--Males 349, fo-males 60. Irish 191, French 175. Fraglish 20, Scotch and other na-tionalities 23. Total 409. These people had lodging and breakfast.

..... 15.00

HOCK AND MOSELLE WINES. 20 Per Cent D

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHBONICLE

dd afterward cleaned chicken. Within two r began to swell and oultice which did not og. The finger began and the swelling ex-hand and wrist. A lied in and a nurse t with her, applying continually. On ning Mrs. Hoagland daughter. 'A consul-d, and it was agreed must be amputated, noved to the hospital e. Sihe grew steadily at noon on Sunday. Jing wil.

## G OF FURS.

ent in the world of-ellection of furs than bliction of furs than blishment of Chas. o. Better still, their my that can be offer-an cheapness. A real o 40 per cent.— that tains on all furs at-tains on all furs at-tains of this sertablish-1541 St. Catherine

KNIGHTS.-The Or-Knights of Wiscon-no business outside tess outside members and 00, which is es to build mes. Upon \$2,000 is by the past

as follows :--"Entreating that you will all give yourselves to God, for to Him we must all at last have recourse. I leave you my blessing." (About sixty-seven years ago, be-ing just able to read with some case, my eyes scanned the shove words of Captain John MacDonald of Clenaladale's "Last instructions to his children." The memory of these words has since served as a light in the many darksome days of life. Having recently found the or-lifinal instructions, and the Cap-tain's letter or memorandum to his any fortune that I received to

#### iscount for Ready Money

to any parties ordering in lots of one or more cases, off the following list prices : Here is the exact number of cases of each line. This offer is made subject to the wines being unsold, when order reaches us. Customers outside of the City of Montreal, in the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, ordering in lots of not less than 5 Cases, we will prepay express charges through to destination.

#### SAARBACH'S HOCKS.

# 17 Cuses Niersteiner Quarts Per Case. 11 Cases Rudesheimer Quarts \$ 8.00 11 Cases Rudesheimer Quarts \$ 12.00 2 Cases Rudesheimer Pints \$ 18.00 2 Cases Hochheimer Pints \$ 14.00 4 Cases Hochheimer Quarts \$ 14.00

# Quarts ...... SAARGACH'S MOSELLES

#### FIEST'S HOCK WINES.

2	Cases	Schiersteiner, 1893	Quarte	and the second second
2	Cases	Schiersteiner Halle, 1895	Quarte	8.25
L	Case	Schiersteiner Halle, 1895	Dinta	
3	Cases	Rudesheimer, 1898	Dista	13.00
3	Cases	Liebfraumilch, 1889	Our of the second second	14.00
7	Cases	Liebfraumilch, 1889		15.00
1	Cases	Forster Kirchenstuck		18.00
		A DESCRIPTION AND A DESCRIPTION OF A DES	Quarts	21.00

#### FIEST'S MOSELLE WINES

					Quarts	
5	Cases	Berncastler	Doctor,	1,889	Pints	20.00
2010						patent challes?

111 Cases in all. Remember, 20 per cent. discount for ready money in lots of one or more cases. This is a chance to lay in a few cases of the light and wholesome wines of Germany at rock-bottom figures. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

HILOUSH, SOT SOD BUS BUS AARD

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CERONICLE.



It had come to be known among is college friends as "Paul Hender son's Madonna," or often, more fa-miliarly still, as "Henderson's Maalthough that gentleman ad never put brush to canvas. Five months previously he had

come like so many others, and yet how unlike! How unlike to the indifferent, the listless, idle, hurried, or shambling tread of his fellows, that rhythmic stride of his through the crowded thoroughfare ! Much

the crowded thoroughfare! Much character may be expressed in the walk and bearing of a man. The day came when Paul Hender-son's gait altered with his altered tharacter; but at the time my story opens, following him from afar, long before you had seen his face, his manner of walking would have brought to your mind some grand old song set to a martial strain. His nobly-poised head, with its clustering brown curls, was always held high, perhaps a trille too high for a man who had not the world at his feet. His deep gray eyes would always be more likely to see the skies and stars above him than the dust and turmoil of the streets he trod. "An ideal face," an artist had said who had once caught a gimpse of it in a passing crowd; "the face of a dreamer, of a stud-ent, and of one doomed to loneli-ness and disappointment to the end of his days. It reminds one of a stately fir-tree on a lonely moun-tain height." Thus one who had

ness and disappointment to the end of his days. It reminds one of a stately fir-tree on a lonely moun-tain height." Thus one who had seen and known the world. "A strangely uncomfortable face 1 His eyes make one feel as though he were trying to read one's soul." This was the expressed opinion of a young lady "it society," who had known Paul Henderson and favored his suit before the terrible reverse of fortune which had killed his fa-ther and left him to battle with the world alone. Had he read and mea-sured the woman's soul when she gave him back his troth, and left him to fight not only the bitter battle of life alone, but a harder, nobler battle for his lost ideals of chivalry and of woman's truth and honor?

envary and of woman's tract mathematical terms of woman's tract and the support of the start defeat and dis-appointment, he sought the city. His mother had been dead so long that her face had almost faded from his memory. His sisters, thorough women of the world, had never un-derstood him. They had called him quixotic, yea, mad, when, in order to liquidate his father's debts, he had voluntarily relinquished his pwn private fortune of forty thou-sand dollars left him by his mother. On that bright May morning when

and dollars left him by his mother. On that bright May morning when he first walked the streets of the great city, shabby, hungry, home-less, and well nigh pennices, some thought of the truth of his sisters' verdict may have occurred to nim. Certain it is, that as he passed fur-ther and further from the more tachionable quarters a sentence he ther and nurther nom the more fashionable quarters a sentence he had heard long ago kept ringing its strange, sad truth in his ears : "Be good, and you will be sure to be lonely."

lonely." In all the hurrying faces not one did he know. In all the busy marts of men not one was there to whom he could extend the hand of friendship

P. "Be good, and you will be sure to lonely." The sentence kept ring-g like the refrain of a song in his be ing

and like the retrain of a soug in this. ears. At a street corner he met a news-boy crying over the loss of his fait-en pennies. Jie stooped to help the waif, his nervous white hands often touching the grimy ones of the it-tle one. And when, the task accom-plished, he hurried on, the urchn's face was wreathed in smiles and his own saddened, troubled one faintly reflected the boy's gladness. "Be good, and you will be sure to be lonely." Further and further away, like the memory of a dream, the words came now. Half a mile away, at a crowded street-crossing.

"Be good, and you will be sure to be lonely." Further and further away, like the memory of a dream, the words came now. Half a mile away, at a crowded street-crossing. He recalled the long homeward drive in the liveried carriage as he stum-bled blindly and clutched at the gate for support. An Irish gardener arossing the lawn saw him and came guickly forward. With nalive Irish shrewdness he saw that the young The physical on, her may works, analy God and Our Lady bless you," drowned that other chant which had been following him all the dzy. His eyes took on a softer, tenderer look, the tense, firm lines about his mouth relaxed. Some dim, faint memory of his lady mother had been awakened. Had that dead mother seen him, how proud she would have been of his manly strength and beauty and gentleness of character! -a man a king might have envied in his sterling integrity and purity and honor. nd honor

And rested on things of beauty. These had come to be almost a ne-cessity to Paul Henderson's articov-ing nature. A sigh that was al-most a sob escaped him. For long, long years-perhaps for ever-strive as he would, such things would lie outside his life. The glory of renun-ciation had passed for him, and he was beginning to feel the bitterness that inevitably accompanies it. Suddenly his eyes followed those of his prospective landlady and rested on an engraving of the Mo-ther and the Child. "If you are not a Catholic, sir," the good woman was saying. "I will have the picture removed." "Pray do not," he answerd hast-ily. "I am not a Catholic, but I like the picture." So it remnihed, the one thing of beauty in that attic room. Take yint Mother scemed ever watching, what an influence that picture came to exert over Paul Henderson's life was known only to his Creator and himself. He never passed it without a courtly reverence he would have rendered to no earthly quea. Even in the first bright and happy

rendered to no earthly queen. Even in the first bright and happy days of his college life, looking up from his reading and meeting those tender eyes, he sometimes whisper-ed, "Mother of Christ, pray for me"

In the dark, dark after-days, when In the dark, dark after-days, when there were no books to read, when the bitterness of death was in his soul, the loving eyes seemed filled with tears of swee compassion,--perhaps he saw through a mist, but oftener now, in the darkness of his despair, the cry went forth, "Mo-there of God parw for me,"

oftener now, in the dirkness of this despair, the cry went forth, "Mo-ther of God pray for me." Long before this the picture had become his personal property. The purchase of it had become a subject of speculation and jest among his companions, but Paul Henderson "changed all that." Among the students of those days are men, grave and elderly now, who have never forgotten a certain winter evening spert in that attic room. Song and laugh were ringing loudest when one of their number rose, with a coarse jest, to propose a toast. No one noticed that Paul Henderson's glass alone was empty, but the speaker never finished. A hand of iron grasped his, and the glass lay shivered in a thousand fragments beneath the picture of the Madonna. Madonna.

Those who once saw Paul He

Madonna. Those who once saw Paul Hender-son angry rarely forgot it, and so it came to pass that on entering his room, as one af his classmates ob-served, "men left the world, the flesh, and the devil outside." He had taken his degree with hon-ors, and still occupied the attic room, for his practice lay almost ex-clusively among the poor and unfor-tunate-les miscrables, as he often called them. They loved and rever-enced him; in return he loved and pitied them, and wished that for their sakes his father's fortune had could have done with the money! In fact, cold, want, starvation, were staring him ir the face. The day came when he left the room poorer than he had entered it, his only earthly possessions the worn circle of gold which had been bis methods.

his only earthly possessions the worn circle of gold which had been his mother's wedding ring and the picture of the Madonna.

his mother's wedding ring and the picture of the Madonna. Mile after mile he walked, while people stared at the gaunt young man, with the fever of delirium al-ready burning in his eyes; jostling and being jostled by the hurrying pedestrians, longing only to escape the turnoil of the city and to reach some country hill-side, three to close his eyes for ever beneath the shade of trees, with the Madonna's face looking its heavenly compassion up-on him. Nudenly the sound of church-bells near turned his thoughts in a new direction. He remembered somehow that it was the Feast of the Ascem-

near turned his thoughts in a new direction. He remembered somehow that it was the Feast of the Ascem

up the aisle looking to right and left for a vacant seat. Suddenly the door of a pew was opened, and, with a grave, kindly gesture, a young lady bade him enter. He knelt as he saw others around him ioneeling, but a noise as of many waters was in his eurs, and the my-riad altar-lights came and went, went and came, with strange per-sistency.

riad alta-lights came and went, went and came, with strange per-sistency. He grew vaguely conscious that the young lady's face was strangely familiar. Where had he seen it be-fore? If only that rushing noise in his head would stop, that he might think more clearly! With a gesture of pain he drew his hand across his forchead, and at the same moment the girl's eyes, blue and tender as the summer heaven, were lifted to his. The pity he saw in their liquid depths brought to his mind a sen-tence from his favorite novel: "God bless her for her sweet compas-sion!" and with a thrill he recogniz-ed the likeness of the living face be-side him to the pictured face of his Madonna. Then he tried to recall the look of the girl who had jilted him; but with a strange sensation, that was half pleasure, half pain, he found that it would not come at his bid-ding. He only knew that it was not like the face beside him. Above, in the choir, a glorious soprano voice was singing the "Ave Maria." Then

like the face beside him. Above, in the choir, a glorious soprano voice was singing the "Ave Maria." Then the full choir took up the chorus, till the waves of melody seemed "too go up to heaven, and die among the stars." "Sancta Maria, Mater Dei, ora pro nobis peccatoribus, nunc et in hora mortis nostrae." "Ora pro nobis"-why did the voices suddenly grow so faint. So far away? Was the Madonna pray-ing for him, and was this indeed the hour of his death?

our o "Ora

hour of his death? "Ora"—the voices trembled, died, and Paul Henderson fell heavily for-When he awoke to consciousness it

When he awoke to consciousness it was in a strangely unfamiliar room, but the face of his companion in the pew was looking pityingly down upon him. Again he thought of that sorely-tried soul who had made a failure of everything in life except of his love, and in that how trans-conductive noble he had here! "God of his love, and in that how trans-cendently noble he had been! "God bless her for her sweet compas-sion!" He listened while she told him of the weeks he had lain there, of the delirium that had left him a shadow of his former self, of the talk of his profession, his patients, and the snatches of student songs he had sung. And as he listened, he knew, although she did not tell him, that in his wildest moments of deliknew, although she did not tell him, that in his wildest moments of deli-rium her touch had power to quiet him. The days came and went, and with them came to Paul Henderson a dream of what life might be with this woman's tender eyes looking ever into bis. Almost as mad and hopeless as Sidney Carton's hopeless passion seemed the dawning of love in this man's soul. Yet when the crisis of his illness had passed, and he

his illness had passed, and he knew that he would recover, a wild knew that he would recover, a wild fever of exultation took possession of him. He could have cried aloud for (very joy, for he would live and win her love. He remembered 'the story of Warren Hastings; how at seven years of age he had resolved to win back his father's lost estate, and one day be "Hastings of Dayles-ford." ford.

So one day he, Paul Henderson,

ford." So one day he, Paul Henderson, would be the happy husband of a happy wife. In the days of his convalescence he recounted, one by one, the ob-stacles to his ambition, and over-came them. Poverty? Would that matter to such a woman? Besides, he knew that he had ability to be-come famous in his profession, and how proud and glad she would be of that, Social position? Well, it was the fault of a clever man if he did not make even a king take off his hat to him. Religion? Ah, yest lit-tle as he knew her, he realized that it was her life, the crowning glory of her womanhood, that which made her lovely beyond all women he had ever known. From thinking on the subject he came to talk of it, and told her the story of the Madonna, and a little of the part it had play-ed in his life. Wan he told her how, rather than relinquish it, he had parted with his books, his case of surgical in-struments, the precious souvenirs of his home and boyhood, she gave a little, startled cry, and her hot the sourder. Paul Henderson was received into

ple aver that she is hosilively hand-some, others that she is strain plain, and one poor lad, whole she had stopped abruptly on the road to ruin, informed me in all sincerity that she was beautiful as an an-gel.' I darssay you incline to the latter opinion.'' "No," the other had answered, "my wife is not beautiful as the world terms beauty, but-" here he had paused, and a light that was goad to see gleamed in the deep gray eyes as, ten thousand feet habove the level of the sea, he lifted his hat in homage to a woman three thousand miles away, while he continued-"she will be passing fair in heaven.''

in heaven." Theirs thas been a singularly hap-py union. The passing years serve only to intensify their affection, for Marian Henderson has fully realized Rogers' beautiful ideal of a wife:

"'His house she enters-there to be

a light, Shining within when all without is night, A guardian angel o'er his life pre-

siding, Doubling his pleasures and his cares

A writer in "The Cornhill" thus hits off the costumes he observed at a Church of England Congress : Let me just jot down, with no pretence, of scientific accuracy, a few of the leading general and larg-er species, a few of the most notable instances which met even the cur-sory gaze. First there were digni-taries, and dignitaries of many types. There were dignitaries with gaiters and dignitaries with trous-ers, dignitaries with pectoral crosses and dignitaries with borded crosses and provide the state of the st dividing, Winning him back when mingling with the throng Of a vain world we love-alas! too Of a vain world we love-alas! too long-To household pleasures and to hours

of ease, Blest with that charm, the certainty

to please, How oft his eye seeks hers — her gentle mind To all his wishes, all his cares in-

clined; Still subject, ever on the watch to

borrow Mirth of his mirth and sorrow of

his sorrow." --By Mary Ella Cassidy, in the Ro-sary Magazine.

#### FOUND AT JERUSALEM.

The Greek monks, who are in pos-session of the chief portions of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, are now about to build a bazar oppo-site it, where pilgrims may purnow about to build a bazaar oppo-site it, where pilgrins may pur-chase souvenirs of their visit to Je-rusalem. During the process of clean-ing the site, the foundations of an old mediaeval church, forty metres long and thirty wide, with three apses, were discovered. A number of fine capitals, fragments of basalt pillars and basreliefs, with symbolic animals, were found, all these re-mains having doubtless, belonged animals, were found, all these re-mains having, doubtless, belonged to the choir of the church. Last to the choir of the church. Last year, a valuable silver shrine, con-taining a piece of the Holy Cross, and relies of the Apostles Peter and Paul-according, at least, to the in-scriptions on them-was found at the same place. According to the statement of a mediaeval traveler, the Hospice and the Monastery, which the citizens of Amalh founded about the year 640, as a refuge for Last the Hospice and the monascity, which the citizens of Amalia founded about the year 640, as a refuge for Western pilgrims, was situated due south of the Holy Sepulchre, about a stone's throw away. The first church was built in honor of St. Mary de Latinis; and the second, the ruins of which have now been found, in honor of St. John the Baptist. The French monk Bernard, who lived there in 870, highly prais-ed the hospitality and the large li-brary of the Hospice. A Mohamme-dan historian says it was destroyed by the Khalif Haken, and rebuilt shortly afterwards; while, according to another account, it prospered down to the time of King Baldwin of Jerusalem, from 1110 to 1118, when the two communities of St. Mary and St. John adopted the Int-ter as their joint protector. This was the origin of the Knights of St.

ter as their joint protector. This was the origin of the Knights of St John. The remains now discovered, therefore, are the ruins of the cradle of this order.

### ON PRAYER.

The highest and noblest exercise of

his name as David Craig, was too ill to travel. Adams and his wife nursed him for two weeks. Then he regained his health and left. They never heard of him again until two weeks ago, when Adams received a letter from a Denver attorney in-forming him that Craig had died in that city leaving a large amount of property. In his will he bequeathed \$5,000 to Adams and his wife. Some consider it a great honor and privilege to have an interview with one of the crowned, heads of Europe. To have such an interview, many things are necessary before you can even get to the palace where the monarch lives. Then you are obliged to remain in an ante-chamber until he shall say when he will be pleased to see you. How much greater, how infinitely greater it is, to have an interview with Al-

SATURDAY, January 4, 1902

My family have prayed for him, our congregation prayed for him, due city prayed for him, the state pray-ed for him, and yet he died. What, then, is the use of prayer?" I an-swered her that God answers our prayers either directly or indirectly. If He does not grant us what we ask, He gives us something equiva-lent or better. If He did not save President Garfield's life, He preserv-ed the life of the nation, which is of more importance than the life of an individual. He infused into the hearts of the American people at a time of much political bitterness, a greater reverence for the head of the nation and He intensified and ener-gized our love of country and our devotion to our political institu-tions.-Cardinal Gibbons. animals for the British army, of which 78,491 were horses and 59, 559 were mulse, a total of 148,050 animals, costing the British Gov-ernment \$14,976,270. The total cost of landing these animals in South Africa, exclusive of the main-tenance of the British purchasing agency here, has been \$32,826,270, nearly all of which has been expand-ed in this country. The British agencies, here and at Kansas City, number twenty-one men, under the command of Cel. Urick De Burgh.

men, under th Urick De Burgh.

E/C •

> Every house-wife takes as much interest in her clothes closet as in her par-lor or dining-room. It is only when its con-tents are dainty and white that she is satisfied. She knows this snowness can only be secured by means of a pure soap. She knows the greatest satisfaction comes from using SURPRISE SOAP. SURPRISE SOAP.

She is always pleased to display her linen and muslin to her woman callers, be-cause they will stand the most critical inspection. Taking all in all, she is perfectly satisfied with the results of Surprise Soap. St. Croix Soap Mfg. Co.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

# ROOFERS ASPHALTERS

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FRANK J. CURRAN,

B.A., B.C L. ... ADVOCATE ... Savings Bank Chambers, 180 St. James

Street, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, U

Notice is hereby given that the Estate Leon Benoit Alfred Charls-bois, of Laprairie, will make apple-cation to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at the next ses-sion, to be authorized to sell its in-moveable properties and to make a division of the assets of the said Es-teta McKeesport, Pa., Dec. 26.—George Adams, a miner living at Shanner, has received a bequest of \$5,000 in return for kindness to a stranger. A cold winter's night, ten years ago, Adams was called to his door and found a stranger almost famished. He took him in, fed him and gave him food and a place to sleep. The next morning the stranger, who gave his name as David Craig, was too tata.

Montreal, November 21, 1901. LOUIS MASSON, Testamentary Executor



180 ST. JAMES STREET. ...Montreal...

Fifteen years experience in connec-tion with the liquidation of Private and Insolvent Estates. Auditing Books and preparing Annual Reports for private firms, and public corpors

cialty.

# THE RE.

That woman was created and the second place of moral and ment

an doubt. That many w day show a tendency to t ingly of those privileges sibilities which have con the best inheritances of is a fact which faces up side in this country of more the case here t more the case here other nation, I regret to spread in the last few some great epidemic, un to a distressing extent, whole system of society

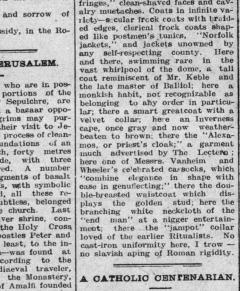
whole systement. government. Modesty and gentleness sweet handmaids of seem to have been laid many, and masculinity siveness have been g

many, and have been a places. The spirit of unrest easy victims in thousand can homes, until the so-tion which presents it were among the best and tured classes, differs essi-the stands heretofore h-olable. It is a sad and change which confronts bible it is a sad and bible would seem to h-ity is greater than moi I wish I could impres-ean women the dangers to such innovations. I show them, as they ap the ultimate results of in public life. It has be abandonment, or at gret, of the home is no loses one of its mod guides, and government stally—indeed, its con you remember, perha "Greece rules the world." Nor whe world." Nor who rules the domestic tration overdrawn. who rules the domestic in reality the ruler of

who thus the ruler of kingdoms. As I have said befor women's rights women ers in the newest scho progress as the worst of emale sex. They tend robs women of all that and gente, tender an and which gives her in turn but masculine 1 brazen effrontery. They ally preaching about wand prerogatives, but word to say about he responsibilities. They 'from those sacred obli properly belong to he her with ambition to tion for which neither ture ever intended her. While professing to e from domestic servitus making her the slave caprices and fashions. Muence of such teacher man, especially in megheting about, at resi perpetual motion, and meless in a state of

perpetual motion, and unless in a state of ment. She never feels cept when abroad. W cept when abroad. W home, home is irksom choices and frets under and responsibility of Her heart is abroad. in imagination, in sou umph, or reveling in i gavely and dissipation comes to his home to or occupied by one w void of affection for h disputes, quarrels, 1 vid of affection for h visputes, quarrels, i estrangements, and the drama is often di I speak the plain tr firm that, for the wree in our country, woma share of the responsi-many instances she s-entirely forgotten, avoided, the place she to fill. She looks to r ness in man as her gu to fill. She looks to 1 ness in man as her gu wishes to do what m and are doing. She field, foreign to all h her strength, and seen is living up to a hig than was ever befor her kind. But if she ment to consider. cou ment to consider, cou mission more exalted, more influential than

hood and motherhood her the helpmate of



DRESS AT AN ANGLICAN

fringes," clean-shaved faces and cav alry mustaches. Coats in infinite va

Louis Rock: the oldest resident of

Louis Rock; the oldest resident of Michigan, is dead, aged 107. He was born on a whaling boat sailing from Havre, France, to Newfoundland, Dec. 14, 1794. He was the first white man to see the Yellowstone park about 1836. He was a hunter and trapper there for sixteen years, and then removed to as farm near

and then removed to a farm near Windsor, Ont., where he married. In 1874 he built a flat-boat to carry

sand and gravel to Detroit, and in 1875 came to Ludington and work-ed in a millyard until 99 years old.

REWARD FOR KINDNESS.

McKeesport, Pa., Dec. 26.-George

his name as David Craig,

carry and in

was too his wife

CHURCH CONGRESS.

a chur, Mary 9 r

The highest and holdst exercise of this life is prayer, which St. Paul commends to us in his Epistles. Some consider it a great honor Some consider it a great

"God and Our Lady!" Evidently the woman was a Romanist, and yet how pretty the words had sounded!

the woman was a Romanist, and yet have pretty the words had sounded As he walked he fell to thinking of those never-to-be-forgotten days who had lost everything but honor, who had given up home, country, the second second second second second perhaps, had travely battled and way of the Mohammeda. How they had rushed to battle, and rush is died, with that very cry upon their lives, 'For God and Our days' Ah life was worth living in the rushed to battle, and rush is thoughts came back to the present and to the homely object of source of perch, and rose from her to fordered on either side by a bordered before a cottage standing in from the road. A marrow hodes of cedars led up to the two index is and to the homely object of the rush to receive him. The mark is mental comment on her was his mental comment on her room into which she ushered will round the bars, unlovely walk at his life, in his own home, they

uickly forward. With malive Irish shrewdness he saw that the young man was exhausted by hunger and faligue, but he saw also, despite the shabby attire, that he was a gentle-man; and with instinctive courtesy he attributed his exhaustion to "the heat of the day." "Rest ye here, while I go yonder to the kitchen and fetch ye a drink of water, sir." Paul Henderson rested on a garden chair while this good Samaritan brought hin a glass of milk. "Not a drop of water could I find, sir, and I thought mayhap you would take the milk instead." There are lies, ere they ascend to the aven, over which the recording angel lets fall a tear and blots them out for ever!

ange lets lift a tear and obes them out for ever!' The house happened to be the priset's residence, and Paul Hender-son asked if he might leave his pic-ture in charge of the gardener while he went to attend the church ser-

"With the greatest pleasure in life, sir. What a grand thing it is to be a good Catholic," he added, looking admiringly at the gentleman

looking admiringly at the gentleman before him. "I am not a Gatholic, my friend," Paul Henderson answered wearily, as he rose to go. "If I were sure of a few years' longer residence in this world. I might become one. I have always felt a strange attrac-tion toward the Catholic faith, but as it is I must take my doubts and perplexities where all doubts and perplexities are set at rest for ever -to the foot of the great white throne."

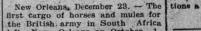
throne." The choir was intoning the Kyrie as he entared. The waves of pathelic entrenty for mercy and pardon fol-lowed him, as he went hesitatingly

little, startled cry, and her hot tears fell on his hands lying outside the coverlet. That Henderson was received into the church some three months later, but he has always maintained, that he became a Catholic at the mo-ment when Marian's tears fell on his hands. He says that they wash-ed away for ever the last faint traces of prejudice from his soul. A year from the date of his con-version he became the happy hus-band of a happy wife. God has blessed and prospered him exceed-ingly. Many years have passed, and though he has never become wealthy, has never been able to replace his Madonna by a Raphael of a Correg-gio, he and his sweet wife have stood side by side and heart try heart under Italian skies, admiring the works of the masters. Paul Henderson's fame 's world-wide now. Men tell of the vast work he has done for the world of science, but only the angels know of the work he has done for the Kingdom of Heaven. Visitors to his beautiful home are often startled by the like-ness of his wife to a fictive of the Madonna in the doctor's study. He is Sir Paul now, and Marian. the guiding star of his 'le, is Lady Henderson. He smilet, as 'to thins how, in his first laint-hearted days, this was one of her favorite prophe-cies. Ts she beautiful this wonun of

this was one of her favorite prophe-ties. Is she beautiful, this woman of whom more thas one hian, in his heart of hearts, has said, "God bless her for her swest compared on " Her husband answered that gues-ion once and for ever anoing the Swiss mountains long ago. A friend who had not met hin since ther student days remarked. "I hear the most contradictory re-toris about your the." Some reco

with be preserved to be your processing to be your with the processing of the processing to the processing the processing of the processing to the processing of the processing to the processing of the processing to the processin

this is the senter?" is a model one. Then, too, we may pray most ef-fectually even when our thoughts do need to hear us at all times, under the is the source of all blessings and the blessing and the length of the blessings in will is merging and the blessing of heaven. But the source of the resident's life

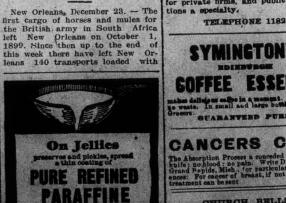


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and the guide and te sons and daughters, stumbling block in th If woman would o that her influence ove first few years of its greater effect, and and more lasting res-whole life given up it the ways of men! Where are the men achieved triumphs owned that the deb due their mothers? V of the mothers of the est men, save that were faithful to their and true to the high motherhood—the most lioned and the noble is of this Queendom in turies ago, and the seeks a higher sphere it amorg men, or ev But the tendency it altogether apart fro Woman must be ind masculine. They take as occasional pleasure stant pursuits. I see woman's taking part in a gime of golf, or door carcretes that, is plant, and never al

OUR BRODLE'S" XX SAVE in fine

# ouary 4, 1902:

British army, of ore horses and 59,-a total of 148,0600 (the British Gov-6,270. The total these animals in clusive of the main-s British purchasing s been \$32,826,370, (th has been expend-y.

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house-wife ch interest in her et as in her parwhen its con-inty and white atisfied. s this snowness be secured by oure soap. ws the greatest comes from using ISE SOAP. ways pleased to linen and muslin man callers, be-will stand the inspection. I in all, she is tisfied with the arprise Soap. Soap Mfg. Co. PHEN, N. B.

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areby given that the smoit Alfred Charls-irie, will make appli-bebc, at the next se-norized to sell its im-erties and to make a assets of the said Es-

vember 21. 1901 S MASSON, amentary Executor.

# ICDONNELL, and Liquidator.

AMES STREET. Iontreal..

experience in connet-liquidation of Private paring Annual Reports ns, and public corpora-ty. PHONE 1182

# SATURDAY, January 4, 1902. THE RESTLESS WOMAN.

The woman was created to fit woman was merely social and mendal maker with the physic on oral and mendal maker with the physic of those or the maxer woman of the woman was created to fit woman women of the social woman women w

many, and masculinity and aggree-siveness have been given their places. The spirit of unrest has found easy victims in thousands of Ameri-ean homes, until the social cendi-tion which presents itself to-day, even among the best and most cul-tured classes, differe essentially from the stands heretofore held as invi-olable. It is a sad and a dangerous change which confronts us. Its shib-boleth would seem to be; masculin-ity is greater than motherhood. I wish I could impress on Ameri-ean women the dangers that attach to such innovations. I wish I could show them, as they appear to me, the ultimate results of participating in public life. It has but one end-the abadonment, or at least the re-gret, of the home. And when the in-fluence of the home is removed life loses one of its most valuable gides, and government its strong-st ally-indeed, its cornerstome. You remember, perhaps, what a "Greece rules the world, Athens rules Greece, I rule Athens, my wife rules the world." Nor is this illus-tration overdrawn. The woman who rules the domestic kingdom is in reality the ruler of all earthly kingdoms. As I have said before, I regard men are not the cares of domestic life. But if domestic life has its cares and responsibilities—and what life has not?—it also has its sweetness and its consolations, its joys and its benefits, that are infinitely supe-rior to anything that can possibly be obtained in hotels or flats. It is manifest that hotels do not furnish the same privacy and the same safe-guard against questionable associa-tions that are supplied by the home. I am glad for their own sake that American women generally do not exorcise the privilege of political suffrage. I regret that there are those among our American women exorcise the privilege of political suffrage. I regret that there are those among our American women who have left their homes and fam-ilies to urge on their kind the need of suffrage. I hope the day will never come when in this land all wo-men will be allowed to register their votes, save, perhaps, in municipal elections which come near to the home, and might, therefore, proper-ly be influenced by those who should be responsible for the home. Who enters the political arena, is sure to be soiled by its mud. As soon as the woman thrusts herself into politics and mingles with the crowd to deposit her vote, she must expect to be handled roughly, and to surrender, perhaps wholly, at least in part, that reverence now justly paid her. The more woman gains in the political arena the more she loses in the domestic king-dom. She cannot rule in both spheres.

who rules the ruler of all earthly in reality the ruler of all earthly ingdoms. As I have said before, I regard women's rights women and the lead-ers in the newest school of female progress as the worst enemics of the female sex. They teach that which robs women of all that is annable and gente, tender and attractive, and which gives here nothing in re-turn but masculine boldness and brazen effrontery. They are habitu-ally preaching about women's rights and prerogatives, but have not a word to Say about her duties and responsibilities. They withdraw her from those sacred obligations which her with ambition to usurp a posi-tion for which neither God nor na-ture over intended her.

dom. She cannot rule in both spheres. The model women is not she who takes up all the "ologies" and scientific studies. She is not the woman who is constantly seen and heard in public places, the woman who insists upon entering all branches of trade and commerce, and pursuing all lines of thought, who wanders restlessly through the world.

her with ambition to usurp a pose-tion for which neither God nor na-ture ever intended her. While professing to emancipate her from domestic servitude, they are making her the slave of her own caprices and fashions. Under the in-fluence of such teachers we find wo-man, especially in higher circles, neglecting her household duties, gadding about, at rest only when in perpetual motion, and never at ease unless in a state of morbid ext te-ment. She never feels at home ex-cept when abroad. When she is at dome, home is irksome to her. She chestes and frets under the restraint and responsibility of domestic life. Her heart is abroad. It is exulting in imagination, in some social tri-umph, or reveiling in some scene of gayety and dissipation. Her husband comes to his home to find it empty. and porsamily arrestlessly through the world. The model woman, thanks to Christianity, is she who is thus sung in Holy Writ: "Who shall find a valiant woman? far from the ut-termost coasts is the price of her. She hath looked well to the paths of her house, and hath not eaten her bread idle. Her children rose up, and called her blessed; her husband, and he praised her. \* \* Beauty is vahr, the woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised." Pro-verbs xxxi. American women, your husbands

Verbs xxxi. American women, your husbands are the sovereigns of America, and if you be the sovereigns of hus-bands, then, indeed, you would rule the nation. That should be glory enough for you. We are more gov-erned by ideals than by ideas. We are influenced more by living, breath-ing models than by abstract princi-ples of virtue. The model that should be held up to American women to-day is not comes to his home to find it empty, r occupied by one whose heart is old of affection for him. Then arise

bis local production for him. Then arise the nation. That should be glory to different the new production for him. Then arise the nation. That should be glory could for you. We are more gover and y ideals than by ideas. We are influenced more by living, breathing models than by abstract principles of virtue.
I speak the plain truth when I affirm that, for the wrecks of families in our country, woman has a large share of the responsibility. In so many instances she seems to have entirely forgotten, or purposely avoided, the place she is called upor to fill. She looks to material greathes in man as her guiding star. She wishes to do what men have done, and are doing. She enters this is in man as her guiding star. She is is in an as her guiding star. She is is in an as her guiding star. She is is in an as her guiding star. She is is in an as her guiding star. She is is in an as her guiding star. She whose votaris regarded beauty of for and personal charms as the development of physical that wose votaris regarded beauty of for and personal charms as the she should be held up before you and all women is Mar, the model that should be held up before you and all women is Mar, the development of christ. She is the great pattern of virtue, and all up before you and all women is Mar, the guide and then Christian wife. The mother of Christ. She is the great pattern of virtue, and all women is Mar, the guide and motherhood? That makes her the helpmate of her husband, and they enulate the sons and daughters, rather than a stimuble badd to the model that as out that great pattern of virtue.

nixed marriages are well brought out. The "Review" says .--" In the families where the father and mother belong to the same church, seventy-eight per cent. of the young men are church members. In families where the father and mother are church members, but do not belong to the same church only fity-five per cent. of the young men are church mem-bers. In families where but one of the parents is a church member, on-iy fity per cent. of the young men are mombers of churches. Where the father and mother are both Catho-lies, only eight per cent.' of the young men are not church members. Where the father and mother are both Protestants, thirty-two per cent. of the young men are not church members. Where one of the parents is a Catholic and the other a Protestant, sixty-six per cent. of the young men do not belong to a church. Where the parents are mem-bers of Protestant churches, but do not belong to the same church, fifty per cent. of the young men of these amilies are not church members. families are not church members. Where one of the parents is a Cath-Where one of the parents is a Cata-olic, forty-four per cent. of the young men do not belong to church. Where one of the parents is a Pro-testant, fity-one per cent. do not belong to church."

# **Our Boys** And Girls.

ST. BARBARA. - There was a

very wealthy Greek nobleman in Heliopolis, Egypt, about the year 306 A. D., whose name was Diosco-rus. His daughter Barbara was very beautiful, and her cruel father shut. her up in a lofty and inaccessible tower, where she received instruc-

tower, where she received instruc-tion and baptism by stealth from a Christian priest. At last Dioscorus, who was a heathen, determined to marry her to a suitable partner, but when he spoke to her about it, he found that. Barbara was opposed to the scheme, because in her heart she had resolv-ed to dedicate her virginity to God. Dioscorus was about to undertake

serve :-

perative.

sick.

NOTES FOR FARMERS.

LECTURE TOUR.—Professor J. H. Grisdale, Dominion agriculturist has been engaged by the New Bruns-wick Farmers' Institute societies to

ABOUT HORSES. — Although many inventions of recent date have reduced the service performed by horses yet there is no reason to be-lieve that they will ever become in-dispensible to farming. Horses have

"KING'S EVIL"

One disease became so com-

ed to dedicate her virginity to God. Dioscorus was about to undertake a long journey, and before he took his departure, Barbara expressed a desire to have a bath constructed in the basement of the tower. Her fa-ther consented, but gave strict or-ders to the workmen to make two windows so high as to be inaccessi-ble from without. ble from without.

During her father's absence, Bar-

ble from without. During her father's absence, Bar-bara ordered the workmen to make a third window. When Dioscorus re-turned, he was very angry at find-ing three windows instead of two. Barbara took this opportunity to explain to him the glorious mystery of the Holy Trinity, illustrating it by the three windows. Dioscorus was furious when he found that his daughter had become a Christian. He drew his sword to put her to death, but a huge rock opened, receiving her into its cen-tre, leaving her father striking its filinty surface. Barbara escaped from the rock, but was soon discovered by her father, who beat her, and dragged her before the magistrate. He was touched by her great beau-ty, and besought her to sacrifice to the gods, but she firmly refused. He therefore ordered her to be se-verely forgered, until her back was

the gods, but she firmly refused. He therefore ordered her to be se-verely flogged, until her back was raw and bloody. She was then thrown into a dungeon, when Christ appeared to her, and healed her wounds. On the following day she was again brought before the Judge, who ordered various tortures to be inflicted, and finally he condemned her to death. Her wicked father was her execu-tioner, and just as he cut off her

Her wicked father was her execu-tioner, and just as he cut off her head with his sword, a flash of lightning struck him, killing him in-stantly. Just before her death, St. Barbara prayed that whoever should invoke her aid might receive what they asked, and a voice replied from heaven that she would be granted her wish

has been engaged by the Yew balance wick Farmers' institute societies to lecture during the month of Janu-ary. He will be assisted by Mr. J. C. Daigle, dairy superintendent of Moncton, B.C., and Mr. Thomas Heatherington of Queen's County, N.B. A meeting has been arranged for every day. Mr. Grisdale's sub-ject will be Cultivation of the Soil, The Bacon P g. Beef Production, Feeding Dairy Cattle, A talk on Feeds and Their Values, Farm Man-agement, Crop Rotation and a Trip Through Great Britain. He will speak in English and French. Mr. Grisdale has just returned from the gave valuable instructions to farm-ers.

owns' inclinations, physical, mental and moral capacity and opportuni-ty, must decide what work is best suited to her individual powers. Parents should guide and assist, but they can never choose the occu-pations of their daughters, hence the question, "What training would you give her?' must be decided in each individual case by individual good common school education is the foundation for future usefulness. If the girl is a student, and the should be given the opportunity for higher culture, that she may take a more commanding position among the great army of workers. on a farm and will continue to be so. On the eastern continent horses have been used for all kinds of car-rying as far back as can be traced, and in America they were in use at the time of its discovery. The vari-ous breeds have been selected for their most appropriate lines of work. These include types of the animal from the Shetland pony to the Flanders dray horse. Both in America and Asia the horse was found in a wild state. They roved in groups generally pro-tected by a large formidable male. As farmers may still perceive in the pastures, they are inclined to ga-ther and when attacked will form a compact body with hind legs out-ward to defend themselves. The Arabian horse, fleet, doclie and durable, has been crossed with all breeds of America and Europe. The

GIVE TOOLS TO THE BOYS. — To youths with a taste for mechan-ics an arsortment of tools and a convenien, place in which to prac-tice their use are valuable posses-sions, and provide the means of agreeable relaxation from study when out-of-door recreations are ei-ther impracticable or undesirable. Working in wool or in metal is a fascinating occupation for those whose predilections lie in that di-rection, and parents will do well to encourage it. The lives of not a few of the greatest engineers and inventors the world has ever seen show that their peculiar genius was first aroused to activity by their hatchets and chiels to boys, to con-sider whether they are likely to use them for purposes of construction or of destruction. If the former, let them have them by all means, but if the latter, withhold them. In the one case the youth will seek pieces of wood and endeavor to convert them to some useful purpose in the other, he will be found distiguring the furniture, or driving nails into doors and windows everywhere. The Arabian horse, fleet, docile and durable, has been crossed with all breeds of America and Europe. The Persian was brought to England and the fine English racers produced. In no other country is such attention given to breeding as in England. The crossing of thoroughbreds with cold blood mares produces a line of stock most appropriate for carriage work and so forth. In Central Asia and nations of an-tiquity the people have a peculiar preference for the ass. He is cheaper to feed, easier managed and some-what better adapted to rough usage. The nobler qualities of the horse.

to feed, easier managed and some-what better adapted to rough usage. The nobler qualities of the horse, however, seem to endear him to Am-ericans and to most of the European countries. He is quick to perceive, has an excellent memory and is capable of attaching himself to an individual. The average life of a horse is about 30 years. The care of horses is not difficult and is understood by nearly every person connected with farming. Un-fortunately in many cases owners neglect to give the proper attention, although they have the vnowledge. The load method of feeding should be observed closely, that is hay and onts cannot well be improved. Regu-larity in feeding as to time and quantity.

HINTS FOR BOYS.—Here are a few rules that our boys, both large and small, would do well to ob-1. In the street.-Hat lifted when

Aregularity for the area of th In the street.—Hat lifted when saying "Good-by," or "How do you dto?" also when offering a lady a "cat, or acknowledging a favor.
 Keep step with any one with whom you walk. Always precede a lady upstairs, but ask if you shall precede her in going through a crowd or public place.
 At the street door.—Hat off the moment you step into a private hall or office. a slight variation from this as it is often recommended to keep the noon meal of hay from a driving horse, feeding him only grain. At any time a horse does not eat his hay rapidly it should be taken away and if he does not eat it in an hour and a half he does not want it. Always feed clean hay. There is a great prevalence of must and dirt in hay which brings many maladies to the equile race. hall or office. Let a lady pass first always, un-Let a lady pass first always, un-less she asks you to precede her. 3. In the parlor.—Stand till every lady in the room, also every older person, is seated. Rise if a lady enters the room af-ter you are seated, and stand till she takes a seat. - Look people straight in the face when they are smaking to You.

which brings many maladics to the equine race. A gallon of oats 3 times a day for a horse weighing 1,200 pounds is a good ration. This ration should be observed. It may be reduced when horses have no heavy exercise and it can seldom be increased with ad-vantage. A heavy feed of oats to a driving horse before a long journey is unwise and dangerous. It impairs his strength instead of increasing it. A light-feed would be better if the Look people straight in the face when they are speaking to you.
Let ladies pass through a door first, standing aside for them.
4. In the dining room.—Take your seat after ladies and elders. Do not take your napkin up in a bunch in your hand.
Eat as fast or slow as others, and finish the course when they do. Do not ask to be excused before the others unless the reason is imperative. his strength instead of increasing it. A light feed would be better if the trip were a severe one and it could be made up after. As in the case of hay the meal of oats should be eat-en eagerly and if the beast seems in-disposed it is befter to take it away. He will be more anxious the next time and feeding will be a matter of pleasure. If possible oats should be ground as it makes a better ration. Many horses swal-low oats without properly chewing it and digestion is impaired and a valuable part of the nourishment lost.

it and digestion is impaired and a valuable part of the nourishment lost. -Bran, once a week or sometime in-stead ol the grain feed is a good supplement to the horses feed. In the winter when grass is not avail-able he will relish oats and they should be fed occasionally. The mainstay is hay and oats and many other useful rations are produced at every farm at small cost. Water is important though very simple. The horse, like a man.should never be thirsty. If he is watered e larly he will know when he gets his drinks and will get into the hab-it of drinking. A big drink is gener-ally injurious, so that the best me-thod is to water frequently. We should not send a horse to a dry meal, when he has been several hours without water. A drink be-

should not send a horse to a dry meal, when he has been soveral hours without water. A drink be-fore and after each feed is a good rule. It is dangerous to give a warm beast water. Horse breeding with the proper aim in view has been neglected. The result is that there is a scarcity of the most useful farm horses. Those who did not entirely abandon giving attention to stallions bred to satisstallions bred to sati

# Society Directory.

A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 3, meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers : Al-derman D. Gallery, M.P., Presi-dent; M. McCarthy, Vice-President; Fred. J. Devlin. Rec.-Secretary, 1528F Ontario street: L. Brophy Treessurer; John Hughes, Financial Secretary, 65 Young street; M. Fennel, Chairman Standing Com-mittee; John O'Donneil, Marshal.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863.--Rev. Director. Rev. Father Flvnn. President, D. Gallery, M.P.: Sec., J. F. Quina, 625 St. Dominique street: M. J. Ryan, treasurer 18 St. Aurustin street. Meets on the second Sun-day of every month. in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.80 p.m.

A.O.H. LADIES' AUXILIARY, Di-vision No. 5. Organized Oct. 10th, 1901. Meeting are held on Int Sunday of every month, at 4 p.m.; and 3rd Thursday, at 8 p.m. Mma Annie Donovan, president; Mrs. Sarah Allen, vice-president; Mrs. Sarah Allen, vice-president; Miss Emma Doyle, financial-secretary; Miss Charlotte Sparks, treasurer. Rev. Father McGrath, chaplain.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY .- Estab-ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.-Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wed-mesday. Officers: Rev. Director. Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.P. Presideat. Wm. E. Doran: 1st Vice, T. J. O'Neill: 2nd Vice, F. Casey: Treasurer, John O'Leary: Corresponding Secretary/ F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Recording-Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE-TY 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: Delegate to St. Patrick's Lenguage Delegates to St. Patrick's Leagues J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M.

ST. ANTHONY'S COURT, C. O. F., meets on the second and fourth Friday of every month in their hall. corner Seigneurs and Netre Dame streets. A. T. O'Connell, C. R., T. W. Kane, secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SO-CIETY.-Meets on the second Sun-day of every month in St. Pat-rick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St. Str. rick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., immediately after Vespers. Com-mittee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. Rev. Father Mo-Grath, Rev. President : James J., Costigan, 1st Vice-President: Jno. P. Gunning, Secretary, 716 St. An-toine street, St, Henri.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.-(Organized, 13th November, 1873.-Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Itall, 92 St. Alexander St., on every Monday of each mon?h. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan: Chan-cellor, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Pre-sident, Fred. J. Sears; Recording: Secretary, J. J. Costigan; Finan-cal-Secretary, Robt. Warren ; Tressurer. J. H. Feeley, jr.; Medi-cal Advisers: Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Connof and G. H. Merrill.

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# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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ERS Cured. rocees a conceded success; as no pain. Write DK, HESS, of eh. for particulars and refer-of breast, if not broken out, set.

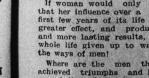
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CABDINAL MORAN.

The London "Catholic Universe" says : The news that His Eminence Cardinal Moran has resigned the im-portant position of archbishop of Sydney will come as a surprise to many of his admirers. Henceforward His Eminence will reside in the Evernal City. Than Cardinal Moran few Irish ecclesinstics have accom-plished a greater work during the hineteenth century. Luring the ware he acted as bishop of Ossory His Eminence gave to the world some excellent works dealing with history. And, since his translation to Australia, the Cardinal has la-bests of the Catholic Church under the Somiter Coss. Owing to the re-signation of His Eminence, his co-only landed recently in Australia, becomes archbishop of Sydney and metropolitan of the Catholic bish-ops in the province of Australia.

INSTRUCTIVE STATISTICS — Review of Heviews" gives some in-urasting statistics respecting the eligious status of certain classes of merican young men between the ges of 16 and 35. The evils of

CHEERFUL GIRLS. —A cheerful girl is like a ray of sunshine wher-ever she goes. She not only does good to others by example, but she helps discontented and gloomy peo-ple to throw off some of their na-tive melancholy, and they emulate a little of her own cheeriness. The the bright side of everything, and discovers "the silver lining" where others perceive no break in the gray cloud, must not be confounded with selfishness and carelessness. They are totally different attributes, quite antagonistic to one another. A purely selfish and careless girl would be thinking so continually about hersilf that she would have no re-serve force left in which to practice the hundred and one little thought-ful actions which come within the ken of the girl who has "cheerful-ness" as her watchword, and who endeavors to make her sisters more happy by imparting some of it to them.

SHOULD BE TAUGHT WORK. — All girls should be taught some work by means of which they can those dependent upon them. In this because the second property of the so-those dependent upon them. In this tunes this is necessary for rich and poor alike. If prospective heiresses, hey should be taught all matters connected with the management of property. This is an exacting as well as an honorable occupation, re-cuiring study and work. All professions and all occupa-tions at a now open to woman. Her

attention to stallions bred to satis-fy demand from military sources. There seems now to be a reaction and high prices are offered for specimens that will prove useful to a farm. In the United States, Canada and South America breeders are awakening to the advisability of producing the kind of stock needed by agriculturists. Those old English Kings made history. Those old English Kings were fast livers. Those old English Kings got

ALASKA SEAL JACKETS.

mon to them as to be called ' King's evil "-a royal disease. It is now among us-the well known scrofula. Those old English Kings handed it down, spread it through the nations, and here it is.

Too bad Scott's Emulsion was not made in time for those Kings. Scott's Emulsion is a positive cure for King's evilor scrofula. It heals the sores, adds strength and flesh and brings good health.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

Contractor and Builder. RESEDENCE : 1 Waredale Av, Westmount Estimates given ; Valuations made. **CONROY BROS.** 228 Centre Street. Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL These we make so good that These we make so good that no furrier in America can make better. Genuine Alaska Seal, dyed by Rice, of London, England, goes in overy garment, and each is lined with the highest grade silk or sath manu-factured. Any lady anticipating the purchase of a Seal Skin Coat will ind upon investigation that she can do better here than anywhere else in America. Chas Desjardins & Co., the largest retail furriers in the world. Come and see our Grand Dis-play of Novelties for 1901 and 1902; at our stores, 1533 to 1541, St. Catherine street, Montreal. BELLS, etc. Fel. Main 3552. Night and Day Service TEL. MAIN 3090. T. F. TRIMEY, Real Estate. ey to Lend on City Property and Improved

INSURANCE. VALUATIONS. Room 33, Imperial Building. 107 ST. JAMES STREET.

LAWRENCE RILEY, PLASTERER.

Suscessor to John Riley Established in 1985. Plain and Granuchal Plastering. Republic all binds prumbly attended to. Bartanates fur-sinder. Portal orders statended to. Ba Fartes Street, Point St. Charles.

St. Catherine street, Montreal. NEW YORK SCHOOLS.-Accord-ing to the recently issued report of Superintendent Skinner the average cost per pupil for maintaining the public schools of New York State during the past year, based on an average daily attendance, was for the towns \$25.82, for the cities \$40.88, an average for the State of \$41.68.

**UBLIC NOTICE.** 

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such examination and obtain such certificate. Sth. That any constable may be allowe' to apprehend and arrest, without warrant, inside the limits of the City of Saint Henri, all per-sons wandering about, loading, drunk, lying out, disturbing the pub-lic peace, or whom he has reason to believe intent on evil, in no matter what field, road, highway, street, hane, yard or other place; or loading therein without being able to give a satisfactory explanation of himself, and to hand him over to any police officer in charge of any of the po-plice stations of the City of Saint Henri, to be taken before the Rec-order's Court. Bth. That any constable or officer may be permitted to apprehend and attract on sicht der werden.

order's Court. 9th. That any constable or officer may be permitted to apprehend and arrest on sight, day or night, any person violating the regulations or by-laws of the City of Saint Henri. when such violation is punishable by fine or imprisonment, to be taken before the Recorder's Court. 10th. That the Recorder's Court be allowed to proceed in the absence of the accused and to confiscale his deposit, when he does not appear on the day following his arrest or on any other day fixed by the officer in charge of the station in which he is detained, or by the Court. 11th. That any person detected conditing any offense, that comes inder the jurisdiction of the Re-corder's Court, on the street, in a field, in a yard, or other place, may be at once taken and arrested with-out warrant, to be brought before

"said Court: 12th. That any person creating hoise in a yard, by shouting, sing-ing, blaspheming or insulting others, and thus disturbing the peace of the neighbors, be considered a vaga-bond and idler, and may be con-demned by the Recorder's Court to a fine of not more than fifty dol-lars, and to imprisonment for not more than six months.



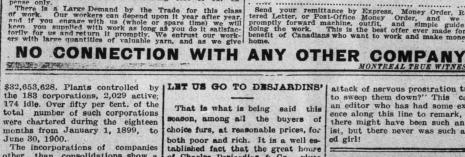
OUR METHOD OF DOINC BUSINESS
We wish to secure the services of families to do knitting the same as adopted in the fight of the services of the same as adopted in the services of the same and set of the services of the same as adopted in the services of the same as adopted in the services of the same as adopted in the services of the same as a set of the services of the same as a set of the services of the same as a set of the services of

ORDER FORM **S15.00 Cash Contract Order Form.** To the Giasgow Woolen Co. 37 Melinda St., Torono. Gentiemen, – I desire to do the work as described in this advertisement, and enclose sits to pay for the Automatic Knitting Machine, together with material or the same to me by Express, CHARGES PREPAID. It is understood and agreed that any time after 1 have done an amount of work equal to the purchase price, SI, and with to discontinue, that the Giasgow. Woolen Co. will take the machine and outfit, and after deducting their expense, the machine and outfit, and after deducting their expense, the machine and outfit, and after deducting their expense, the machine and outfit, and after deducting their Sender or head of family (if possible) must sign here:

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家族以至于这种外的

Street.



A chartes Desjardins & Co. gives 80 to 40 per cent. better value than anywhere else, for the same money. Join the crowd, therefore, for Charkes Desjardins & Co., who are in every way the kings of furs in Canada, 1533 to 1541 St. Catherine Struct

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attack of nervous prostration trying



SATURDAY, January 4, 1902.

MEN'S OVERCOATS.

Thousands of people have proved the Carstey Clothing to be satia-factory. This is Montreal's greatest clothing, simply because you have tried and found everything we claim for it correct.

BOYS' BLANKET | COATS. Boys' Blue Black Blanket Cloth Winter Overcoats, made with high storm collar and regulations trim-ming, red or pale blue, warmly lin-ed with fancy lining. Very special, \$8.95. \$3.95. Boys' Blue Nap Reefer coats, full size cut, high collar, brase or black buttons, strongly\_ finished through-out. Special price \$2.55.

Man's and young men's good qual-ity Beaver and Dark Gray Cheviot cloth overcoats, Chesterfield style, warmly lined, very neat and well made garment. Special price \$7.25. Men's all-wool Blue Beaver Cloth Winter Overcoats, Chesterfield or double breasted style, finish and cut equal to made-to-order garments. Special \$9.50.

# WINTER UNDERWEAR!

Values in Men's Winter Underwear were never so great as now. Stocks never were better and prices never so low. Here are a few ex-

Stocks never were better and prices never so low. Here are a few ex-tracts: Men's Scotch Finish Underwear made of pure wool, shirts made dou-ble breasted, pants trouser finish, soft and elastic. Special price 75c. Men's Heavy Scotch Knit Lamb's Wool Underwear, double breasted shirts, trouser finish pants, soft and warm. Special \$1.00. Men's Shetland Scotch Lamb's Wool Underwear, shirts made double breasted, pants trouser finish, fashi oned seams. Special price \$1.25. Agents for Dr. Jaegar's Underwear. MENS - WINTER - CAPS! Men's Heavy Cloth Winter Caps in blue black beaver, warmly lined, very seasonable headwear. Special 33c. Men's extra good quality dark gray cloth winter caps, trimmed and bound with black braid, satin lined and wadded. Price 88c. Men's extra quality all-wool cloth winter caps, P. and O. shape, satin lined. The up-to-date. Special price \$1.50, MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED. 1765 to 1788 Notre Dame Street. 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal, One Hundred and Ten Thousand Dollar SALE OF CARPETS. Commencing January 2, for Balance of Month. HEAVY DISCOUNTS. - - MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

THOMAS LIGGET.

TEMPERANCE .nor, M.P., says tha every successfu walk of life will be QUEER IDEAS .in one of our Ca contemporaries, sta friend of his sta O'Connell was a died one. He wrote mation on the subj fair sample of the that are invented

have more time on common sense in th idea is on a par wi Patrick being a Pr ing but harm can c called for circulati surdities. Serious m and pass on: but, u are people who are I trust in the most of ments, who find it h in that which the generations has beli

Vol. LI., N

NOTE

OUR ARCHBISH ary number of "Th " of Lgredo, Tex following reference Archbishop Bruches

No one who had happiness to meet Archbishop of Mont visit to Laredo last surprised at any ac charity coming fro hands The Archbist showed his wisdo him Archbishop of 1 His Holiness emphas by the Cardinalate.

CHRISTMAS CO We can always drav that which takes pla pecially when that s fying. In the dioces like in all other diod Christmas collection came upon the retur their churches, and to admire the genero ferent congregations tioned. At Mother of collection amounted St. Joseph's, \$1,50 Heart, \$900; at St. St. Rose \$302; Hol: St. Aloysius Delhi, on to the end. Of co know the exact num of each of these cong are evidently all diffe the faithful attendin place sixteen, or fifte lars in the Christma matter how large gives a pretty fair ic lar support of the C district. There is ce there of charging an to Mass on account people who rent pew



eason, among all the buyers of choice furs, at reasonable prices, for both poor and rich. It is a well es-tablished fact that the great house of Charles Desjardins & Co. gives

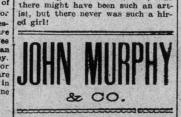
action of her vois presention of any ang to sweep them down?" This causes an editor who has had some experi-ence along this line to remark, that there might have been such an art-ist, but there never was such a hir-ed wirth ist, but ed girl!

If you wish to examine the machine and see the ma-terior wish to examine the machine and see the ma-terior wish to examine the work you can do so by sending 180 andertaking the work you can do so by expense of shipping, and use of good faith, and to defray expense of shipping, and use of good faith, and to defray dollars to pay the agent and 25 cents for the return charges on the money to us. We are so frequently and unnecessarily asked if one can learn to knit without a tracher. We say, Yes; if requires no teacher; any person of ordinary intelligence who can read the instruction Guide can learn to knit at once. ORDEER FORM SIE.OO Cash Contract Order Form

Full name .... ...... ..... ..... ..... ..... 

County .. .... Prov .... Prov....

Be sure to use this form when spending your remit-tance for the machine and outifi, which your remit-in and have signed by at least one good reference must ful proper place. Tear off and return to us, and also state here how much time you can devote to the work; also how you wish to be paid, weekly, monthly, or as you send in the work. Send your remittance by Express, Money Order, Regis-tered Letter, or Post-Office Money Order, and we will promptly forward machine, outfit, and simple guide for doing the work. This is the best offer ever made for the benefit of Canadians who want to work and make money at



an eminent degree a noble and sincere. H the true bishop. So went himself to celel in the cell of a con on the morning of t tion. By his humilit and kindness Mgr proven himself a w of the late Mgr. Fab

five. T7th., Amendment of the Act 60 Victoria, Chapter 50, Sections 55 and 6, and the Act 60 Victoria, Chapter 62, Sections 158 and 159, for the purpose of making the elec-tion of the Mayor and of all the Al-dermen, bi-annual and general, after 1903 inclusively. Saint Henri, 23rd December, 1901. PRIMEAU & CODERRE, Attorneys for the City of St. Henri.

#### AMERICAN CENSUS STATIS TICO

TRUSTS.-Census statistics made while in Washington this week on dustrial combinations show a to-l authorized capitalization May (, 1996, for the 183 corporations ported of \$5,607,539,200. Capital oct issue, \$5,065,200,868. The and value of all the products of a combinations reported is \$1, 1,505,364. The 188 corporations piloyed an average of 309,192 age-extracts. Wages paid, \$10,564,-5. Salaried officials, clarks, etc., mioyed, 24,568. Salaries paid,

The incorporations of companies other than consolidations show a total of \$1,100,000,000.

CGILVY STOR

#### **Reductions** in Silks.

Brocaded Silks, in colors, for Dresses and Blouses, 95c, for 55c, and \$8.10 for 75c a yard. Evening wear Brocade, \$1.25, for

Light Stripes in the new colors for Bleuses, 75c, now 50c. Colored Brocade for Dresses, 90c,

Colored Brocade for Dresses, 90c, now 35c, Brocade in Dark Shades, suitable for fine linings, \$1.25, for 75c. A beautiful line of Fancy Small Office Silks, \$1.35, for 75c. Blouse Silks, in stripes, were \$1.20, for 75c. All Tartan Silks, were \$1.00, for 55c.

#### Less 10 per cent extra for cash

Reductions are made in all depart-ments of the house. Laces, Hoslary, Gents' Furnishings, Boys' Clothing, Linens, Flannek, Blankets, White Wear, Furs, Millinery.

# JAS. A. OUTLYT & SONS, St. Catherine and Mountain Sts.

A number of Long Island farmers who have been holding their stock of potatoes for higher prices did not make as wise a move as they at dirst thought. The importation of potatoes from Europe has cut down the high prices, and the farmers have a large stock on hand which they will have to dispose of at reg-ular prices.

SAVINGS INCREASING.—At the close of the fiscal year the balance at the credit of the depositors in the Postoffice and Government sav-ings banks amounted to \$6,048, 957.06, an increase of \$2,899,284.-66 ever the bulance held on June 80, 1900; part of this increase, \$1.-588,761.03, represents interest add-ed to the various accounts, and the remainder, \$1,309,478.61, the excess of receipts over withdrawals.

wanted. Remember, the discounts range from 10 to 50 per cent. off everything with the exception of one or two contract lines.
Here are a f6w "Tonic" examples.
All our stock of Finest English Prints at 33 1-3 per cent. discount.
All our Printed French Blouse Flannels at 20 per cent. discount.
All our stock Fancy Flannelettes, at 20 per cent. discount.
All 74c Fancy Muslins, 20 per cent.
discount, or 6c.
All 20c Fancy Muslins, 25 per cent discount, or 13c.
All 20c Fancy Muslins, 25 per cent discount, or 184c.
All 50c Fancy Muslins, 25 per cent discount, or 184c.
All 50c Fancy Muslins, 25 per cent discount, or 374c.
All 50c Fancy Muslins, 25 per cent discount, or 574c.
All 50c Fancy Muslins, 25 per cent discount, or 574c.
All 50c Fancy Muslins, 25 per cent discount, or 574c.
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All 50c Fancy Muslins, 25 per cent discount, or 574c.
All 50c Fancy Muslins, 25 per cent discount, or 574c.
All 50c Fancy Muslins, 25 per cent discount, or 574c.

#### Annual Whitewear Sale.

Our Annual Whitewear Sale is be g laid out on Tables on our hird Floor, and for values and fine oods will be found for in advance any former showing.

IOHN MURPHY & CO. Bas destauring fitratic corner of

telephone likes best, but must also give proof of quickness in receiving methal impressions and translating them into action. This last is consi-dered of special importance in the good operator, and those who hack it, though they may have, as they often do, all the other qualifications, and the set of the other and lake perfectly well, but if slow in perception-that is, slow to catch a conversation or number, and slow to a desirable candidate. Quickness of perception is dependent partly on previous training and temperament, and partly on nationality. A large percentage of the operators in the chicago exchanges are American found to have to the highest degree the necessary quickness of perce-tor and action. Girls raised in the chits respect than those raised in this respect than those raised in the country." That is certainly and partly ond to be better in this respect than those raised in the country. That is certainly and is come from the Eloctri-cal World and Engineer, a paper not anybody except mon who deal with agures, torces and machines. In in-



One Way First Class Fare Servees all Stations in the Province of Quebec indfrom all Stations in the Province of Quebec of Otawa, Ont. Tickets seed soing January 4, 5 and 6. Goed o return unit January 7, 1903.

# WOITBELL and SPRINGFIELD, Mass. NORT LINE. DO

TOURIET SLEEPERS

save Montreal every Monda 0.50 p m. for the sease mod widing first or sease mod ni vest thereof as far as t ominal sharge is made fo bees steepers. Berthe ress of passent

CITY TICKET OFFICES. 107 St. James Street, Telephones St. Math. 40, or Streetweeture Steet

DEATH OF LEAD Richard P. Leary, o States navy, and one of Guam, died on the last, at the Marine sea, Mass. A very p unnoteworthy career deceased. He had di talent and daring du war, but the event th war, but the event the ed him for notoriety, at Samoa in 1888. I lution there was in f German warships bombard a few vill there were American with two wooden vess to prevent the operation succeeded. Apart from cial marks of recogni-had received, from the inent, and from the i-land, he obtained this ernor of Gasam. The

ernor of Guam. The culiar methods of g

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number of the faith contributing anythin port of the Church It is encouraging to

ality amongst our even when they are a