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## CARDINAL LOGUE

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On the Value of Gaelic as an Instrument of Culture,

St. Mary's Hall, Belfast, was crowed recently with a representative blage of clergy and laity uner the auspices of the Gaelic League when His Eminence Cardinal Logue red an address.

This Gaelic League, he said, had ned a new spirit into the untry, and it was not a mere hectic blush that will vanish in a short interval of time, and which nerely a forerunner of death. It was a good healthy glow of enthusiasm these Gaelic Leaguers had roused amongst the people of Ireland, and which promised to go on and to increase, and finally end in the triumph of the old tongue, their their old games, and old music, everything which could contribute to mark us out as a distinct nation and give us a distinct personality. To e sure (added His Eminence) I love the old Irish tongue. Its accents were almost the first accents I heard in youth, and therefore it is specially dear to me, and I have the deepst interest in the old Irish music, of which I know nothing (laughter) I take the greatest pleasure in wityour dances, and I know that the masses of our young people engaged in these pastimes are workto make Ireland Irish, and the most effectual means to that end to make the people Irish in thought and Irish in action. I believe that s what the Gaelic League has doing for some years past, and what, please Providence, they will continue to do, and even with greater a sucess, every day. His Eminence went on to say that he did not think there could be any more useful . exercise to the cultivation of the mind than the study of a language, even though it be a foreign language. But when the language was the home language, when it was alive and giving of vigorousness, he thought that the cultivation of that language went far to fit the mind for studies, and educationists would agree with him in saying that the study of languages did much to cultivate the mind. Beyond what was given in the primary schools and the little aid of intermediate education, we had almost no aid to that higher culture to which we should as pire, and to which every nation that is self-respecting and which values its future should aspire to. We get (added the Cardinal) no assistance in this respect, as you all know. I do not mean to make a speech now on the University question, I merely touch it in passing. What I mea to say is that as far as any body of men contribute to supply the fects and to enable the youth of the country to acquire a taste for literature, a taste for the study of lan ruage, and a taste for the higher accomplishments that has been done the Gaelic League. Then, again, one great drawback to many of us in Ireland, and a very serious drawback it is, we know very little about our past. It is not, perhaps, 80 tem of education under which we have been trained—at least most of us have been trained under it-is not such as to encourage us in the ady of Irish history or to arouse a pride for our historic past. der that old system the aim Was to teach us to be "good, quiet, obe lient, English children" (laughter) nt anything connected with the past our country or with its history vas a subject that was barred, a ce it is that the study of Irish ry is so backward at the pre-Indeed, I doubt whether there is much done r primary schools, and perhaps much as ought to be done a our intermediate schools for the of familiarising the rising meration with the glorious past of his little isle of Ireland to which we e all so much attached. But there ne obstacle to our study of th which the Gaelic League will ute very much to remove. Our from the glorious times of were not written in Latin,

they have been scattered in manuscripts not merely through the principal libraries in Ireland, but through the libraries on the Continent, that they might as well for

years past or perhaps some couple of

centuries, except in the case of a few

bookworms, they might as well have

been written in the language of Ba

bylon, as have been written in our

Irish tongue. No person was able to read them except, as I said, a few very diligent scholars, students of omparative philology and students of history, who mastered this old tongue, and were able to get from these sources much historical information. This is one of the great things the Gaelic League will do. It will unlock this treasury of the literature and history of our past, and those days of Ireland when she was most glorious, and when she was the light of Europe. The Gaelic League will unlock the history of that time. It will throw open the history that time not merely to plodding President Roosevelt, some Democrascholars and historians, but to the great body of the people, and will increase the National spirit of the people by making them prouder of their past traditions. Well, these are two objects that will be further ed by the efforts of the Gaelic League. Then there is another object, and that is they get up a kindly feeling among the people of the country, because I find that, though we disagree on almost everything outside the study of Irish-we disagree upon matters of religion. we we disagree in a great many other things-amongst ourselves, there is very little disagreement among the people in regard to the study of Irish and its revival and the revival of music, dancing and games which are characteristic or were character istic of the Irish race, so that think it is a softener-the action of the Gaelic League-it is softening the asperities and bringing the people together and giving them a friendly feeling for each other. I think you could not have a better proof of this than two facts which are quite plain to all of us. One fact is that the President of the whole movement, and a man who deserves well of the country, Dr. Douglas Hyde, does not agree with us on religious matters; another fact is your President Belfast, Dr. St. Clair Boyd, does not agree with most of us in religious matters, and I am sure he also agrees with most of us in politics, but he is in thorough agreement with as in the Gaelic movement. I think we have the clearest evidence that the movement contributes to the benefit of the country and, the whole, I think we have every reason to encourage and to help the gentlemen who are so earnestly promoting this movement amongst the paple of Ireland. You have the President, whose name I mentioned, and who is a man of most determined perseverence, Dr. Douglas Hyde, a gentleman who never his hand to the plough and looks back, a gentleman who never knows when he is beaten, and he has right to know, because he has never been beaten up to the present. great deal of the success of the movement is due to his great energy of the language. Then you your president in Belfast, who has done a vast amount of work for the You have here to-night Mr. MacNeill, who is, I might say, a neighbor's child. You have also the of "An Claidheamh Soluis" editor You have a celebrated scholar here. alone in Ireland, but in America, the Rev. Dr. Henebry. It would be long for me to go through the who catalogue of enthusiastic workers in this great movement who will act in the future as they have done in th past, and I think it does not require a prophet to foretell that our Gaelie

His Lordship the Most Rev. Henry, Rev. Dr. Henebry (Washington Catholic University), Mr. P. H. Pearse, B.L., and Mr. John MacNeill, B.A., addressed the meeting in elo-quent speaches.

our

our old tongue will be revived

will be spoken again amongst

Resolutions were proposed by Mr. Timothy Ward, seconded by Mr. William Wallace, and unanimously ten in the old Celtic tongue, and

adopted to the effect that Irish and Irish history should be taught to every child in the primary and secondary schools, that school managers in appointing teachers should appoint only such teachers as are willing and qualified to teach Irish, and that any University or University body which may be created in Ireland, whatever it may be in form or name, should be so organized inter nally that in fact and spirit it should be Irish and National.

Mr. John MacNeill moved, Mr. Andrew Maguire seconded, a vote thanks to his Eminence, and the vote was adopted by acclamation.

## Mr. Roche's Merited Reward

Because James Jeffrey Roche, of the Boston Pilot, has been appointed American consul at Genoa, Italy, by tic papers throughout the country have seen fit to cast reflections on the motives which prompted The Pilot to support the Republican party in the recent campaign. Previous to the last campaign The Pilot was Democratic, but like many other brilliant men and close observers of things political, Mr. Roche recognized that the best interests of the nation demanded the re-election President Roosevelt, and the great influence which The Pilot wields was used in the interests of the Republidisagree on matters of politics, and | can ticket. There was nothing very strange in Mr. Roche's conduct. He certainly must be accorded the privilege of directing the policy of his paper along the lines which he deems proper. That he was not alone going over to the Republican side was proved by the hundreds of thousands of earnest Democrats who, like Mr. Roche, supported and cast their votes for Roosevelt. That Mr. Roosevelt has seen fit to reward the editor of the Pilot is only another evidence that the President rewards merit wherever he finds it, regardless of creed or race or previous condition of political "servitude." In all the years that The Pilot labored for the Democratic party, the men it helped to elect never displayed any great amount of generosity, even to Patrick Donahoe or the gifted Boyle O'Reilly, men whose great abilities were everywhere recognized, except within the somewhat prejudiced councils of the Democratic party. And though Mr. Roche is a worthy cessor to his distinguished predecessors, his labors and the great influence of his splendid journal unnoticed until he proved in the recent campaign how valuable they really are.

> Democratic national leaders that such papers as The Pilot should give their support to Democratic candidates at all times and under all conditions, but should never expect their labors to receive any deserved recognition. Such papers smould be pleased because, forsooth,, the National Democracy deigns to accept their support. A few such lessons, however, as The Pilot has taught the Democracy may serve to make Democrats a little more appreciative. At the ame time no one doubt were the same as prompted

It seems to be the opinion of the

that the motives which prompted Mr. Roche to support Mr. Roosevelt other Democrats to vote for him viz.: The earnest conviction that the country just at this time needs such a man as Roosevelt to direct its des-

In rewarding the editor of The Pilot with a consulship at Genoa, the President has paid a graceful tribute to his worth.

We trust that Mr. Roche, amid th congenial surroundings and traditions of Genoa, will find fresh inspiration for his literary efforts, and that in the future as in the past virile and versatile pen will continue to extend the sphere of Pilot's influence,-Scranton Sunday Record.

Children may do much for parents, but no matter to what extent they make sacrifices for them, they will, as a rule, fall far short of what they owe to their fathers and their mo thers -Catholic Universe

## JESUIT MARTYRS OF CANADA

The New York Sun published a few days ago an interview with one of the Jesuit Fathers telling of the effort that is under way to secure the beatification of a number of the early missionary fathers of the Jesuit society in North America and two of their assistants.

This effort, if successful, will mark the first enrollment among the saints of any of North America's venerated dead, although the sainthood three persons who lived in South America has been officially recogniz-

Whether success will attend the ef fort will not be known definitely for several, perhaps many, years; for the process includes a careful deliberate judicial investigation into the facts of the candidates' lives and the moral significance of their acts, compared to which the most exhaustive legal inquiry employed by the State seems almost insignificant. This process of gathering and sifting the facts regarding the life of one deemed worthy of sainthood extends often not only through the life of one Pope into that of another, but sometimes even from the beginning of one century to the opening of the

EXACTING INVESTIGA-

In the case of martyrs-all the Je suit fathers and their assistants in whose interest the present effort is being made are regarded as suchthe process is somewhat easier than in the case of a confessor, but none the less exacting as regards details. The claims of a confessor to heroic virtues is examined with the closest scrutiny and in every detail. must not only have practiced in the heroic degree the three theological virtues, faith, hope and charity, and the four cardinal virtues, prudence justice, courage and temperance, but also miracles must have been performed through his intercession after wth.

The virtues of the martyrs are ex amined more with a view to giving greater weight to the fact and the cause of his martyrdom than for other purposes. His martyrdom is taken in itself as a supreme manifestation of heroic virtues.

PROOFS REQUIRED IN MARTYR DOM.

In the case of the North American Jesuit fathers and their assistants, therefore, the fact to be proved for their beatification is that they died for the faith, that they were killed by the Indians not because of any hatred which the aborigines had for color of their skins or their nationality, but because of their hatred of the doctrines and principles of Christianity which the missionaries taught.

To prove this not less than fifteen vitnesses, including some of the most noted students of and writers Canada's early history, will testify before the court of five judges which is sitting in Quebec under the imme diate jurisdiction of the Bishop of Quebec, permission having, of course, first been obtained from Rome for the creation of the court. For the ence of three witnesses reside in France men familiar through long study with the facts of the Dominion's early history, the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris will be authorized to institute the informative process there also.

FATHER JOGUES AND HIS COM-PANIONS.

In the light of the sworn testimon given by these expert witnesses, evi dence presented in letters written by the missionaries themselves and pro served in the Jesuit records and also evidence contained in old documents will be viewed by trained and impartial intellects at Rome through an elaborate an intricate process volving not less than ten or twelve distinct steps before the final decision is reached.

Up to the present six witnesse nave testified before the court in Quebec. Those whose beatification is under consideration are Isaac Jogues, Anthony Daniel, John Brebeuf, Gabriel Lalemant, Charles Garnier, Noel Chabanel, priests the Society of Jesus, and Rene Goupil and John de La Lande, their as sistants and laymen.

All of the priests and the two laymen were connected with the Huron mission in Northwest Canada, established about 1634, near Georgian Bay. All but one of them lost their lives at the hands of the Iroquois Indians in the struggle between the Hurons and the Iroquois. AWFUL TORTURES INFLICTED BY INDIANS.

The death of Brebeuf, who was one of the oldest as well as one of the most noted Jesuit fathers in the early history of Canada, was probably the most horrible. He killed with Gabriel Lalemant, young priest, in 1648

The Iroquois captured both hem after the Hurons had urged them to flee and they had refused, remaining to exercise their ministry on the dying. When they were captured they were in the act of administering the last rites to wounded Hu

Brebeuf was bound to the stake, his fingers were sawed off with rough edged shells and around his neck was placed a collar of red hot tomahawk heads. He invoked God's mercy on the savages, and continued to do so in his tortures until the Indians cut off his nose and lips and thrust firebrand into his mouth.

They sliced off his flesh, scalped him, and poured boiling water on his head, in mockery of baptism. They cut off his feet, and finally, hacking open his breast, they tore out his eart and devoured it.

Lalemant they enclosed in a sheath of bark, after puncturing his body with hundreds of awis and iron barbs and pressing red hot hatchets under his arms. On his head, also, they poured boiling water, and, tearing out his eyes, they forced into sockets live coals. After torturing him all night they clove in his head with a tomahawk at dawn THE WORK OF FATHER JOGUES

Father Jogues, who was one of the best known of the early Jesuits in Canada, was killed by the Mohawks in this State. He was captured with Goupil, his assistant, while on his back from Quebec with proviway sions, and was brought down Mohawk River and tortured. Goupil was murdered. For thirteen months Father Jogues was kept a captive, half starved and naked. He was rescued by the Dutch, although he refused to leave until he was convinced by the Dutch officers that the Mohawks intended to burn him at the stake within twenty-four hours and that his further stay among them would be useless. The Dutch took him to New Amsterdam, and he is said to have been the first Catholic priest to set foot on Manhattan.

He crossed the Atlantic to Franc in a vessel of fifty ton's burden. When he announced at the gate of the Je suit College who he was they would scarcely believe him.

After spending four months France he returned to Quebec and volunteered, in an effort to make peace between the Iroquois and Hurons, to go back among the very people who would have killed him He was successful in his mission, and asked permission to serve as a mis-

sionary among the Mohawks DEATH OF FATHER JOGUES.

He had hardly begun to preach the faith among them, though, when he was tomahawked. His head was cut off and fixed on a stake; his was thrown into the Mohawk River John de La Lande, his assistant, was killed at the same time.

Father Jogues was the discovered of Lake George, which he named the Lake of the Holy Sacrament. It re tained that name for more than 100 years, until Sir William Johnson gave it its present name.

Garnier, though mortally wounded in an Indian fight, dragged himself along on the ground, administering the last rites to the wounded was tomahawked as he was in act of absolving a dying man.

Chahanel was treacherously killed by an apostate Huron, and Father Daniel fell in his chapel, riddled with arrows and bullets. His body was flung into the burning church, which he had refused to leave, after he had helped all the Huron Indians with him to escape through a rear exit.

All these facts will be brought out in minute details in the informative process being conducted in Quebec. As soon as the acts and minutes resulting from the present inquiry have

been complled they will be forwarded to Rome, to the secretary of the congregation of Rites. Then the process will be opened before that body, the postulators, or supporters of the beatification, making the request. EVIDENCE WILL BE SUBJECTED

TO SEVEREST TEST.

There will be appointed a Promotor Fidei, or Devil's advocate, whose duty it will be to indicate all the weak points and inconsistencies the evidence adduced and combat the evidence in every possible way. the evidence stands this preliminary test, Rome accepts the cause as its own and issues a commission to the Congregation of Rites to try it. Unless a special dispensation is secured from the Pope, this commission, is never issued till at least ten years after the transmission of the acts to the Secretary of the Congregation. A special delegation composed of three high Church functionaries , is then appointed by the Congregation to examine the evidence. The acts of this delegation are in turn transmitted to the Congregation and ar-

gued pro and contra. If the result is favorable, a second and still more searching inquiry is intrusted to a second delegation. Its decision having been returned to the congregation, it is finally considered by them, in three assemblies accessively, at the last of which the Pope himself is present.

Then the Pope, after praying to now the will of God, declares his judgment to the secretary of the congregation. A new general congregation is then held to determine whether the beatification should proceed at once or be deferred. The decision being favorable, the Pope appoints a day for the ceremony and orders a brief to be prepared.

The beatification proper, the final step in the long process, takes place in the Vatican Church. The brief is read publicly; the "Te Deum" chanted; the image or picture of the newly beatified one on the altar is inveiled and incensed.

An effort will undoubtedly nade, if the Jesuit fathers are beatified, to have them canonized. Canonization is the final step in the reognition of the heroic virtues of a ervant of God, and entails as elaborate and intricate a process as the preliminary step of beatification.

The general distinction between the two is that the honor and veneration authorized in the one instance is only partial and local, while in the other it is universal in the Church.

## THE ISSUE.

The following very timely lines are by Father Tabb, of New York. They need no comment

In France they question now has Combes

The right of teaching Faith, or Rome's.

'That Pius fraud,' thinks Combes, "Shall see

That I am master here, not he," While thinks the Pope, Peter's day.

All little cocks Combes crow that

-John B. Tabb.

## Catholic Columbian Anniversary Number.

Among the exchanges this week we were pleased to find the anniversary, number of the Catholic Columbian. The cover design is very chaste. It depicts an angel, folded manuscript in hand, trumpet to lips, the words Ad Majorem dei gloriam issuing therefrom. Considerable space given to a retrospective view of Catholic progress during the past thirty years, the length of the paper's existence. Religion, education, commerce all are given considerable notice: and a most enjoyable lot reading matter is set before reading public. We congratulate the editors on the splendid appearance of this souvenir number and trust many years are before them in which they may go on instructing and uplifting all those who find pleasure in ' the weekly visit of the Columbian

TOMMY'S IDEA OF IT. W'en my Pop talks of Standard Oil It makes my heart beat faster Fur fear I'll git some, 'cause I know The standard oil is castor

Conducted by HELENE

received; fond remembrances have further proved an undying friendship; have been exchanged. And now? Now is the time for resolutions. Not those hastily made in the enthusiasm of the moment, nor yet half-hearted ones; but taking les sons from our past and knowing the weakest spots we should be able to wage a fiercer warfare against the snares which have blinded us to the remembrance of past good resolutions so that when 1905 will have rolled away, though we may not see the perfect accomplishment of what we had hoped to do, we will, at least, have the comforting assurance of having done our best.

### + + + FASHIONS.

The use of feathered muffs evening wraps is a decidedly attractive fashion.. One white ostrich muff, made for this purpose, is trimmed with ermine tails fringe of them falling over a frill of lace finishing the lower edge,

Another is made of light blue tips, the tiniest imaginable, each tip being more than two inches long. This has frills of light blue Mechlin lace at the hand openings, and such a charming object is rarely seen. But it is so perishable that it is hardly a thing for anyone who has not seve cannot wonder that it does not find a ready sale.

The ever popular coque feathers with their greenish irridescence need no trimming, and have no equal Rain and damp do not effect them in the least. A muff and stole will look well as long as they are worn, and for general use nothing is

Muffs and stoles of black ostrich feathers are very modish for those wearing mourning. The black of the ostrich is dull, with not a glimmer of brightness such as one finds in plumes and combines with the deep est mourning much better than any fur that can be bought. These feathers are almost as serviceable fur, as they are so well dyed that they scarcely ever become rusty. For mourning a very flat must is preferred, and the stole should be broad and long.

A stunning collar is made of ostrich tips of a brownish gray. front it crosses like a fichu, drawing to the back, where it fastens and ends in a short postillion. Around the edges are three scalloped ruffles of silk of the same color. The muff to match is voluminous, indeed, made with no interlining, and is gathered at the top like a bag, upon a wide A ruffle of the same scal loped silk finishes it all around.

Dainty footwear is the essence of coquetry and this season it bids fair the lacme of extravagance Even the woman of moderate income is likely to be tempted to reckless extravagance in the matter of boots and shoes and slippers, and for the few to whom expense issue there are possibilities of shoeurdle the malore' hills calculated blood of the frugal and thrifty.

The black boot, in patent leather, staple article for street wear, black patent or kid slippers or shoes in the house, but if the casual observer concludes from this that the let him go to a smart shoemaker's and have his eyes opened.

For walking and ordinary street eer the laced boot of French calf skin, of colt, or of patent leather with dull leather tops is still cor-rect, but the exaggerated heaviness and extension of sole and the excesbreadth and clumsiness of toe have disappeared. The toe of the walking boot is far from the absurd ick lines, but it is moderately pointed and the sole, while heavy mough for comfortable walking, proonly a little and is not cl jects only a little and is not clumsy. The Cuban heel of reasonable height is the most fashionable for a boot of

walking boots, are fancied by some women, and provision is made for this demand, although generally speaking the button models are reserved for dressy afternoon street.

same lines as the regulation walking boot, the same weight of sole and vamping of the same leather, but they button rather than lace. heels are usually higher than those of the walking boot, and in many tops are of instances the matching the frock.

Nothing else is so neat and for street wear as the high laced or buttoned boot, but there is large feminine contingent unwilling to give up the comfort of the shoe with the coming of cold days, and spats worn with low shoes the solution of this problem. the well dressed woman does consider for a moment the idea buying a ready-made pair of black spats and wearing them over pair of low shoes with any costur Her spats are made to order and fitted as carefully as a boot, and sh has a pair to match each frock or to harmonize with it. Even when black spats for general utility are a necessity, it will pay to have them made by a clever shoemaker, for the spat is, at best, awkward thing.

+ + TIMELY HINTS

A small jar should be kept in the bathroom to hold all scraps of toilet soap. After a number of pieces have ulated, pour alcohol or cologna over them and a jelly will form when the soap dissolves, which excellent for shampooing the hair ral others of the same sort; and one If alcohol is used pour a few drops of lavender in to give the jelly agreeable perfume.

If a bowl or deep plate of lime is kept in a damp closet, it will, it is said, prevent clothes that are hung there from becoming mildewed The lime should be renewed when i becomes slack

To make steak tender, place it of a large platter on which have been oured three or four tablespoonsful of olive oil and half as much Let the steak lie in this for gar. four hours before cooking, turning it every half hour

If pads of cotton batting, covered with cheesecloth and having tavender flowers and a little orris powder spread between the layers of batting are placed in the closets or drawers in which bed linen is kept, the linen will always retain a delicate fragrant odor.

If moths settle in a carpet they can be destroyed by wringing a coarse out of water, spreading towel moothly over the carpet, and ironing dry. The steam kills the moths without injuring the carpet. Lare hould be taken not to press hard enough to lay the nap.

A most healing salve can be made by mixing lard and corn starch into a paste and applying as needed. It as healed when other remedies have all failed.

To renew old laces if stained or greasy put in sweet oil and let stand for several hours. Fill a big bottle with water, sew the lace to nuslin and wrap it around the bot tle carefully to avoid creases. ure to tack every little point. If lace is very fine, cover it with thin muslin or net on the outside

As soon as the barking cough be gins in cases of croup give one drop calfskin, colt or kid, is still the of aromatic ammonia in a dessert anful of water Report every sconomical women will still wear fifteen minutes until relief is obtained, or until a physician can be sent

Charcoal is the best and safest footwear problem stands where it did, antiseptic known for the stomach. It is not a drug. It carries all impurities out of the system, and renders the stomach and breath sweet and pure. It also clears and improves

> To improve green peas put the pods into a pot, cover and boil thorough ly; then strain and put the pea into the same water and boil tender With the butter, salt and pepper add a small pinch of salt.

+ + +

misses half the fun of life by having acquired the dressing jacket habit. Many a woman associates with her family entirely in undress. She sits

Good wishes have been given and for walking, may have much the of toilette; and at night, there she centres with red current felly. is again. If the door-bell rings, there is a grand rush and she hurri into something in which she is fit to family more than all the rest of the world. Practically, she does not respect them enough properly dressed when with the mem bers of it. Comfort? Well. I woman being uncomfortable in decent waist and skirt. who has this undress habit soon feels that she cannot wear her corset, and then her figure takes on lines She sits so that she grows fat and clumsy. Her husband cannot admire her, albeit love is blind. Her children canno help contrasting her slovenlines and, although they may turn to her, they wish she were pretty and well dressed like some other woman who is far wiser.

Isn't it a pleasure to be able run to the mail box, to go to corner without the process of dressing? Isn't it to the advantage of the family exchequer to be able attend to the family marketing? It is fun to run on errands, it is fun to be young enough to go, it is fun twists up her hair any way and slips on a sacque because there is no one there but her nearest and dearest will have no one to blame but her self if her nearest and dearest takes a fancy to a less slovenly We all detest a man forever in his shirt sleeves, and we are all to find fault with his carelessr he tries us too far in that direction. but some of us give men reason for

THE BUSINESS WOMAN.

reprisal

Frequently when a girl enters business she thinks of it as a temporary thing, not as a career or a profes She takes it merely as means of earning a living until she marries, and she gives to it halfhearted, indifferent attention. There is no harm in looking forward to marriage "with the right person when the right time comes, grandmother used to say, but " you should remember that if you are a poor worker you will be a poor home maker. You must realize that by developing your best powers of mind by learning regular habits of self discipline and concentration, you will be gaining what will be as use ful to you in home life as in busi ness. It is natural to wish for home of your own, but you will badly prepared to make it a pleasan or comfortable abiding place if you are inefficient, lazy, careless or un-+ + +

RECIPES.

Candied Pineapple—Peel the pine apple, take out the "eyes," and slice Weigh and boil until clear in thin. a syrup made of half the weight of the fruit in granulated sugar just enough water to moisten this slightly. The juice from the fruit will supply any liquid that might be lacking. When clear remove with a fork and lay on platters set in the sun to dry

Creamed Sardines-Melt one table pint of cream, three tablespoonsful For several years the rich spoonful of butter and add half a hard boiled eggs, a box of boneless sardines, without the skins, and a large saltspoonful of paprika. Serve on hot buttered toast.

Biscuit Tortoni-Boil one cupful of sugar and one-fourth cupful boiling water together until the syrup spins a thread, pour over the beaten voller of six eggs, return to fire and cook the spoon. Beat until cold and add one teaspoonful each orange and vanilla extract and a pint double cream beaten solid. Then add one half cupful each of powdered and sifted stale dady fingers and maca roons; turn into a freezer and pack in ice and salt for six hours; line lit-THE DRESSING JACKET HABIT.

I really believe that many a woman nish with burnt almonds and trim

Flaming Apples This attractive dish is very easily prepared. Select rather tart apples of uniform size, pare, core, and stew gently in sugar and water until tender but unbroken.

the syrup down thick and pour the apples. Pour a teaspo brandy over the apples as they are carried to the table and ignite just as they are to be served

Fruit Charlotte-Line a mould with ady fingers and sections of oranges cosk one-half package of gelatine one cup of cold water for half hot water, and stir until dissolved then add one cup of sugar and set Beat the whites of three eggs to stiff froth that does not separate extract of orange and pour into a mould. Put into the refrigerator until ready for use.

‡ETHEL'S ANSWER‡

It was Christmas eve. and the sleepy little village of Preston awakened from its usual indifference to assume the holiday spirit. The pretty stone church on the hill had been occupied all day by the young ladies of the parish, whose fingers had so skilfully decorated it with the loads of pines and cedars brought by the young men from the snow-covered woods, and by night it was a hower of rustic beauty

When the last touch had been given to the cave of Bethlehem, almos hidden under a profusion of green the happy workers took their As they passed into the dark, gloomy street, the snow came in a riotous flurry, so that down Ethel Blandford gladly accepted for herself and several friends an invitation to ride home in Frank Marshall's new cutter.

Ethel was the most accomplished and beautiful girl of the village, and the daughter of a widowed mother whose inheritance had been spent by profligate husband. When change came from affluence to pover ty, Mrs. Blandford gave up her ele gant mansion and moved small house. Her health declined and Ethel took entire charge of the amily and the education of thers and sisters. Mrs. Blandford's income was a mere pittance com pared to what it had been a years previous, so that it was scarce ly sufficient to make "both et." With the assistance of Ethe and by making over the many gar ments the little ones required, managed to keep the wolf from the door, although his growls were some times not far away.

Ethel was a great favorite in community, for she was kind to all and interested herself in everything tending to promote the happiness o her neighbors. She was a devoted Catholic, and her greatest pleasure was to be present at the daily Mass But even this comfort she denied her self rather than permit her hold duties to devolve upon her deli cate mother. When sacrifices were to be made. Ethel was always pected to make them, por had ever disappointed the family

a visitor at the Blandford cottage, where he spent at least two evenings each week. Ethel gave him no rea son to hope that she cared more for him than she did for several other young men who came frequently to ner mother's. She did not dare ask herself whether she loved him whether he loved her. He had suppose he would care to marry a poor girl. Mrs. Blandford realized that he was in love with Ethel, and, while she would not object to the match, she regretted that he was an agnostic, as her own husband had

Ethel alighted from the cutter at her own door, thanked Frank for his thoughtful kindness, and at once entered the house to begin her second day's labor. She must hang a few wreaths on the walls of their humble little parlor, dress the Christ-

est man in the village. sually played around his ha to try to account for the change beautiful bouquet of half-blown ro Knowing her appreciation of flower and their language, which she thoroughly understood, he awaited a reply, but was disappointed Ethel coolly expressed her thanks and proceeded to exhibit a few the children. He made poor effort to be interested, not dare to mention the object of his visit. He wanted a Christmas pre sent for himself, the most valshe could give-her love. Now he was in despair. If she cared blush of the half-blow him. the roses that he gave her would have brought a deeper tint to her cheeks and a brighter light to her eye. He recited in a low tone the lines Wordsworth:

To me the meanest flower that blows can give Thoughts that often lie too deep

tears."

and added: "There are some thoughts that lie not too deep for tears, but too deep for words. Do you cherish If so, can you not find any such ? a flower that will express them as I hoped to have mine revealed by the unfolded rose ?'

Ethel handed him a leaf plucked rom an oak geranium, and quietly but firmly replied: "Flowers are often kind messengers, and spare us from telling our friends things that But it would be eem cruel. more cruel to deceive them. You rembor the line

"I must be cruel, only to be kind?"

Frank said a sad "good-by" and left the house. He loved Ethel devotedly, He had not doubted that nis proposal would be accepted, and it was not until that bit of geranium had been given him that his hope vanished. Placing the leaf in his pocketbook, he drove home, not yet willing to abandon his suit

Christmas dawned brightly for the little ones at Blandford's. They went to early Mass, and were then the presents, most of them Ethel's handiwork. During the day a letter came from Frank, with a valuable resent. He asked that the leaf of geranium might be exchanged for rose leaf, so that Christmas might not pass without giving him a rav

of hope. Ethel replied to the note and re turned the present. To do so caus ed many tears to fall upon her ch for she now realized the fact that she loved Frank. But he was agnostic, and with her unbelief was She was fully determined never to marry an infidel. She knew how dark had been her mother's life pecause of her husband's infidelity. and how sharp was the arrow tha pierced her heart when he died with out the last preparation for the long journey into eternity. She did tell Frank why she declined his uest to exchange the symbol riendship for one of hope, but nade it quite clear to him that she yould never alter her decision.

That evening Frank called at Mrs Blandford's and urged Ethel to be come his wife. His protestations of ove were in vain, and when he force ed her to tell him the cause of her refusal she kindly informed him that she would never marry an unbeliever loved him.

sands of others have done and will do until the end of time. The light guished, and he never expected to en joy another happy day.

scarcely knowing where his wande ings would take him. After spe ng a few days in New York, out for a moment forgetting

surope, determined to drown his solves in the galeties of Paris.

One evening, about the middle of Januarys Mrs. Blandford called Ethe to her room and told her man things concerning the family that sh

rifice to save her mo er and the shildren from actual

"Ethel," replied Mrs. Blandford, you can do better than that. You in save us this house, and by rentng a few rooms I can take care of James is old

n only can you help us, but an elegant he ne for added Mrs. Blandford sor rowfully

"I care nothing for an elegant me, mother," responded Ethel, becoming alarmed as she imagined her mother intended to insist upon her narrying Frank Marshall. "But tell me how I can save this house for you. Don't keep me in suspense noment longer, please

"I will tell you, my daughter." commenced Mrs. Blandford, "but in the first place, let me assure you that I do not wish you to do anything that is disagreeable to you, But for your own comfort and the comfort of the children, I'll let you read this letter and decide for ourself. Here is a letter from Mr. McGregor."

Ethel took the letter and read it, while the blood surged to her cheeks. It was short and business-like, say-"The mortgage is due and ing: must be paid. However, I wish marry, and if your daughter will become my wife I'll cancel the indebt-

A few minutes passed before Ethel could control her emotions.

"If you think it is for the best, mother," she said, "I'll marry this man, but, of course, you must tell him that I shall never love him,"

"No, my child, I would not have you do so for the world unless you are satisfied. I think it would be wise for you to accept his offer, but if you are not willing I'll write Mr. McGregor and tell him his offer is declined. He is an honorable man and calls himself a Catholic You might bring him back to the Church and thus help him as well as our selves."

Ethel placed her arm around her nother's neck, and between her sobs said :

"If it is the will of God, I will marry him, for grace will be given me to bear the burden. Write Mr. McGregor and tell him that I do not and probably never love him, but that, trusting in heaven, I consent to become his wife and will do my duty."

So deeply was Mrs. Blandford trous bled on account of her financial embarrassment that she did not realize what it cost her daughter to make the sacrifice. In fact, she thought it was really for Ethel's happiness as well as for the comfort of her other children that she had permitted Mr. McGregor's offer to be even consider-She wrote the money lender that his offer had been accepted, and that Ethel would name the day for the marriage, which must take place in the church.

Ethel spent many hours before the Blessed Sacrament, laying her sorrows at the feet of Our Lord, and begging the protection of the Blessd Virgin.

When Mr. McGregor called at Mrs. Blandford's and asked for Ethel, the poor girl, with an aching heart, entered the parlor, fearing her strength would not be sufficient to enable her to endure the fearful order, finding his

ception so cold, did not tarry long. He, in a business-like manner, told her he had come to ask her to name the day for the marriage, and to make any arrangements that ry. He told her that would have no unnecessary expens and that they would be married in the church, as he was a Catholic.

Ethel was so nervous that could hardly talk to the old gentleman, and asked him to give her week to decide. He was so infatuated with her beauty that he was willing to promise almost anything the asked, and soon took his depar-Ethel was truly a heroine, for she

was making a sacrifice not for a few years, but probably for life. She was brave, but not strong enough to carry the load she had taken up. She was willing to suffer to spare her mother and sisters and brothers, from suffering, but, in spite of her willingness, her cheeks faded, her cyes grew dim, and she became ill, Her mother was alarmed, but still did not read the secret buried in her daughter's heart, on which fillsi devotion had laid a load heavy enough to crush it. Six months passed, and Ethel had not yet named the day for the sacrifice. Finally, when Mr. McGregor would wait no longer, are referred him to her mother. She was willing to suffer to spare

Dear Boys and Girls : I know you are all er I am anxious nta Claus brought and

HURSDAY, JANU

The following was writ who enjoys little girl in Santa Clau letter will testify : Dear Santa Claus :

ber to mail your letters

A very happy Ne

I want a doll and carri and tea table and stove a and a blackboard and a bo and a picture book and a and that is all. My name GEO

+ + Dear Aunt Becky :

We had a Christmas tr Uncle Jack dresse Santa Claus. The little believed it was Santa awfully afraid. I got two pair of skates, a tuque an sides some nice things from tle friends. I hope you and wish you a happy Ne

Aultsville. + + + Dear Aunt Becky

I am having a lovely t for Christmas a sleigh. moccasins, a book, a pair shoes, and lots of candy. a large yard and papa ma so I tell you I will be so school opens again. I wi happy New Year.

Your little friend, CH

+ + + Dear Aunt Becky : We spent Christmas at

We had to drive four mile station. Uncle Ned cam us with a lovely big wagge of horses. There was a of us, fourteen in all. You like to all be together th we do enjoy ourselves so. house is a great big plac rooms are so large we have room to play. There is frenlace in the dining roo whole log can be put in, jolly to sit around and li stories. We had a lovely tree, and grandma must h lot of work to fix it up I guess this is long enoug

Your friend. FLO Vankleeke Hill. . . .

Dear Aunt Becky : I suppose you would lik how I spent Christmas. family gathering at our I grandma and aunts and ur from the country, and so glad to see them. I got a toboggan and a bool got a lovely dress, a doll ber ball, and I got skates for the rink, a bracelet boxes of candy. I would

BE St. Urbain street, city. + + + A HEROIC BOY

You boys don't want to you want to be true heroe Samuel Baker and Genera Let us then try to find true bravery is, and how be brave.

know what the other boys

Dr. Thomas Arnold was boarding school when two kneel by his bedside every pray. He was put into a with forty or fifty other be of them were bad boys, ar were cowards. But Th coward. In the midst of d confusion he quietly by his cot to say his pray

"See that young Pharis a big bully, and threw hi him. The rest followed they were afraid of the pillows were hurled at young Christian, But young Christian. But I his prayer, and without a buke or remonstrance went This was repeated in night. At length the bottom tanght to pray at tered courage, cae by a tered courage, carangle, a tate Arnold's example, a than

## Mrs. Blandford, han that. You e, and by rentn take care of James is old

her, and I'll do

ou help us, but gant home for Blandford sor-

for an elegant onded Ethel, behe imagined her insist upon her shall. "But tell this house for in suspense a

my daughter," adford, "but in me assure you you to do anygreeable to you. omfort and children, I'll let and decide for letter from Mr.

ter and read it, ed to her cheeks. rsiness-like, saye is due ever, I wish to laughter will beancel the indebt-

sed before Ethel otions is for the best. 'I'll marry this

er love him."

I would not I would not. the world unless I think it would accept his offer, willing I'll write tell him his offer n honorable man Catholic, You ck to the Church as well as our-

arm around her between her sobs of God, I will

ce will be given den. Write to tell him that I oly never shall trusting in heay."
s. Blandford trou-

her financial em-ne did not realize ughter to t, she thought it el's happiness as fort of her other ad permitted Mr. be even considere money lender been accepted. ild name the day which must take

hours before the laving her sor-Our Lord, and ion of the Blessor called at Mrs. ed for Ethel, the

aching heart, en-

be sufficient to e the fearful orfinding his red not tarry long. ike manner, told ask her to name marriage, and to i her that they ild be married i

vas a Catholic. rvous that she to the old gentlem to give her He was so infatuuty that he was almost anything n took his depar-

ifice not for a few y for life. She was rong enough to ne had taken up. suffer to spare ters and brothers, , in spite of her ceks faded, her

d she became ill, on which filial de-load heavy enough

save her moen from actual

1905.

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

BY AUNT BECKY,

Dear Boys and Girls :

I know you are all enjoying your Christmas holidays to your hearts' ntent. I am anxiousi, awaiting letters telling about the good things content. I am anxiously awaiting setters telling about the good things Santa Claus brought and how you have spent your vacation. Remember to mail your letters so that they will reach this office every Saturday. A very happy New Year to you all. Your loving friend.

AUNT BECKY.

confidence in Santa Claus, as her letter will testify: Dear Santa Claus : I want a doll and carriage, Santa,

and tea table and stove and a sleigh and a blackboard and a box of candy and a picture book and a new dress and that is all. My name is GEORGIE M.

Dear Aunt Becky :

We had a Christmas tree at our house. Uncle Jack dressed up Santa Claus. The little ones really believed it was Santa and were awfully afraid. I got two books, a pair of skates, a tuque and sash, betle friends. I hope you are well, and wish you a happy New Year.

HATTIE M.

Aultsville. Dear Aunt Becky :

I am having a lovely time. I got for Christmas a sleigh, a pair of moccasins, a book, a pair of snowshoes, and lots of candy. We have a large yard and papa made a slide, so I tell you I will be sorry when school opens again. I wish you a happy New Year.

Your little friend. CHARLIE.

Ottawa. + + + Dear Aunt Becky :

We spent Christmas at grandpa's. us with a lovely big waggon and pair her abandoned infants. of horses. There was a big crowd house is a great big place. whole log can be put in, and it was tree, and grandma must have had a

Your friend,

FLORENCE. Vankleeke Hill.

+ +

Dear Aunt Becky :

I suppose you would like to know how I spent Christmas. We had a family gathering at our house. My ma and aunts and uncles came in from the country, and we were so glad to see them. My brother got a toboggan and a book, the baby got a lovely dress, a doll and a rub ber ball, and I got skates, a ticket for the rink, a bracelet and two boxes of candy. I would like know what the other boys and girls got.

BEATRICE. St. Urbain street, city.

+ + + A HEROIC BOY.

You boys don't want to be bravos; you want to be true heroes, like Sir Samuel Baker and General Gordon. Let us then try to find out what true bravery is, and how a boy may

Dr. Thomas Arnold was sent to boarding school when twelve years His mother had taught him to kneel by his bedside every night and pray. He was put into a dormitory with forty or fifty other boys. Some of them were bad boys, and the res were cowards. But Thomas was no coward. In the midst of the noise and confusion he quietly knelt down

by his cot to say his prayers.
"See that young Pharisee!" cried a big bully, and threw his pillow at him. The rest followed suit, for

him. The rest followed suit, for they were afraid of the bully. Forty pillows were hurled at the brave young Christian. But he finished his prayer, and without a word of rebuke or remonstrance went to bed.

This was repeated night after night. At length the boys who had been taught to pray at home mustered courage, one by one, to imitate Airnold's example, and in least than a month that domittory was as quiet at beetime as a committer.

The following was written by a were compelled to respect the rights got six boys of her own, but there little girl who enjoys the utmost of those who did. Here we see the only has to be clothes for one—the test and triumph of true courage.

That boy dared to do right. And by his patient continuance in well doing he conquered. He was a hundredfold more a heso on his knees amid the shower of pillows than a soldier on a battle-field amid a shower of bullets. The soldier is excited by the novelty of the scene. He since only a certain percentage of an army falls in battle. But young Arnold had nothing to excite or sus tain him but his faith in God. He knew that every scoff and every pillow was aimed at him. He was naturally sensitive, and felt leenly the injustice and cruelty of his school sides some nice things from my lit- fellows; and yet he never flinched. No wonder that he grew up a grand man and one of the noblest teachers of the young the world has ever seen.

+ + +

WHEN PUSS WAS TOO LATE. A very beautiful cat, carried in infancy from some remote village in the Apennines, was given to the Italian captain of an oil-tank steamer which ran between Savona and Point Breeze, Philadelphia. In the course of time she presented the ship with a family of kittens, who were less than a month old when the Philadelphia docks were reached. Like the other sailors, Pussy went ashore, and when the Bayonne was loaded and ready to depart, could not be found. Search was made in vain about the wharves: aptain We had to drive four miles from the Huga was compelled not only to sail Uncle Ned came to meet without her, but to take charge of

Two days later the prodigal came of us, fourteen in all. You see we back. Another and a larger boat like to all be together that day, for filled the Bayonne's place. Repentant we do enjoy ourselves so. Grandpa's and dismayed she visited every stea-The mer in the docks. Then, convinced rooms are so large we have lots of that her indiscretions had made her room to play. There is a big open both homeless and kittenless, she fireplace in the dining room, where a took up her quarters in a watch box and patiently awaited Captain jolly to sit around and listen to Hugo's return. Week followed week, We had a lovely Christmas scores of barks arrived, and were each in turn anxiously inspected; and lot of work to fix it up as she did. still undiscouraged by repeated dis-I guess this is long enough for this appointments, she bravely kept her

At last the Bayonne was sighted and there was no need this time to hunt for the cat. There she stood, quivering with agitation, on the extreme edge of the wharf, as the little craft plied its way along the river. The captain's black dog, Pussy's old friend and companion, barked his furious welcome from the deck. The sound increased her excitement, and when the steamer was still twelve feet from the docks, she cleared, with flying leap, the intervening space and, mid the cheers of the crew, ran straight to the captain's cabin, where she had left her kittens two months before.-Agnes Repplier, in the Weekly Welcome

# THE LITTLE SISTER

The puppy, meanwhile, was busily engaged in gnawing the huge bone she had brought him from the bear's den; not, however, unmindful, of "le convenances," for ever and anon h ooked up from his breakfast glance at both his friends in turn, vagging his tail.

"Now, little one," said Morgan with that charming manner which won him friends in every class of life. "Is Towzer your dog?

were you doing in the bear's den, and what is your name?"

"Well," she answered sedately, flushing a little and answering his last question first. "My name is Honor Jackson and I live with my week down by the William. nese down by the Trinity. Some-lines when the riveh's up it gets retty wet down by ouah house, I an tell you, suh."

"I never saw the Trimity yet when it had water enough in it to do an honest day's washing," said Mor-

came from Alabama, so I don't see as its very 'ceptional, 'less its 'cep-tionally bad!' with a fine scorn for the Texas climate fully reciprocated

"Well," she went on, "found the puppy one day, or I reckon he found in the Park. Aunty makes it, an' I'm such a dreadful 'spense to her I try and sell it. My mother was much fo' me. Maybe Uncle would Aunty's husban's sister, and we lived in Alabama. When mother died Uncle came and fetched me out hyah. He an' Aunty are awful good to me, an' it must be hard for Aunty to have a girl to look after. She

biggest, 'cause they can just go down the line like stair steps. Yo' see, one pa' trowsers is just like the sins in the Bible, unto the third and fourth generations. I can't weah the very thing! If you'll adopt me trousers and have to have a dress every now and then, and there's no little girl to descend it to. I heard by the novelty of the scene. He thinks, too, that he may escape, pity Aunty had me for she had all were dark with excitement. "Really she could 'ten to before I came. But an' truly! How perfectly Aunty is sweet, she said, 'Oh, you've no idea how Honor helps me! We an' see if he'll go. It'll be the lovewouldn't do without her. You've no liest Christmas present any little idea what a blessing a little girl is girl ever had. 'Co'se I'll 'dopt yo' in a house full of boys !" Wasn't if yo' want me to, but what'll I that nice? Of cose she said it because she thought my feelings would young to be a mothen, amn't 1?" be hu't. Aunty is such a deah lady! Morgan laughed again. "Well, I'm Well, I was ovah hyah tryin' to sell afraid that role would be a bit inbe hu't. Aunty is such a deah lady! soap one day an' I saw the puppy. congruous, little one, though you're He was littleah than he is now, an' far more motherly than many societhinah and very peaked lookin', and ty mothers. Suppose you 'dopt me I couldn't help saying 'poah doggie!' Then he 'dopted me. I always want- Honey. How would that do? Roared to be 'dopted myself, an' often ing Tophet's little sister, eh?'' wished I could follow somebody home "If Aunty'll only let me.'" she

> clothes an' not be an expense. "When Mistah Puppy dopted me, waggin' his tail and lookin' so pleased with himself, I didn't know what to do. I couldn't bear to disappoint him, but I knew Aunty couldn't have him at home. There wouldn't be anything like enough to feed a dog, for the boys eat every bit, like that story my father used to tell, 'bout the

oldah than me, so I could weah her-

'Savage on the plains of Timbuctoo. Ate a missionary skin, bone an' hymn book too.' "

Morgan, who had been spellbound at so much youthful eloquence, laughed at Macauley's famous couplet, given in a soft Southern accent, and Honor smiled as she went on:

"It was right hyah that the puppy 'dopted me an' the old beah snarlin' in his cage. His bones didhim, an' at last n't seem to suit he grabbed one an' threw it out of the cage, far enough so that doggy picked it up and ran off with it. Then I watched my chance an' slipped away. I thought 'bout him pretty neah all night, and when I came by heyh next day, hyah he was again. He looked hungrier than before, an' I thought he'd eat me up, he was so glad to see me. That day there was a bone stickin' out of the beah's cage and 1 took it for Mr. and carefully studied by them, and Puppykins. It seemed mean to steal from a beah, didn't it? But he's such a mean old beah, and he had lots of meat every day-more than he tions. wanted-and my puppy never had any. I gave Mistah Beah a lot of acorns to make up fo' it, an' ran permission from the Holy See to away from my doggie again while he bring out editions of the new and

OF ROARING TOPHET ther scary when I have to crawl way the reach of the faithful at the least possible cost. the beah's mos' generally asleep an'. I manage to do it somehow. I say my prayehs an' slip in jus' as quiet an' I've nevah failed my puppy yet. He's such a deah little doggie," she concluded, and the puppy looked up from his bone and wagged a frantic tail with grateful zeal.

"I think you're a very dear little girl," said Morgan. "I haven't any little girl or anybody to take care of me. I wish you'd adopt me; won't

"I wish I could," said Honor. "Yo" couldn't come an' live at Aunty's, could yo', suh? If you could only could yo', suh? If you could only live on bones, I'd get yo' one of the big beah's every day, just like I do my puppy. But I'm afraid you wouldn't like them, they're so messy. It makes me feel queeah to touch them sometimes," and she gave a shiver of disgust. "But I'd do it fo' yo' if yo' liked."

"You blessed kid!" Morgan's voice choked. "Would you really go into that horrible den for me? I wish I had you and the pupp and all yours.

"Don't I wish I could!" she sighed. "Is it country, really country, with grass an' trees an' birds ? I'd love to go but I couldn't leave Uncle. Yo' see he's too sick to work much an' I have to wait on him an' one day, or I reckon he found help Aunty darn an' mend an' sell Yo' see, I sell soap to people the soap. I'm afraid 'twould hardly be polite to leave her 'way down hyah in Texas, when she's done so much fo' me. Maybe Uncle would get well up thah. Aunty couldn't go too, could she? She could keep yo' alls house. You've no idea what a pantry so nice and clean," this last with such a recommendatory air, as if it was the grande finale, that

> "By jove!" he exclaimed, "that's and Roaring Tophet, we'll take the whole family there, Uncle, Aunty,

the boys and Towzer." beautiful ! Come an' see Uncle right away 'dopt you, as, suh? I'm far more motherly than many socie-

-somebody with kind twinkling eyes sighed eagerly. "Come and let's ask like yoah's suh, who had a little girl her."

as a brother. Be a sister to me

Colorado's bracing breezes are bringing health to "Uncle's" pale cheeks; "Aunty" reigns supreme as queen of the ranch, whose pantry shines with cleanliness and orden: the boys are hearty and happy, and Towser, the most jubilant of dogs, sleek and well fed, but happiest or all are John Morgan and his almost constant companion, dearer every day, the little sister of Roaring Tophet .-Mary F. Nixon-Roulet, in the New World.

## New Official Vatican Edition of Plain Chant Will Soon be Published.

It is not quite certain, but it i very probable, that some time in January the first sheets of the new typical edition of Plain Chant will issue from the Vatican printing press. This will not only contain the official version of the music of the church, but it will constitute the most perfect scientific work on Gregorian Chant ever produced.

The Benedictines appointed by the Holy Father to edit it have worked to such good purpose since the publication of the last pontifical decree on the subject, that there is hardly a known manuscript of authority which has not been photographed, their latest researches have served to confirm the accuracy of their previous studies and publica-

It may be well to repeat that any responsible publisher may obtain authorised version. Thanks to the "After that I came every day to generosity of the Benedictines, the get him a bone, and he is always Holy Father has been enabled to hyah waiting for me. If I can put an end to the monopoly of pubhyah waiting for me. If I can put an end to the monopoly of publishing rights, and he is very desirnor Mascanti sprang to the door. It copies I do, an' he's always mighty ous that copies of the official chant glad to see me. Sometimes it's rapid the church may be placed within lonely wanderer, and in the most copies of the faithful at the least.

MECCA AND LASSA.

Mecca is the only remaining parallel to Lassa. The former city still shrouds itself in a veil of mystery. later Sir Richard Burton, carrying their lives in their hands, lived in this city, the latter mingling unobserved with its inhabitants and taking part in religious rites with its pilgrims. Both Mecca and Lassa have many points of interest in common. Each respective ly is a point of pilgrimage for con verts to the two great religions of the East-Moham dhism, the one as the birthplace of Mohammed receiving 100,000 pil-grims annually. Both contain won-derful temples, and both, behind their closed gates, have also been centres of indescribable fifth, squalor

## The Madonna of the Streets.

Outside all was cold and dreary. A heavy fall of snow had enveloped the country in a mantle of virgin whiteness, and night was already drawing her curtains over a tired and drowsy world. It was Christmas eve, and faithful old Santa bring into many hitherto sad homes,

In a window recess at his bachelor quarters on Emerald avenue, stood Morgan laughed. Then as there rose over whom New York society was Signor Mascanti, the famous artist before him a vision of the ranch kit- ( wild with enthusiasm. His pictures chen with its untold areas of grime, had taken prize after prize, both a home and abroad, his name now in everybody's mouth and his work demanded by connoisseurs Europe.

To-night, as he looked listlessly out at the snowy country, he realized that it was again the feast Christmas-the world's glad, happy least, and yet he was lonely. On no day of the whole year did his loneliness come home more strongly to him than at this time when all the rest of the world was rejoicing.

This evening he was thinking his past, of his struggles, failures, but final achievements, of the great sensation his last picture produced at the Gallerie des Beaux Arts, Paris, and of many incidents connected with its painting.

Then an inspiration came to him and he gazed fixedly at the stardotted skies, as though expecting some heavenly messenger to come and help him in his thoughts.

Suddenly a voice broke the stillness. It was outside, and was that of a woman singing. It did not disturb him, however, for as yet it was too far away. But gradually sounds approached, soft, flute-like notes, borne upon the frosty air.

Signor Mascanti lowered his eyes. He threw open the window. The crisp December air was bitterly cold, and yet, out in the forsaken streets of that big city a poor woman was singing. Surely she was more lonely than he, and poor and unhappy, for, else she would not throw herself upon the mercy of a cruel and selfish world.

She had stopped singing for a while and the artist fancied he heard a child's faint cry. But now she was opposite his window and the light from the door-lamp fell full upon

The great painter was almost stunned. He clutched the side of the window with one hand, and with the other brushed an imaginary haze from before his eyes.

The woman, in a soft mezzo-soprano voice, was singing the "Adeste Fideles." She was dressed from head to foot in black, and carried in her arms a little child. That she was beautiful there could be no mistake, but it was not an ordinary beauty. Her face had a sad, soulful expression, Madonna-like in its purity.

the Signor looked earnestly at her, his own soul awakened, and his inspiration of a moment previous came back to him, and he prayed God to help him give the world such a Madonna on canvas.

"Venite Adoremus, Venite Adoremus Venite Adoremus Dominum," she

The hymn was finished and the vi-

your singing. Your voice has brought strange joy to my heart. Tell me how I can assist you and spare you further unhappiness?"

"Unhappiness," she said, in the sir! I am unhappy-very unhappy. My husband is dying. He may now dead," she whispered quickly. drawing her shawl closer about her sleeping baby, and making a step to

are cold and shivering, and need food at this moment. I beg you will ac cept the hospitality of my housekeepwhile I go in search of a doctor By the time I get back you will be refreshed and you can accompany the physician to your home."

A look of gratitude out of two

tired but beautiful eyes was answer sufficient for him, and gently he led her up the steps into the cosy, warm

rio and hastened for the doctor. . . .

The next day was Christmas, I unlike other years Signor Masca was not lonely. This good act the night before rewarded him by

## CAN BOOK

Fruit is Nature's Lavative. Fruit contains certain principles which act like a charm on the liver—and keep the whole system well and strong. But these principles in the fruit pluces are too weak to have any marked effect on the internal organs. The value of

or Fruit Liver Tablets
lies in the secret process by which
they are made. The fruit juices are
so combined that they have an
entirely different effect from fresh
fruit. Their action is the action of
fruit greatly intensified. They have
a marked effect on the liver—toning
it up—making it active. "Fruitactive." Fruitdoubt, the only it up-making it active. "Fruit-a tives" are, without doubt, the only complete cure for all Stomac Liver and Kidney Troubles. 50c. a box. At all druggists.

FRUITATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA.

new feeling of contentment. He went to High Mass and heard again the Adeste Fideles. The choir was trained one and the music skilfully rendered; but somehow the soprano had not the angelic sweetness of his Madonna of the Streets.

To the poverty-stricken little home he went after Mass and found happy aces and a Christmas greeting.

The young husband, saved from death by the unusual bravery of his wife and the timely visit of the doctor, was amusing his 4-year-old boy who had climbed up beside him on the bed.

The mother, all anxiety now banished from her pure countenance, was preparing the Christmas dinner. "sent," she said to her husband, "by this good gentleman."

The artist looked at them and envied them in their humble home. Pictures of that other home in Nazareth came up before him, and the desire to paint something sacred again seized him, and he gave heed to the inspiration.

He told the little family who he was; asked and received their consent to pose as his models, and thus, the world is richer of two immortal paintings of the great Mascanti, "The Home at Nazareth," and "The Madonna of the Streets."-Mary Josephine Lupton, in New World.

## THE SPY SYSTEM RAMPANT.

The epidemic of talebearing during the last ten years is now proved to have spread with cancerous growth to every department of French pub-lic life. Subordinate officers in the army and navy and petty employees all over the country have been in the habit of furnishing confidential slips concerning the private affairs and domestic habits of their superiors. The evil has so honeycombed officialdom and bureaucracy that national indignation is thoroughly aroused, the crowning clap of all coming this week in the shape of secret reports about President Loubet himself his excellent wife, alleged to be furnished by a major of artillery, which the President was described as being too tolerant and Mme. Loubet denounced as being "very clerical." General Florentin, in his capacity as Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, has decided to bring before a court martial all the officers under his ju risdiction implicated in the she backstairs business of talebearing.

## INVENTOR'S WORK.

The following Canadian and Ame-"Madame, I have been listening to cured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

Information relating to any of these will be supplied free of charge gentlest of tones. "Ah, yes, good by applying to the above-named firm. CANADA.

> 90,676-Paul Wagret, Escautpont, France. Bottle transporters glass works.

90.739—Omeril Tardif, Plessisville Que Planing Mill.
90,740—James Walsh, Huntingdon,

Que. Gate. 90,741—Messrs. H. Slater and J. Carpenter, Lachute, Que. Block turning lathes.
UNITED STATES.

777,917—Eben Perkins, St. John, N. B. Nail making machine. 78,042—Frederick Kaltenbach, Van-

couver, B.C. Car coupling. 778,058—James Millar, Lyn, Ont.

PHILLIPS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE TE PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1905.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

By a happy selection the intention of the League of the Sacred Heart for the first month of the new year is the Catholic Press. This is not the only proof the present Pope has given that it is his desire and undertaking to support publications throughout the world whose mission is identified with Catholic interests.

No one can be better aware than the Holy Father that the enemies of the Church to-day carry on much of their warfare behind the secular press; so that prayerful recognition of Catholic journalism as a defensive force should impart great encouragement to the writers and publishers of all Catholic newspapers and peri-

Perhans at this time it may well to address a few words to the readers of the Catholic press in the way of reasoning together. They are doing their duty; and their example will be more widely followed in the years to come, because the Catholic faith is being felt more and more in these days as a vital social force, which even the half-indifferent Catholics are beginning to realize We would say, then, to our readers, do not be too ready in offering criticism of your Catholic paper, because you may be accustomed to hear like sort of criticism from the lips of men or women who do not read Catholic literature and have not your acquaintance with it.

The Catholic press has vindicated its mission, but those associated with it need not a little courage each day to face its trials and chances. Let this but come from the readers and a train of advantages will follow. Catholic papers will not be spoken of in the presence of friendly readers in any apologetic way, but rather as a public voice to be respected and endorsed. The indifferents and the apologists would quickly change their attitude and become supporters themselves, if incited by such an example of loyalty to the Catholic press.

DON'T ALL SPEAK AT ONCE.

It is time that the Dominion Govtention to the Dowie propaganda in Canada. The literature of this archappropriator of other folks' property is coming into the Dominion by the ton weight, and we understand is coming in under the privilege conceded to the legitimate journals of the United States. We have the complaint this week that Dowie adpertising matter is distributed as religious literature in hospitals and other institutions where persons in impaired health and mind may the more readily fall victims to the bold challenge of the white-robed confidence man of Zion City.

A copy of "Leaves of Healing" ming to us from a patient in leading hospital contains in addition to the regular collection of wheedl ing advertisements of Elliah Dowie's pretensions to divinity a column of the most villainous abuse of Catholics and the Catholic Faith.

The True Witness would respectfulthe Postmaster-General, whether the down of expenses

religion of one-half the people of this The Crue Hitness Dominion is to be laid open to stateaided assaults from a foul-mouthed Chicago fakir, who is allowed to use the mails of His Majesty in a way that the United States authorities would not tolerate for five minutes. We would like to hear from Hon. Mr. Paterson, Hon, Mr. Mulock and Hon Mr. Lemieux. It is up to one or all of the three of them.

> PRIVILEGE OF A MODERN PAN-THEIST.

By some most inappropriate coincilence, the Harvard seniors were brought before Rev. Lyman Abbot. on Christmas morning to listen to the sermon of a pantheist. Quick to seize the glaring features of a sensation, the preacher's opinions were emphasized and spread broadcast through the press of the continent. Thus did Harvard not only afford Mr. Abbot the opportunity of assailing whatever principles of faith the students may have brought from their homes, but the offense was repeated with more than a thousand tongues to wound believers in the Christian religion.

The question may be asked. right or privilege does Mr. Abbot enjoy in Harvard University make its students the vehicle of his gotism? It cannot be said that e had anything new to tell them His words were a stale repetition of a dead doctrine. To play a wanton prank with the ancient skeleton was performance that some medical student could possibly understand; but to select Christmas morning for the parade was stretching matters farther than a great university or an intelligent press should have any tolerance for.

FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

Russia can point to many glorious names upon her military record; but in the future none will tell of braver deeds than Port Arthur. In the history of the world's wars such another seige is not known. The mountains rent asunder with dynamite and the shells of the heaviest guns. the slaughter beyond description, the determination of the assailants sleepless and fanitical. The wonder is that human endurance could hold out for ten long months as General Stoessel and his devoted force have done. The intrepid Japanese join in the universal tribute of praise to this camp of heroes.

The fall of Port Arthur makes the grim assurance of a protracted war only the more assured. Japan will try to hold the Manchurian naval base, and Russia will exert all have strength to oust the Japanese gions from the Asiatic mainland. The lesson of the war up to the present is this that the task before her may stagger Russia, but it will be accomplished; and the Yellow Peril will be broken by the same power that smashed the Mahommedan campaign of world conquest.

Feb. 9 is named as the day when the Quebec Legislature will open.

Theodore The chestra leader, died yesterday morn- ed beside the English flag. ing in Chicagó of pneumonia.

The Canadian pictures which w prizes at the St. Louis fair will be on exhibition to-day in the Art Gallery.

Chicago has been adjudged not liable lor damages resulting from the destructive Troquois Theatre fire year ago.

The birth registration by-law has been ordered to be enforced at once by the Health Committee of the City Council.

ing of the tunnel connecting Boston and a half years to build, and cost \$3,000,000.

er Canadian banks, having for object greater solidity and the cutting

across either had to wade or avail themselves of the services of an enterprising habitant who did quite a business ferrying people over on his

president of the G.T.R., has resign ed to exclusively take over the duties of vice-president and general mana ger of the G. T. P. Mr. E. H. Fitzhugh, vice-president and general manager of the Central Vermont, Black Fancy Stripe Camel's Hair. will succeed him.

## VISITED THE VATICAN.

The Baroness Macdonald Received by Supreme Pontiff,

private audience in his study Baronss Macdonald, widow of the late Canadian Premier. Sir John Macdon The Pontiff, on this occasion spoke in French, for perhaps the first time in private audience. asked Lady Macdonald to sit next to him, saying her visit was The Pope said he honor for him. knew how fairly her late husband reated the Canadian Catholics, and presented the Baroness with a meda bearing the Pope's head on one side and his arms on the other side. Afterwards Baroness Macdonald visit ed Papal Secretary Merry del Val, n the famous Borgia apartment. which she said was the most perfect representation it was possible magine of an apartment of the

## ENGLISH HOSPITAL IN ROMB

Canadian Bishops at the Corner Stone Laying

In connection with the festivities for the Jubilee of the Dogma the Immaculate Conception, a ceremony took place of entirely English interest, namely, the laying of the foundation stone of the English Hospital to be erected by the Nursing Sisters of the Little Company of Mary. Cardinal Respighi, Vicar of Rome, conducted the functions, assisted by two deacons and by students of the English College, In the corner stone were enclosed parchments recording the event signed by all the dignitaries present and with the names of those who specially con-Hugh MacSherry, Apostolic Vicar of East Cape Colony. After the function, in the adjoining Church of Santo Stefano, Father Bernard Vaughan, brother of the late Cardinal. delivered a sermon, in which he declared that the building would supply a long felt want in Rome, among English visitors who needed English nurses and English attention, when the hospital would be open to all without distinction of creed. Among the guests received by the Sisters and their Superior (the Mother-Ge neral being absent on account of illness) were Monsignor Ilsley, Bishop of Birmingham: Monsignor Red-Archbishop of Wellington. New Zealand; the Bishop of Charlottetown Canada: Canon Mackey Benedictines, and many distinguished personages, including Prince Massimo and the Marchioness of Rudini, the wife of the ex-Premier. The ore of Scotland and the United States were display-

## OBITUARY.

There passed away last Friday eve ning Mrs. Larkin, dearly beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Larkin, The deceased was a sister to Mr. Charles Larkin was interested in all the good works of the parish, and although time, yet her practical sympathy and kindly aid were never lacking. sides her husband, eight children ar left to mourn the loss of a devoted nother, to whom the True Witnes offers its most sincere condolence The funeral took place on Monday The funeral where a solemn Requiem Mass was sung. The Rev. Luke Callaghan of-lciated, assisted by Father Killoran ficiated, assisted by Father Killoran as deacon and Father O'Reilly as

# COLONIAL HOUSE,

CERTAGE

## Annual Discount Sale

5 Per Cent. for Cash in Addition to all other discounts or Reductions.

BLACK DRESS GOODS Dept COLOURED DRESS GOODS DEPT. 1

Black Plain Etamine.

Black Fancy Etamine. LESS 50 PER CENT DISCOUNT. Black Silk and Wool Grenadine.

Black Fancy Jacquard.

cent, extra for cash.

Black Fancy Mohair. LESS 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT The Pope, on Dec. 30, received in 10 per cent, discount off all Staple Black Dress Goods, and 5

### MANTLE DEPT.

Ladies' Fall Costumes, 20 per cent Ladies' Spring Costumes, 50 per cent Ladies' Muslin Costumes, 50 per cent. Ladies' Foulard Costumes, 50 per cent.

Ladies' Canton Crepe Costumes, 38 1-3 per cent.

Ladies' Velvet Jackets. 20 per cent Ladies' Silk Jackets, 20 per cent. Ladies' Cloth and Tweed Jackets, 20

per cent. Ladies' Cloth Capes, 50 per cent. Ladies' Fur Lined Capes, 20 cent.

Ladies' Fur Lined Coats, 20 per

Ladies' Evening Wraps. 20 per cent. Ladies' Waterproofs. 50 per cent. Ladies' Walking Skirts, 10 per cent Ladies' Walking and Dress Skirts, 20 per cent.

Maids' Cloth and Tweed Jackets, 20 per cent.

Children's Cloaks. 20 per cent. Ladies' Quilted Silk Jackets and Un-

Ladoes' Quilted Silk Jackets and Une derskirts, 10 per cent. adies' Eiderdown and Cashmere D.

Gowns. 20 per cent. Ladies' Elderdown and Cashmere

Jackets, 20 per cent. Silk or Wool Shawls. 20 per cent. All Underskirts, 20 per cent.

## MILLINERY, ETC

Trimmed Millinery, half price. Untrimmed Hats, black, half price. Untrimmed Hats, colored, at each.

Children's Cream Silk Headwear, half price.

Children's White Muslin Headwear, half price. Ladies' Fedora Hats, Christy's, half

price. Napoleon Riding Hats, 20 per cent. Children's White Felt Hats, half price Flowers, Colored Feathers and Orna

ments; half price. Ostrich Feathers and Pompons, white and black, 20 per cent. Widows' and Servants' Caps, 10 per

Tarletan and Lisse-Caps, 10 per cent

Ladies' Fancy Dress Caps, 20 per Millinery Ribbons and Trimmings.

half price. Widows' Weeds and Mourning Velis 10 per cent.

Ostrich Feather Boas. 20 per cent. White Cotton Underwear, 20 per

cent. Ladies' Flannelette Underwear, 20

Children's Underwear and Baby Goods, 20 per cent. Maids' Aprons. 10 per cent. Children's Colored Cotton Dresses

Children's Serge Dresses, 83 1-8 pe

Ladies' and Children's Furs, 124 to 20 per cent. Corsets amd Bustles, 10 per cent. Ladies' and Children's Umbrellas, 10

Fancy Woollens, 20 per cent Silk Waists, 10 per cent. and 20 per

Flannel and Cashmere Waists, 10 pe Justre and Satin Waists, 10 per cent

SEWING MACHINE DEPT 10 per cent. discount will be mad all of our different styles

he Colonial House Machine.

the Davis Vertical Feed.
The New No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson
Prices from \$14 to \$50.

Discounts ranging from 10 p.c. to 50 p.c. off, including Choice Sultings, Dress Goods, Fancy Dress Muslins Challies, Evening Wear Cream Goods, Embreidered Pine Apple Cloth Volles, Eoliennes, Etc.

### SILK DEPT. SPECIAL

One line of Striped Silks, in fashioncolorings, \$1.25 per yard, less 50 per cent.

Plaid Silks, in Blue and White, Navy and White, Green and White, Red and Black, etc., \$1.25 per yard, less 50 per cent.

24 in. Colored Printed Foulards, \$1.65. \$1.30, \$1.25, less 25 per All Black Ground Broche Satin, with

colored designs; also light colors in Satin Broche, 20 per cent. apanese Corded Wash Silks, 20 per cent.

Colored Silk Batiste, in stripes and figures, \$1.00 per yard, less 33 1-3 per cent.

32 in. Art Silks, all good designs, \$1.15 and 80c, less 20 per cent. Black Brocaded Satin. \$1.50. \$1.75. \$2.00 and \$2.50. 20 per cent. Black and White Foulard, a wide range of values, in dots and smal figures, from 65c to \$1.65 per vard, less 20 per cent.

Milton and Axminster Carpets, 10 per cent. to 33 1-3 per cent. Brussels and Tapestry Carpets. per cent. to 20 per cent. Made-up Squares in Tapestry Brussels, 20 per cent.

Made-up Squares in Wilton and Axminster, 25 per cent. Templeton Axminster Rugs, less 10

per cent. Turkish, Indian and Persian Rugs, 20 per cent. Persian Embroideries, Doylies, Table

Covers, Curtains, Boleros and Capes, also Brass Ware, all less 25 per cent.

loong Indian Rugs and Japane Cotton Rugs, Fibre Carpets and Squares, less 20 per cent. Oilcloth, Inlaid Linoleum, Linoleum,

and Cork Carpets, less 10 per cent. And all other lines less 10 per cent.

## MEN'S SHOE DEPT. Youths' Rubbers, Overshoes and

Moccasins. per cent. Leather Boots and Waterproof

Boots. 10 to 20 per cent, off Men's Kid and

Calfskin Boots. 10 per cent. off Boys' Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

10 per cent. off Men's Slippers. tables, and sold regardless

Special-120 pairs Men's Wool-lined Self-acting Rubbers, best quality, only medium wide-fitting. Regu-

## LADIES' SHOE DEPT.

Discounts in this Department will range from 10 to 33 1-3 per cent. on all lines, with the ception of Queen Quality, which are net.

broken lines and a lot of line that we are discontinuing, will b ed on special tables, and sole regardless of cost. the 25c table we will offer La

dies' Rubbers, Infants' Boots Child'ls White Kid Slippers, a few Satin and White Kid Slippers. 75c table will contain Ladies' fi Jersey Storm Rubbers, Ladies

Felt Slippers, narrow widths in Misses' and Children's Boots and

offer exceptional value in Ladie Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

### MEN'S FURNISHINGS. SECOND FLOOR

Men's and Boys' White Shirts. Men's and Boys' Collars. Men's and Boys' Braces.

Men's and Boys' :Sweaters. Men's Gloves. Men's and Boys' Ties.

Men's and Boys' Handkerchiefs. Men's Underwear. Men's and Boys' Mufflers

Men's and Boys' Cuff Links and Stude Men's and Boys' Night Shirts. Men's and Boys' Golf Hose.

Besides the above we offer special inducements in Sweaters, Heavy Hose, Hockey Caps, Ties, about 1-3 less than original prices.

### Special Lots very fine French Opera Flannel Coods, Parterie, 50 per cent.

Cream Unshrinkable Flannels, 10 per

Saxony Flannels, 10 per cent. British Woven Flannel, 10 per cent, 20 per cent.

Silk and Wool Unshrinkable Flannels, 10 per cent., 20 per cent. French and German Flannelettes, 10 per cent., 20 per cent.

Sheetings, in White and Grays, 10 Pillow Cotton, circular and open, 10

per cent. White Cottons, 10 per cent. White Cottons and Cambrics, in Eng-

lish, 10 yards pieces. Less 20 Linen and Cotton Diapers, 10 per

cent.

Linen Sheetings and Pillow Linens, 10 per cent. White Cotton Sheets, 20 per cent. Hemstitched Linen Sheets, 20 per

cent. Marseilles Toilet Covers, 20 per

Special lines Plain Linens and Cottons, 20 per cent. Table Cloths, 10 per cent., 20 per

cent. Napkins and Doylies, 10 per cent... 20 per cent. Table Linens, 10 per cent., 20 per

cent. Tea and Tray Cloths, 10 per cent, 20 per cent.

Bath Towels, Brown and White, 10 Bath Sheets and Mats. 10 per cent.

Dish and Glass Towels, 10 per cent, Hemmed and Fringed Towels, 10 per

cent. Hemstitched Goods in Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Doylies, Sideboard Covers, Bureau Covers, 10 per. cent., 20 per cent.

## DRESS MAKING DEPT.

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

## KITCHENWARE DEPT. SECOND FLOOR.

iscounts on everything in department, ranging from 10 to 50 per Special table of Graniteware, at 50

per cent. 20 per cent. off a full line enamelled Ware, all pieces snow white lined. Special 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c and 50c Tables of Bargains, re-filled every

now and Coal Shovels, Ash Sifters, Coal Hods, Wringers, Mangles, Washing Machines, Fibre and Woodenware, Heaters, Stoves and

Woodenware, Heaters, Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils in Steel, Moulds, Bathroom Fixtures, Fire-place Goods, Whisks and Brooms, Refrigerators, Ready-mixed paints Cages, Filters, Step-ladders, Dog Collars and Blankets, Trays, Polishes, etc.

in Addition to All Other Discounts or Reductions

PARISHES OF THE The Feast of the Circum

attingly celebrated in all t churches on Sunday. Creator was sung before H plain chant, and the sermon how the New Year should with profit. The usual cal parishioners and others we at the presbyteries, college vents, etc., for the purpose ing the pastors and super happy New Year.

ST. PATRICK'S PARI Rev. Father Polan officia High Mass, and the Rev. Martin Callaghan, P.P., pre began by saying that many first day of 1904 did n last, that our years are like sels that quit the harbor i and return in the spring. of life with all that may be ed or enjoyed, upon the ableness, of God, the perma Truth and the imperishabl the soul. He concluded by all his listeners as well as who were connected with th any way a happy New Year the Sacred Heart of Jesus. In the afternoon solemn and Renediction were sung. gt Patrick's Total Absti Benefit Society will hold th far monthly meeting on Si

+ + + ST. ANN'S PARISH High Mass was sung by I

ther Rietvelt, C.SS.R., as deacon, and Rev. Father Tr SS.R., as sub-deacon. Rev Flynn, C.SS.R., acting preached the sermon. T was of the highest order, a voices of the vouthful singe heard to advantage, showt careful training of the Brothers and Prof. P. J. S In the evening solemn Bo

Next Sunday the choir w Kalliwoda's Mass. On Sunday afternoon St.

A & B. Society will meet a

mate officers for 1905. + + + ST. GABRIEL'S PAR High Mass was sung by The choir "Messe Royal," and the pas Father O'Meara, gave a sh course on the past year an

work for the new one. He is customary to wish one as this day a happy New Yea you a thrice happy Yew Yo feelingly alluded to the ma were in the congregation 1 but who now are numbered mighty dead, and hoped the were to-day enjoying eter He told the congregation day should be a day of than to God for the many favors ed on them during 1904. " lows us," said the preacher, trials and difficulties here so that our hearts would come too much attached t world, since it is not

profit and enjoy temporal a tual blessings. In conclusi wished them the joys of a people, and prayed God spe

trusted that all would spen

ST ANTHONY'S PAR

In reference to 1

Rev. J. E. Donnelly, w preached on the duties of t ishioners during 1905. In the evening Vespers a diction were held. + + + ST. MARY'S PARIS

High Mass was sung by th

Rev. Father McDonald se Mass and Rev. Father preached. The musical por the service was ably render the direction of Prof. James organist, and Mr. T. C.

ST. MICHAEL'S PART Rev. Father Robert E. Father Kiernan, P.P., prear choir rendered a plain che chart the direction of Prof the organist. In the even pers and Benediction took

lev. Father F. Singletonate, officiated for the

PARISHES OF THE CITY.

The Feast of the Circumcision was

attingly celebrated in all the Catho-

lic churches on Sunday. The Veni Greator was sung before High Mass.

plain chant, and the sermons were on

how the New Year should be spent

with profit. The usual calls by the

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at the presbyteries, colleges,

ing the pastors and superiors

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the first day of 1904 did not see the

last, that our years are like the ves-

sels that quit the harbor in the fall

of life with all that may be possess-

ableness of God, the permanency

Truth and the imperishableness

who were connected with them

Sacred Heart of Jesus.

and Benediction were sung.

In the afternoon solemn Vespers

St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and

Benefit Society will hold their regu-

ST. ANN'S PARISH. .

High Mass was sung by Rev. Fa-

ther Rietvelt, C.SS.R., assisted by

SS.R., as sub-deacon. Rev. Father

Flynn, C.SS.R., acting pastor

preached the sermon. The music

was of the highest order, and the

voices of the youthful singers were

careful training of the Christian

In the evening solemn Benediction

Next Sunday the choir will render

On Sunday afternoon St. Ann's T.

A. & B. Society will meet and nomi-

+ + +

ST. GABRIEL'S PARISH.

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work for the new one. He said: "It

is customary to wish one another on

this day a happy New Year. I wish

feelingly alluded to the many who

were in the congregation last year,

but who now are numbered with the

mighty dead, and hoped that they

were to-day enjoying eternal rest.

He told the congregation that this

day should be a day of thanksgiving

ed on them during 1904. "God al-

lows us," said the preacher, "to have trials and difficulties here on earth,

so that our hearts would not be-

come too much attached to this world, since it is not our true

trusted that all would spend it with

profit and enjoy temporal and spiri-

wished them the joys of a devoted

people, and prayed God specially to

In the evening solemn Benediction

+ + +

ST ANTHONY'S PARISH.

Rev., J. E. Donnelly, who also

preached on the duties of the par-

In the evening Vespers and Bene

+ + +

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

Mass and Rev. Father Cullinan preached. The musical portion of

the service was ably rendered under the direction of Prof. James Wilson, organist, and Mr. T. C. Emblem,

ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH.

ishioners during 1905.

diction were held.

High Mass was sung by the pastor,

tual blessings.

was imparted.

In reference to 1905,

In conclusion, he

to God for the many favors bestow

Father O'Meara, gave a short dis-

course on the past year and

you a thrice happy Yew Year."

the

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He

heard to advantage, showing

Brothers and Prof. P. J. Shea.

was held.

Kalliwoda's Mass.

mate officers for 1905.

Rev. Father McPhail, C.SS.R.,

happy New Year.

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## LIPS RE.

Y 5, 1905, ]

O S.

HINGS. hirts.

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Grays, 10 and open, 10

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O per cent., nt., 20 per

10 per cent,

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DEPT. 10 per cent. nuary on the ng of all de costumes

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orders.

DEPT. OR. g in depart-

10 to 50 per ware, at 50

ne enamelled white lined. 25c and 50c re-filled every Ash Sifters,

s, Mangles, Fibre and s, Stoves and nsils in Steel, ixtures, Fireand Brooms, mixed paints ladders, Dog cets, Trays,

ctions.

ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH.

Rev. Father Robert E. Callahan omciated at High Mass, and Rev. Father Kiernan, P.P., preached. The choir rendered a plain chant Mass under the direction of Prof. Daoust, the organist. In the evening Very and Benediction took place.

ST. AGNES PARISH.

Ber. Pather, R. Treal

NOTES FROM THE CATHOLIC at High Mass on Sunday. Rev. Fa- St. Lambert's Branch C.M B A. not its weekly organ, and some of ther Casey, P.P., preached.

On next Sunday evening a special rvice will be held in honor of the sacred Heart. The sermon will be The young ladies' choir recently re-organized will have charge of the

Great preparations are being made for the feast of the parish, which will be celebrated on the 22nd instant. The choir, under the direction of Prof. J. McCaffrey, is preparing a musical Mass

Rev. F. Singleton is organizing a grand euchre party to be held on the 24th inst., in St. John Baptist Hall, corner Sanguinet and Mary Ann streets.

ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL. Right Rev. Mgr. Rasicot officiated

at solemn High Mass, assisted by the canons of the Cathedral and John McBride, E. A. Bernard. two Seminarians. Rev. Canon Gauthier preached.

## NOTRE DAME CHURCH

and return in the spring. He then dwelt upon the transitory character The old historic church enjoyed ed or enjoyed, upon the unchange-Mass. This privilege was granted to the members of the Nocturnal Adorof ation Society by His Holiness Pope the soul. He concluded by wishing Pius X., at a request presented by all his listeners as well as all those His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi. From eleven to twelve the members of the any way a happy New Year through above society made an hour's adoration before the Blessed Sacrament. At the close of Benediction the pastor, Rev. Abbe Troie, P.S.S., mounted the pulpit and wished that God's name might be blessed, that His lar monthly meeting on Sunday afkingdom reign in all hearts and that His will be done on earth as the angels do it in Heaven by all during thes coming year. He wished peace and prosperity to Canada, and each family God's choicest blessings. Then the aged pastor, white and venerable, lifted his hands to bless his people, on, and Rev. Father Trudel, C. while the congregation fell to their

The pastor then returned to altar and began low Mass while the simple and sweet strains of "Angels Rev. Father Wulstan, O.F.M., We Have Heard on High" and "Ve-

Notre Dame is the only church in the city, if not in America, enjoying a special favor. This privilege was only recently obtained from Pope Pius X. by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi. His Grace presented to the Holy Father a petition from the members of the Nocturnal Adoration Society setting forth that the mem bers of said society, numbering over five hundred, spent in their turn the night in adoration before the Bless ed Sacrament at Notre Dame Church. They prayed that the Holy Father. its appropriateness considering would grant them the blessing of as sisting at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, the first hour of the New Year and partake of Holy Communion His Holiness signed the document:-

"Granted according to petition." "Given at the Palace of the Vatican, this seventh day of December,

"PIUS X." The document is kept at the Archbishop's Palace, prized for the autograph and the great favor.

In past years Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given Notre Dame Church at the dawn of

## LOYOLA COLLEGE.

A remarkable philosophical disputation took place on Tuesday week in the large study hall of Loyola church warden for St. Anthony's College. The participants were all Church for 1905 on New Year's day. students of the class of philosophy and their work showed a carefu training in scientific debate. Gerald Murray, speaking in fluent Latin, successfully defended eleven theses in Ethics and natural theology. The chief objectors were J. Descarries and E. Emery. Several of the Jesuit Fathers took part in the syllogistic encounter. Besides the disputation, essays on Duelling, Leo XIII. on the "Condition of Labor," and the Argument from Design were Rev. Father McDonald sang High read by G. Murray, E. Emery Ch. Regan. The Rector, Father Tur-geon, warmly congratulated the stu-dents on the brilliancy of their dis-

> St. Gabriel's Temperance Societies. St. Gabriel's Temperance Societies.
>
> St. Gabriel's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society will hold its annual religious celebration at St. Gabriel's Church on the Feast of the Epiphany, Jan. 6th, at 7.80 in the evening. The junior society will hold a special meeting at 2 o'clock, and will again meet at 6.80 in the hall in the basement of the church. The young members will receive their piedges in the church. Rev. Father Gregory O'Bryan, S.J., of Loyola. College, will preach a the occasion.

The annual meeting of the Lambert's Branch of the C.M.B.A. of America was held in St. Lambert ched by Rev. F. Connolly, S.J. last week, when every member was present with the exception of The annual reports were submitted and approved of, after which the election of officers took place with the following result:

Spiritual Adviser-Rev. Father Rabeau, P.P.

Chancellor-W. A. Archambault. President-E. L. Patenaude, B.C.L. 1st Vice-President-R. C. Barnes. 2nd Vice-President-O. A. Potvin. Rec.-Secretary-M. Bermingham. Fin. Secretary-M. M. Condon. Treasurer-E. C. Bender.

Marshal-Joseph Brosseau. Guard-Edmond Lallemand. Trustees-Thomas Donohue, A. M Archambault, J. H. Archambault, Medical Examiner-Dr. E. M. Des

aulniers.

The newly elected officers will installed at the first meeting of the new year, when Supreme Deputy Archambault, Supreme Marshal Nehin. privilege, that of having midnight Supreme Guard Flannery and a large delegation from the Grand Council and Branch officers of the Montreal Branches will pay the St. Lambert brethren a fraternal visit. The Branch decided by a unanimous vote to receive Holy Communion in body at midnight Mass on Christmas. After the meeting the members were entertained by Councillor W. Archambault at his residence Lorne Avenue.

### Mon h's Mind at the Franciscau Church.

On Monday morning at 8 o'clock a solemn Requiem Month's Mind Mass was celebrated at the Franciscan Church for the late Mrs. Fitzmaurice mother of Rev. Father Christopher, The altars and sanctuary. were heavily draped. Rev. Father Christopher officiated, assisted by deacon, and Rev. Father Ethelbert, nite Adoremus" resounded from the O.F.M., as sub-deacon. The choir, organ loft. Belmont boys, rendered the service feelingly. At the Offertory "0 Christe Salvator Mundi.' was sung in unison, while Mr. Cuddihy sang as a solo the De Profundis. At the Communion Mr. Page rendered "Miserere Mei." At the conclusion of the Mass the Libera was sweetly sung by St. Ann's choir, and at the end "Nearer, My God, to Thee," 1mpressively, the full choir singing the chorus. Prof. J. A. Archambault presided at the organ. A large congregation assisted at the ser-

## The Catholic Emigration Association.

The annual re-union and Christmas party will be held at St. Vincent's Home, 386 St. Antoine street, on Friday, January 6th, 1905, from 3

Speeches will be made in the evening. Those having young children in attendance, will call for them between the hours of 7 and 8 p.m. Mr. Cecil Arden will preside at the re-union, assisted by several friends of the institution.

## NEW CHURCH WARDENS.

Mr. Jas. McCarthy has been elected church warden for St. Gabriel's Church.

Mr. T. J. O'Neil was elected acting

## THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

The following we have taken from the January number of the Canadian essenger. The special intention for as we could not reproduce the entir article, which is both wise and timely, we take a small extract:

THE CATHOLIC WEEKLY.

If we cannot escape altogether the poison of secularism, there remains but to take an antidote, and this we cossess chiefly in the Catholic week ly. If we cannot cover so extensive a ground or exert such power as the a ground or exert such power as the daily journal, it is at least a pro-tection "for the household of the faith." It will assert the teachings of faith as occasion requires, refute proot prejudice and state in their rue light facts that have been dis true light facts that have been dis-torted against truth and religion. It is thus the great preservative of the Catholic family, and by the feeling of fellowship which it fosters, it dis-poses and prepares the way for Ca-tholic union. We are blessed with excellent Catholic weeklies. There

that they support and encourage Lordship; I am a knight by mistake their weekly. The head of a family of the Emperor's, and-not so very who can afford it, or who takes his long ago I was herdsman of three secular daily, and neglects to subscribe to a Catholic weekly, fails in my father." a solemn duty towards his family. He fails to provide an antidote against the many errors with which the sir is rife, and against the contagion of secularism which he introduces into his home. It would amount almost to a miracle, if his children grew not up worldly and secular and should not be addicted to those vices which generally follow in the wake of a decline of faith, if not the total rejection of it.

## THE DAY AFTER XMAS.

Oh, the paint is on the baby, And the baby's on the floor ! Oh, he's wriggling hard, and maybe He's not setting up a roar !

All the paint is off the camel And the yak and kangaroo, And the wombat's gay enamel Lines the youngster through and through.

He has chewed the sheep and shep herd.

And he's munched the Hottentots, And he's dined upon the leopard 'Till his stomach's full of spots.

Oh, he whirls in fiendish frolic 'Till he like a pinwheel flies. In a knot of painter's colic That no peppermint unties.

And from Frisco to Atlantic You can hear him through the night Yelling things about old Santa That are rude and impolite.

Wishing he'll ne'er turn a calm leaf In his book of life below, Where a premium's on the palm leaf And there isn't any snow

-Philadelphia Press.

THE CURE D'ARS. ment that the beatification of the Venerab e John Baptist Vianney, better known as the Cure of Ars, is fixed for Sunday, January 8, 1905, one is reminded. says the Ave Maria, of the spirit in which the saintly cure accepted earthly distinctions. In 1855 Father Vianney was named by Napoleon III. Knight of the Legion of Honor. Of insignia proper to the rank, the cure sold the mantle in order to assist the poor, and begged M. Toccannier, who was commissioned to invest him with the cross, to accept that bauble himself. The Bishop of Belley had also appointed M. Vianney one the axle. Another diamond is carv- Government, and the methods

upon such honors one day at a meetthem are edited with an ability are cleverness that are a credit to jour-cleverness that are a credit to jouralism.

What is required of Catholics is canon by the inordinate grace of His sheep and a donkey by the will of

### ACTRESS BUYS FURS.

Yesterday a well-known actress paid a visit to some of the large stores of our city and admired especially the furs, the value of which she possesses a practical knowledge. At the house of Messrs. C. Desjardins & Co., she purchased a handsome hos of Silver Fox This hos was made of two separate skins united by a clasp. Each of these skins was valued at \$500-the great actress paid \$1000 for her boa.

She also bought a cloak of Canadian Seal for her daughter, trimmed with Golden Martin, for which she paid \$200

Such sales as the above mentioned reflect great credit upon the house capable of commanding their patronage, and we cannot speak too encouragingly of their efforts.

FOR THAT TIRED FEELING.

"So they are out in California

"Yes, and they write that it's great place. It's spring there all the ear round."

"Well, well! that must be a great territory for the sale of sarsaparilla.'

ENGRAVING ON DIAMONDS.

Diamonds can be engraved in a very artistic manner. This development of the diamond cutting art brings into existence a new class of jewellery, for which a considerable lieved that the diamond could not be engraved with safe or satisfactory results. A few stones roughly engraved were found in India, and a diamond was exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1878 on which the portrait of the King of Holland was scratched. But the work was imperfect, and the stones were rather depolished than engraved. Some of the finest specimens of engraving on diamonds are the work of Bordinet, a Paris jeweller. One is a scarfpin representing a yataghan, which the blade is a slender diamond and the handle a ruby. Another is a large circular stone on which a pansy with its foliage is engraved. In another case the design is a knife made with two diamonds. An elaborate piece of work is a bicycle, of which the wheels are two circular diamonds. The spokes are represented by lines engraued on the 'diaof his canons. Conversation turning ed like a fish. A handsome brooch ployed in apportioning them.

is a scarabeus, surrounded by sape phires and brilliants. The most remarkable is a ring

made of one diamond, the interior surface being polished and the exterior elaborately engraved. Other examples are brooches, representing flies, of which the wings are thin engraved diamonds, and two diamonds engraved with armorial bearings, the imperial arms of Russia being used in one instance on shirt and cuff buttons. Formerly it was only possible to produce the polish on flat surfaces, but Bordinet has been able to do this on concave portions, as on the body and tail of a fish and the interior of the ring. His tools produce not only straight lines, as in the wheel, the racquet and the flies' wings, but a free modelling, as in the pansy, the Russian arms and the scarabeus. He has invented these tools himself, and intends that his son alone shall have the use of them. They are exceedingly delicate and He has spent difficult to handle. thirty-five years bringing them perfection. It is comparatively but a few years since it was possible to pierce holes in diamonds. This feat made possible the placing of diamonds on a string, alternating with pearls. This work is now done generally in diamond cutting establishments.

### DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY.

The January number of Donahoe's Magazine opens with "A Song Cheer," by Amadeus. This feature is followed by a paper on Frances Wynne-a delightful description by the Rev. Matthew Russell of the poet. her home, and work-one of the most charming of his series "Poets I Have Known."

Katherine Tynan contributes story, "Desiree's Friend," and Ella. demand is expected. It was long be- McMahon has a study of "The Duchess de Gontaut."

"Midwinter Fishing on a Summer. Sea," by James Connolly, gives a bright account of a holiday outing in midwinter. cusses "Parsifal in English"; and

The Rev. John Talbot Smith disthe Rev. J. N. Rosa has an interesting article on "Pico, the Barome ter of the Azores." "The Mission of the Social Secre-

tary," by Virginia Tatnall Peacock, tells of life in Washington and the women whose services are indispensable in directing social functions.

The copper war and the men engaged in it form the theme of an article by Christopher P. Connolly, of Butte, Montana, who discloses some

Frank H. Sweet, in "The World's Greatest Real Estate Company," tells monds. A small hole is pierced at of the lands in the possession of the

A



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## Cardinal Manning's Ancestry.

An editorial from The Universe London, Eng., thus treats of Cardinal Manning;

At the present time, when every thing recalls to the Irish in Great Britain the loving sympathy and de-mocratic Nationalism of the Home Rule and Democratic Cardinal, our ders will receive with a peculiar sense of pride and pleasure, the proofs that the illustrious Manning e of an old Irish stock on both sides of his family that the Mannings were hundreds of years settled

in Ireland before Cromwell's time,

and that they were in all probabili-ty among the heroic martyrs to the Faith and Fatherland whom Cromwell transported as slaves to West Indies. This sketch the of the Irish national ancestry of the great Cardinal is furnished by himself. is contained in his own letter to his beloved sister, Caroline, Mrs. Austen, and was written so late as the year 1890, August 26, only fouren years ago, when he was still full of hope in the victory of the National Right of Ireland

In the far-off ages at the beginning of history, the Mannings are have come from the North of Holland, but there is little to show in support of this derivation, except that the name Manning is believed in ancient Saxon to mean an official connected with the mint or money; but an official name does not always imply anything relating to nationality. At any rate, though the name may have been Frisian, the family has been Irish for 800 years.

THE CARDINAL'S TESTIMONY. Here are the Cardinal's own words: 'The name is tribal, and is to be

found in Norfolk, Leicestershire, Essex, Kent and Sussex, and widely in

'We must have gone over with Henry II. I suspect that we were deported to the West Indies by Crom-There is Manning's Bay, think, in St. Kitt's-one of the West India Islands. My father's mother was a Ryan, and all Ryans I have I do not know how many priests in this diocese of the name. My belief is that my grandfather was married to a Ryan in the West Indies, and came over This accounts for our West Indian property. I have old diaries of our grandfather, in which I find the names of Catholic priests of the last century among his friends."

A TRIUMPH FOR IRISH FAITH. The Irish Mannings, "so widely found in Ireland," more Irish the Irish themselves, as was said of the ancient Geraldines, defying the heretics of Tudor, drawing sword for Ireland against the Ironsides of Cromwell, shipped on the West English slave-ships to the far Andies to toil on the plantations rising by grit and courage to independence and property, coming to Ryans and Mannings in their veins

England with the mingled blood of falling into Protestantism, returning to the ancient faith of his Irish fa mily and Irish nation; robed with the Roman Purple as Prince of the Eternal Church; Home Ruler, De mocrat, Father of his People-what a glory and a pride to every Irish Nationalist are the lineage and the record of the great Cardinal! It is no wonder that Torvism got no quarter or protection from him. Every that Torvism is the thrice-accursed

## DONRGAL CATHOLICS.

In last month's instalment of his 'Reminiscences of Many Years of Missionary Life," in Donahoe's Ma gazine, the Rev. L. C. P. Fox, O.M. I.. says:

In my estimation County Donegal

stands alone; it is unique. We gave several missions in that part of Ire I have always regarded the people of Donegal as the finest in Ireland and the Catholics as the best entatives of the imperishable faith of the children of St. Patrick Many are accustomed to regard the Tipperary people as holding the premier position, but I think the inha bitants of Donegal, who are merely all Catholics, surpass them in many particulars. Those of Donegal are as stanch as the "Tips," but the are less impulsive and less resentful are less impulsive and less resentful, and bear their wrongs with greater patience and more Ohristian charity, and heaven knows they have had to suffer from some of the worst specimens of landlordism in all Ireland, including the ruthless Adaff and the Earl of Leitzim. Our first mission was at Ardars on the coast. On our way thither we stopped to dine with the Right Rev. Bishop of Rap-

hoe, who was afterwards Archbishop of Armagh. This noble specimen of an Irishman, Dr. McGettigan, was considerably more than six feet height and eminently handsome Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was present at some public function Armagh, when both the Protestant primate, who was a Beresford, and the Catholic primate, McGettigan, were present, he said to a nobl who was escorting him, "Show me the two primates, if you please, for I don't know either of them." the other replied, "I will do so pre sently when we come near them. the meantime, if you take the finest and handsomest man in the hall you may put him down for the Catholic primate, and if you then select the meanest looking man here, that's the Protestant primate." of our entry into Donegal as mission aries, the espiscopal see was at Ballyshannon in the south, but afterwards removed to Letterkenny in the north. Even though it were not necessary to stop at Ballyshannon, the Bishop wished to see us about the needs of the parish-Ardara-to which we were invited. After breakfast the parish priest,

who had met us at Ennishallen, with one of his curates, accompanied us to Arders We had three tandems that is to say, three jaunting cars, each one having two horses, one before the other. It was more like a wild race than an ordinary drive, the leader of one or another of our vehicles often taking it into his head to leap over a hedge or fence and to stop there only when it found it could not drag us over after it. must confess that I did not enjoy that drive at all. We did not reach our destination until well nigh two o'clock, and then we found thousand of people waiting to receive us and to enter heart and soul into the mission which was opened for them on that day. We did not commence hearing confessions until Tuesday to give the good people time to listen sermons. We had the asto a few sistance of ten or twelve priests from the neighborhood, and that of the zealous curate of the parish. Finding that in spite of long hours in the confessional we seemed making but little diminution in the crowds that were pressing around us. I sent word to the bishop, as he had directed me, and on the next day he came with two priests to help us. It had been pouring rain all the way from Donegal, but the zealous bishop did not seem to mind that. Immediately on his arrival'he went to the gallery, which was opposite to my confessional, and sat down to hear those who crowded around him.

The fasting powers of the. Done gal Catholics are something marvel lous. Holy Communion was given by the curate at every hour during the day up to seven o'clock in th evening to those who succeeded in getting to confession. Those who were disappointed in being heard a the close of a day would return to their perhaps distant homes, and, though fasting all day, they would not think of eating or drinking any thing lest they should be prevented receiving holy Communion. from Even the children participated in the same hardship. During the last week of the mission the bishop was to administer the sacrament of con firmation and some of the youthful candidates had to walk nearly twenty miles for the daily instruction. I found that they were coming this long distance without breaking their fast, and had considerable difficulty in persuading them that this was who were older, I ascertained that many of them did not break their fast for three days. Assuredly faith is living in such Catholics as

ST BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE. Report for the week ending Satur

The following people had a night's lodging and breakfast: Irish 260, French 142, English 37, other nationalities 16. Total, 455.

"Longevity of Irishmen is proven bial," says an exchange, "but even in that country for a doctor to be in ue. Dr. Woods, of Birr, King's County, has that distinction, and a the last meeting of the district board of guardians it was decided to grant him a full superannuation al-

"Popular with his patients, who



## BTHEL'S ANSWER.

(Continued from Page 2.)

"I will." she said, "fulfil any a rangement she makes, but I must tell you I love another. You have been told more than once that I do not love you, and that I only consented to the marriage to save my mother and the children from want. Do you still insist upon my keeping the en-

With the indifference that he would have ordered his attorney to close mortgage and sell a house or farm he insisted that Ethel observe promise and become his wife. If she did not marry him within a month, he declared, he would sell the house even if the family were turned out

The day was then named, but be fore it came Ethel was taken with typhoid fever, and the family physician said she would probably which would be better for her than recovery, as the fever had burned her brain so that she would be sane, even should she recover phy-When McGregor heard this he sold the house, which was pur chased by an old friend, who mitted Mrs. Blandford to occupy it at a nominal rent. She was given through sympathy, the position the village school, and was thus enabled to make an humble living for the family.

Ethel lived, but reason had fled, and for a few years she was kept at home, a harmless imbecile. Then sh was taken to an asylum in New York by the parish priest. The physician in charge said her case was almost hopeless, although he had known of a few persons in the same condition as she was who recovered He promised to have everything dong for her that science could do. added: "We are expecting an expert in insanity from Paris, who has mad ome wonderful cures there. He has attracted the attention of the medi cal fraternity in Europe by his writ ings. When he comes I'll bring this case to his attention.'

+ + + Frank Marshall wandered over Europe for some months, but still unhappy. Finally he went to Rome, where so many wretched of the human family have gone peace. While there he attended s course of Lenten sermons and became a convert. He was rich, and had nothing to occupy his time, and concluded to study medicine. went to Paris, entered a medical Terra Rova. school there and surprised his pro-His only object in life now was to become an expert in diseases of the brain. When he graduated the faculty predicted for him a brilliant future. He practiced a few years in Paris, and then returned to America to take charge of all the cases brain trouble in the asylum

which Ethel had recently been taken. Passing through the public ward s few days after he had entered upon his duties, his attention was drawn to the sweet but pititully thin tures of a young woman patient. Where had he seen that face before? He was strangely moved. Sad memories crowded m upon him, among them a dread suspicion that almost ed his heart to stop beating. "How foolish! It is not possible," he murmured. But his inquirie his fears. It was indeed Ethel Bland ford. For eight years, they told him, she had been afflicted, and the case seemed hopeless. What a change? But his was "the love hat never dies." In his eyes she as the beautiful Ethel of forme and he made a vow to de

veers, and he made a vocal all his skill to the apparently he less task of restoring her to rec He did not try to make his known to her, although he

any hope that reason would again ne its throne within her mind. At first there, was scarcely a gleam of hope, but within a few weeks he concluded that there was one chance in a thousand of her recovering. She was removed to a private room and received special attention. After a long battle, skill and love triumphe nd, to the surprise of even Dr. Marshall, she recognized him, and asked him to send her home. Within another month she was pronounced permanently cured, and the old priest was asked to come for her.

The following Christmas a sealed envelope was handed to Ethel. was from New York, and contained, fastened to a white sheet of paper the leaf of oak geranium she given Frank Marshall years before The return mail took to him th feathery fragments of a half-blown rose.-Milton E. Smith, in Catholic Standard and Times.

## Newfoundland Correspondence.

The midnight service at the Ca thedral was largely attended, and the beauty of the large and spacious temple was seen at its best with its brilliantly lighted ceiling and altars. The Mass was celebrated by the Venerable Archdeacon O'Neil, administrator of the Archdiocese, as sisted by deacon and subdeacon. The choir rendered choice music

+ + The Christmas crib at the Belve dere Orphanage was a gem of work manship, and showed the taste of the devoted Sisters of Mercy. Hund reds visited the place each afternoon and listened to the sweet singing of the orphan children.

On Dec. 22nd there passed away at the Presentation Convent, Torbay a venerable religious in the person of Rev. Sister Gabriel. The deceased balm of silent prayer and work for the cause of Christian education of the children of the thriving settle ment at Torbay. She rests peace fully near the pioneers of the convent in the quiet little cemetery of the Community. . R.I.P.

+ + + The month just passed has been the stormiest experienced on coast for many years. The thrilling accounts of many captains who ar rive after being overdue several days tell a tale of hardships endured by the hardy fishermen and mariners of

works of art, and the literature w up to the usual standard.

WITHOUT A VOICE.

As the head nurse made her round of the private ward of a city hospital, she had a pretty little girl in ow-not over 4 years old, with dark ringlets and prown eyes, plum and healthy looking and very nice

A convalescent nationt beckoned t the child. She came readily, shool caressed like other children. patient asked her playful questions and noticing that she answered only with smiles, put it down to shypes.
"A little patient?" he asked.

"Yes, she's been with us some time and I guess she'll be here a good while yet," the nurse replied. Then, turning to the child, she cooed: "Who's a spoiled pet?"

The little thing spread out her nands and made a courtesy, with a beaming smile. The pantomime plainly meant "I am."

"And who spoils you?" the nurs With a coy wingele the child stretch

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"Can't she speak ?" asked the conalescent in a whisper. "Not a word," said the nurse

"Don't you see the plate in throat?

Sure enough, a little above breast-bone there was a blackened fessors by his wonderful advance- The different Xmas magazines were wrinkled patch amid the white skin, metal ring framing a fine wire gauze screen a little more than half inch in diameter. The ribbons at h neck half hid it.

> "She breathes through that," sai the nurse, "the upper part or air passage is completely closed."
> And will she never be able speak?" asked the convale

"I'm afraid not." said the nurse It's a bad case. When the specialist who knows all

bout it was asked what the child's ances were, he said:

"I think the nurse exaggerates Vomen like to take the sentiments riew. It was a diphtheria case, an think the chances are excellent that the traches—the air passage, you know—will be dilated and will resum ts normal functions. That is what accurs in a vast number of cases."

"But if not, might she grow up, that way, never able to speak, an preathing through that metal thim—become a woman and grow old?"

"Oh, well," he said, "in a larg number of cases we restore sverything to the normal condition in the

Society Directory.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY -E. Hebri Maruh 6th, 1888 mereper-ated 1868, revised 1847. Mests in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexan der street, first Monday of des street, first Monday at the mouth. Committee meets last Wednesday, Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. M. Gallaghan, P.P.; Precident, Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty, Ist Vice, F. E. Davlin, M.D.; 2nd Vice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treasurer, Frank J. Green; corresponding Secretary, J. Rahala; Recording Secretary, T. P. Tanny.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SO. CIETY-Meets on the second Br day of every month in St. Patrink's Hall, 92 St. Alexander etreet, et 8.80 p.m. Committee of Mana-ment meets in same hall on t arst Tuesday of every month at & p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Kn. loran; President, W. P. Doyle; Res. Secy., J. D'Arcy Kelly, 18 Valles.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1868. —Rev. Director, Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quina 625 St. Dominique street; M. J.

Ryan, treasurer, 18 St. Augustin street. Mosts on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawastreets, at 8.80 p.m.

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, P. Kenehan; Treasurer, Thomas O'Connell; Rec.-Sec., Robt. J. Hart,

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCE 26.—(Organized 18th November, 1878.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St, Alexander St., on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chan-cellor, P. J. Darcy; President, W. F. Wall; Recording Secretary, P. C. McDonagh, 189 Visitation street; Financial Secretary, Jas. J. Contigan, 825 St. Urbain street; Trea. surer; J. H. Kelly; Medical Advisers. Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Copnor and G. H. Merrill.

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THE POOR OF

"My dear friend," sa man, winking a heavy are a very clever people.

Berlin is ruled by mur perts. It has its wret its despair, but these not permitted to incre out of work in Berlin is as it is in London, but ference-in Berlin the legislates for labor which makes idleness all sible.

The laws to this end .r for the Germans are not in such matters, but th engaging recommendation ceed. Let a ragged ma Lindens or in any of t open spaces, and a poli him in a minute. demands the man of lav gar produces his docum is proved that he has sl asylum for the homeless certain number of night, with conducted, willy n workhouse and made to his board and lodging. Now, the workhouse in

not a prison, but the ve as leave go to the one other. The administrat workhouse is conducted severity. Every ounce every drop of thin soup the workhouse man is thousandfold by the brow. So it comes about man least disposed to w vagabond, finds it more toil for his bread in the to fall into the hands of

Berlin takes advantag tem in Germany which n tickets every child born i land. No man can roa trict to district, changi and his life's story wi ting. He is known from the hour of his bir hour of his death. For nigs I can read the his person in Berlin. The municipality has an easy citizen's life story is kn and every vagrant is p his crime against the co Moreover, every perso means is insured by the

clerks, shop assistants are compelled to insure ness and against old ag surance is effected by into a book of certain s week, and it is the duty ployer to see that this faithfully obeyed. And at Beelitz an enormou costing 10,000,000 may where the invalid sent with his pension in pedite his valuable retu ranks of the wage earn the city of Berlin to n and cherish its invalids. object of the municipali cure the physical and well being of its citizens task it concentrates its amazing energy.

Berlin has a huge bu bling a factory where the ed, whole families, are provided for, but no or advantage of this hospi than five times in three sider this point of view homeless five times in you are dubbed a reck Private enterprise has other asylum where may come five times in and where the police ar ed to enter at night. ed this place and seen th attend it, some decent er criminal in every line tures. There are many perate men in Berlin, m dirty, ragged and unhap doomed from the day of but they dare not show in the decent world as In the decent world as London. They slimk in lums at 5 o'clock; they clothes disinfected; they selves under shower babread and drink soup, a go to bed at 8 o'clock

ers to their cells.

Now, this system is a once a man gets down is almost impossible for But it has this clear werybody feels that it work than to fall into

Rags and misery dare in the parks or so through the crowded si is any virtue in the un

THE POOR OF BERLIN.

"My dear friend," said the German, winking a heavy eyelid, "we are a very clever people. We do not show our dust bins."

Berlin is ruled by municipal experts. It has its wretchedness and its despair, but these things are not permitted to increase. To be out of work in Berlin is a crime, even as it is in London, but with this difce—in Berlin the municipality legislates for labor in a fashion which makes idleness all but indefen-

The laws to this end may not commend themselves to English minds, for the Germans are not soft-hearted in such matters, but they have this engaging recommendation, they succeed. Let a ragged man make his appearance in Friedrichstrasse or the Lindens or in any of the numerous open spaces, and a policeman is at him in a minute. "Your papers!" demands the man of law. The beggar produces his documents. If it is proved that he has slept in an asylum for the homeless more than a certain number of nights he is forthwith conducted, willy nilly, to the workhouse and made to labor for his board and lodging.

Now, the workhouse in Germany is not a prison, but the vagrant would as leave go to the one as to the other. The administration of the workhouse is conducted with iron severity. Every ounce of bread and every drop of thin soup consumed by the workhouse man is paid for a thousandfold by the sweat of his brow. So it comes about that the man least disposed to work, the born vagabond, finds it more agreeable to toil for his bread in the market than to fall into the hands of a paternal

Berlin takes advantage of the system in Germany which numbers and tickets every child born in the fatherland. No man can roam from district to district, changing his name and his life's story with every flitting. He is known to the police from the hour of his birth to the hour of his death. For a few pfennigs I can read the history of every person in Berlin. Therefore the municipality has an easy task. Every citizen's life story is known to them and every vagrant is punished for his crime against the community.

Moreover, every person of humble means is insured by the state. Even clerks, shop assistants and servants are compelled to insure against sickness and against old age. This insurance is effected by the pasting DEATH OF RISHOP PHELAN into a book of certain stamps every week, and it is the duty of each employer to see that this contract is faithfully obeyed. And the state has at Beelitz an enormous sanitarium costing 10,000,000 marks (\$2,500,-000), where the invalid citizen is sent with his pension in order to expedite his valuable return to the ranks of the wage earners. If pays amazing energy.

and where the police are not allowed to enter at night. I have visited this place and seen the people who attend it, some decent enough, others criminal in every line of their features. There are many of these des-perate men in Berlin, many of these dirty, ragged and unhappy wretches, doomed from the day of their birth, doomed from the day of their birth, but they dare not show themselves in the decent world as they do in London. They slink into these asylums at 5 o'clock; they have their clothes disinfected; they cleanse themselves under shower baths; they eat bread and drink soup, and then they go to bed at 8 o'clock like prison-

ers to their cells.

Now, this system is a hard one, for once, a man gets down in Berlin it is almost impossible for him to rise. But it has this clear advantage—warybody feels that it is better to work than to fall into the hands of the land.

the control bureau for providing men with work, and when a men knows that not to or means the work-house is suicits employment here and elsewhere with such a will as almost compels wages. In one year the state has secured employment for

The citizen is provided with sanitary dwellings, with unadulterated food, with schools and technical colleges and with insurance for sickness and old age. For a penny he can travel almost from one end of Berlin to the other by electric tramway or electric railway. His streets clean, brilliantly lighted and noise less; his cafes and music halls are innumerable. He lives in a palace And all this is the result of municipal government by experts instead of by amateurs.-London Mail.

### NEW FRANCISCAN MONTHLY.

We have before us the first number of the Franciscan Review and St. Antony's Record. This pamphlet is pleasing from a letter-press point of view as well as in choice of matter In the introductory note the editor expresses his pleasure at being able to supply a long-felt want to English speaking tertiaries for whom the Review is more especially intended, as it will keep them touch with the Tertiary movement and its interests the world over. There is something entirely fresh about the titles of articles, for in stance, Prie-dieu Thoughts, in which a review of the past year is daintily set before us, and encouraging words to face the new year with its possibilities, its doubts, its hopes, and some trite advice concerning the forming of resolutions which we find so easy to make but more often difficult, if not impossible, plishment. Another title which caught our eve was Franciscan Ca meo, under which head from time to time pen pictures of Franciscansaints will be given. There are also anecdotes of Pius X. under the caption The Darling of His People, in which pretty characteristics of our Holy Father are brought before us. On the whole the little pamphlet is well worthy the support and en couragement of all English-speaking Catholics, whether tertiaries or not The price is quite reasonable. City, 50c per annum; foreign, 60c. Those procuring ten subscriptions will have one gratis. The Franciscan Fathers have arranged for a Mass every Wednesday for subscribers as well as giving them a special re-

## membrance in their daily Masses.

After a lingering illness of three years, due to the infirmities of old age, the Right Rev. Richard Phelan, Bishop of Pittsburg, Pa., died at noon Dec. 20, in St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, Idlewood, Pa., surrounded by his relatives and many Church officials. For the last three years the city of Berlin to nurse its sick Bishop Phelan had made his home at and cherish its invalids. The whole St. Paul's Asylum, Bishop Phelan object of the municipality is to secure the physical and intellectual lee, near Ballyragget, County Kilwell being of its citizens, and on this kenny, Ireland, on Jan. 1, 1828. task it concentrates its labors with Private tutors in the Phelan house hold supplied his elementary educa Berlin has a huge building resem- tion. He entered St. Kieran's Col bling a factory where the unemployed, whole families, are received and provided for, but no one must take 1844 he arrived in Pittsburg. advantage of this hospitality more continued his studies at the seminthan five times in three months. Consider this point of view. If you are homeless five times in three months you are dubbed a reckless creature and packed off to the workhouse. Private enterprise has provided and the continued his studies at the seminary of St. Michael, and two years ary in Baltimore. On May 4, 1854, he was ordained priest in the chapel of the episcopal residence, Pittsburg. On the erection of the diocese of Alother asylum where the homeless legheny he was made Vicar-General, may come five times in one month and was named administrator when Bishop Domenec went to Rome. He held the same soffice under Bishop Tuigg after the reunion of the two dioceses; and when Bishop Tuigg's health began to fail he was again entrusted with the administration of the diocese. He was appointed Coentrusted with the administration of the diocese. He was appointed Coadjutor to Bishop Tuigg, Dec. 7, 1889, he became Bishop of the diocese. When Father Phelan began his work in the priesthood religious prejudice ran high, and misguided men did things which it were better not to recall; but in the mest trying positions and circumstances Dr. Phelan, whether as priest, Vicar-General or Bishop, everywhere disarmed prejudice by his straightforward adherence to the principles of justice and charity toward all, and his comsiderate treatment of those who were separated from him in belief and worship. For some fifteen years he ministered to the inmates of the Western Pentientiary. One of his first acts after his consecution was to provide the Catholic inmates of posal institutions with examplains.

Human personality counts for much in this world, and few individuals I have known possess a more distinct and personal power over mankind or animals than the Canadian author, artist and naturalist, whose Animal Stories rank in America among the most widely-read books of all. Wherever they are known in England, they are recognized as the work of an uncommon mind, for which convention and ordinary laws simply do not exist-a man in whom lies a spark of real genius. Canada and the States may claim

Ernest Thompson Seton for their traction, a Tynesider, born in South Shields, with some of the best Scots blood in his veins. When I first art student of the Royal Academy, with unbounded enthusiasm, and with very little else to face the world with. The Academy, by the way, never succeeded, in teaching him paint pictures: neither did Gerome or Bouguereau, his later masters. Seton's first appearance in the Salon was coeval with a visit to Paris, and I remember the Quartier Latin student, invested with the choicest Bohemianisms of speech and apparel, proudly conducting me to view upon the line that immortal wolf, whose acquaintance he had made in the security of the Jardin des Plantes, but

Animal Biographer.

white she-work Blanca.

When he went back to his friends in the West, Seton worked and ablick-and-white illustrations, and soon gained a reputation as an ani-mal artist. Then he forsook the drawing pencil for the weapons of a hunter, though a hunter whose business it was not to kill, but to con- in the warm spring, which he wa ciliate. Through the long Manitoban winters he lived out on the open prairie, tracking beast or bird over the pathless snow, studying them, learning them with the intimate understanding born of companionship, and investing the live creatures of the woods and plains with individual passions and humors, loves and hates, to be woven after wards into his tales. I do not think he had at that time any notion of his future calling. He was Nature's lover and student first of all, pure and simple. That is why his work knew him he was under twenty; an is so truthful and natural, so devoid of the self-consciousness of the writer who sets about to describe tain things whereby he may make a name or an income.

It is to the happy accident of Seton's marriage to Miss Grace Gal-latin, of New York, herself a clever and essentially practical writer and icurnalist, that we owe the long se ries of animal stories now standing to his name. The general design of the books, their dainty marginal the title pages, and (I betray no secret in saying) the more important arrangements with publishers are all which truely foreshadowed Seton's la- Mrs. Seton's. Lucky artist. Bucky ter triumphs as the trapper, on a author to own so invaluable a busi-New Mexican prairie, of dauntless ness partner ! When the two start

BRNEST THOMPSON SETON:

So. There do men Animal Biographer.

Example 1 to be the ranchers, do med, like another Samson, to perish through devotion to Delliah, the white she-wolf, Blanca.

On their annual hunting expeditions together, then the relations are exchanged, and 'Mrs. Nimrod' substitute white she-wolf, Blanca.

W man Tenderfoot, with the wis-est and most considerate of all Nim-rods for guide. Is there any animal lover who has not read Seton's 'Biography of a Grizzly'? Who has not yearned over the pathetic beast hobbling a hundred miles back to bathe dimly conscious eased his rheumatic pains, sadly aware of the ravages made by age and illness upon his already impaired temper, yet unequal to the task of treating his captor, man, as his better self dictated? If there is such a man, let him go read the book at once. Fascinating as these earlier stories

are, "Two Little Savages" Seton's latest book, contains something more The story is long, the print is small, the boys' adventures are sometimes tedious, but we arrive quite to the author's heart. There is more human understanding, a selfrevelation, a throwing away of the restraints imposed by youth and immaturity, which show us a man confident in himself. And his confidence is of a kind which makes him write as sole preface these pregnant words: Because I have known the torment of thirst, I would dig a well that others may drink." Strange, is it not, that through the animals, the lower man, he should come to know the heart of man and the verities drawings, the unique arrangement of that underlie all. Seton has suffered some strange things at the hands of the American journalist. When his little daughter was born about a year ago interviewers swooped down upon him from north, south, east and west. The only informaion vouchsafed them was that his intentions concerning the infant were limited to the desire to see her grow up a healthy child; that her name was Ann, and that if he could have simplified it still more by leaving out the second 'n' he would have done

so. But, nothing daunted, columns and columns appeared next day enumerating things he was not going to let her wear, or eat, or be, or do. Perhaps the greatest tribute to his popularity in the States-east, west and middle west—is that all the schools are closed "when Seton comes to town" to lecture. For myself, when I listened to him lately in a crowded city institute, I was transported to the other side of the world. On a moonlight night beside the swift Red River, that highway of migration, I heard the sharp incisive whistle of the oxbird; the long, soft trill of the reed sparrow, the nightingale of America; the honking of the wild geese as they flew overhead from the Great Lone Land: while from the swamps on the river's edge came the war whoop of the moose in anger, or his seductive love-call to his loitering mate. To hear these tales told is even better than to read them.

SAFE READING.

A Catholic paper is the best safe-

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eading these lines, look at the date

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rearage, and besides send money to

them to subscribe for it; or, in your

silent charity, make them a Christ-

ras present of a year's subscription;

It will last longer than any other

gift, and it will do more good. For

tholic principles and Catholic ways.

What Right Rev. Dr. Hedley said

have time to read, but we read much that is useless, and not a little that

is evil. The literature of folly which

weakens and debases should be oriv-en from the book shelf. As for our

boys and young men, it will always be a hard task to make them read

anything beyond the newspaper. But it is certain that if we desire to

it is certain that if we desire to bring up a generation of well-inform-ed and intelligent Catholics, there is hardly any better way of doing so than to interest them in a Catholic

renew your subscription.

Read your Catholic paper, study it, recommend it to your

general interest.

A GREAT DOCTOR'S OPINION

The Pope's Physician Endorses a

Canadian Medicine.

Dr. Lapponi Uses Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in His Practice

Because Results Meet His Expectations.

## DR. GIUSEPPE LAPPONI,

In the realm of medical science there is probably no better known or more respected name than that of Dr. Lapponi, the trusted physician of the Vatican. He is loved and esteemed throughout the entire Catholic world for his unwearying attention to His Holiness, the late Pope Leo XIII. He is the esteemed physician of the present Pope, His Holiness Pius X. But above all he is a man of commanding genius and a fearless exponent of views which he holds as right. He is not afraid of so-called professional "etiquette," and having used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in his practice with good results, he freely avows the facts and endorses the great Canadian medicine with an authority which no one will venture to question.

## DR. LAPPONI'S LETTER.

"I certify that I have tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in four cases of simple anaemia of development. After a few weeks of treatment the result came fully up to my expectations. For that reason I shall not fail in the future to extend the use of this laucable preparation, not only in the treatment of other morbid forms of the category of mia or chlorosis, but also in cases of neurasthenia

DR. GIUSEPPE LAPPONI, "Via dei Gracchi, 881, Rome."

"Via dei Gracchi, 33T, Rome."

The "simple anaemia of development" referred to by Dr. Lapponi is, of course, that tired, languid, bloodless condition of young girls, whose development to womanhood is tardy and whose health at that period is so often imperied. His origino of the value of Dr. Williams Pink Pills at that time is of the highest scientific authority and it confirms the many published cases which prove that these pills cure anaemia and other diseases of the blood and nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new rich, red blood, and the new blood goes right to the root of the trouble and cures such di seases as indigestion, rheumatism, kidney troubles, general weakness, nervousness, neuralgia, and the ailments which afflict women alone. But you must get the genuine pills which Dr. Lapponi praises, and these always have the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," printed on the wrapper around each box.



## CHRISTIAN DISUNITY.

The Rev. Arthur Lloyd, M.A., of Japan, is one of those Anglicans on Protestant Episcopalians who are convinced that Anglicanism, and its Protestant Episcopalian daughter in this country, owe allegiance to the Holy See, and who never cease to advise a return to that allegiance flung off so foolishly at the Reformation. The Rev. Mr. Lloyd, we believe, goes so far, though still remaining a Protestant, as to pay "Peter's pence" to the Pope as a sign of his loyalty to the idea of "one fold and one shepherd."

Whatever ideas we may entertain as to the consistency of people who still retain membership in a church which they feel to be so hopelessly out of touch with the Holy See, and so heedless of its claims, we can not deny that the movement includes men and women whose earnestness and devotion puts to shame many Church itself. And if we forget the individual obligation of every person to grasp the truth when he sees it, it would seem to us that those good people must do much to break down the barriers against the Papacy and the Church, which many years misunderstanding and prejudice have erected and strengthened in the Protestant mind.

That the Rev. Mr. Lloyd and others of his opinion recognize evil wrought at home and abroad by the disunion brought about by Luther's revolt in the sixteenth century and by the logical sequence of that revolt in the division and subdivision of one Protestant sect and another, may be seen from their writings. One of the most recent utterances of Mr. Lloyd, in a letter from Japan to the Lamp, is directed against the futility of a divided Christianity endeavoring to evangelize Christendom. Writing from Tokyo, Mr. Lloyd tells of a visit which he recently made to Milto, a town of some 30,000 inhabitants, and a place of fame in Japanese annals. In the Japanese city there is a small Catholic congregation, and there are also representatives of three other Christian denominations endeavoring to spread their tents. Mr. Lloyd thus describes his visit to the Catholic chapel:

"Here I found a Japanese priest and a congregation of about fifteen, The church was a poor room m poor house, not nearly so nicely fitted as the Anglican chapel in which I had communicated in the early morning, but the service was very reverent and quiet, and there was much earnest prayer. At the conclusion we-had a very simple but helpful talk on the subject of Bible-reading and its advantages. It was the pastoral talk of an evangelical man, the simplest of language. After the service I had a few words and a cup of tea with the priest who is not often cheered by a visit from a sympathetic foreigner."

On his way back to the house where he stayed during his visitthat of a relative, an American Protestant Episcopalian clergyman-Mr. Lloyd passed another preaching place; and he says that within small area of less than a square mile he had found four places of Christian worship; and as he sat in his relative's study, waiting for the family hear twenty yards on his right the neighbors and friends and induce Presbyterian hymns, and twenty yards on his left the Anglican chants No wonder he exclaimed that it was one of the most striking object lessons of Christian disunity that could gift, and it will do more good. For well be imagined. And no wonder many it is the only education in Ca, he thought of what might be accomplished if all who call themselves Christians were enrolled under the in his pastoral letter on the "Lives banner of the Pope, the Vicar of the Saints" may also be applied Christ! He concludes:—
to the Catholic weekly paper: "All "Surely our aim is no m

"Surely our aim is no mere vision ary one; we are not working for an idle dream. The realization of our hopes, the day when we see Anglicans united to the See of Peter, cans united to the See of Peter, working side by side with our Roman brethren, for the faith of Christ, will see the greatest results in the conversion of the heathen world."

We may not be so sanguine of the accomplishment of this union as is

accomplishment of this union as a complishment of this union as a complish as a complishment of this union as a complish as a

ctory.

5, 1905.

St. Alexandry of the last Wedner, if President J. Doherty J. M.D.; Said C.L.; Treas C.L.; Trees.

correspond-abala; Re-P. Tanny. AND B. BO. second Sum. of Managemonth at & Doyle; Res. v. 18 Valles

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EN'S SOCIE. Meets in its Adviser, Rev. President, er, Thomas obt. J. Hart,

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## HAY'S "CASTILIAN" DAYS.

A Review of the Venomous Anti-Catholic Book of which United States Secretary of State Is the Author.

KEdward J. Flood, in Standard and

It may not be amiss to review the present time the book bearing the foregoing title, by Mr. John Hay, our Secretary of State. Advers of late, but they have not been comurate with the gravity of

Mr. Hay was secretary to the Am rican legation at Madrid for a year 1869-1870. His "Castilian Days" purports to be a study of the coun try and its people made personally and not derived from guide books, and was first published in 1871. In his preface to the revised edition of he says : "I have therefore nothing to add to this little book. Reading it again after a lapse many years, I find much that might have been advantageously modifior omitted. But as its merits, if it has any, are merely those of youth so also are its faults, and they are immanent and structural; they cannot be amended without tearing the book to pieces."

Mr. Hay was born in 1838. If the matter was written while secretary of the legation, he must have been at least 31 years old, a rather remarkable "youth," surely. By "tearing the book to pieces" he must have meant eliminating the anti-Catholic portions, for in that event there would not have been enough pages left for a penny pamphlet. But he chose rather to renew his slanders of the Church than to be present at the obsequies of this "youthful" progeny of his. In view of the contents o the book, here is another fine from the preface: "I trust I have not too often spoken amiss of a people whose art, whose literature whose language and whose character compelled my highest admiration and with whom I enjoyed friendships which are among the dearest recollections of my life."

Now, as to the book proper. His first sentence is. "Madrid is a capital with malice aforethought." Not only Madrid, but everything Spa nish is so, "with malice thought." or rather Mr Hay began his work "with malice aforethought and never for a moment forgot his animus. Madrid is not like Vienna or Paris: the plays and music are bad, the language he does not like the food does not suit him, and ever the river is "bankrupt." have had a bad taste in his mouth when he wrote "Castilian Days." It is my purpose to confine myself chiefly to his strictures on the Catholic Church, and I shall give numbers of the pages in parentheses to show

(10) "The flirting of intelligent fans, the flashing of those quick smiles, where eyes, teeth and lips did all their dazzling duty, and the satin itwinkling of those neat boots in the waltz are harder to forget than things better worth remembering."

giddy and impressionabl F'youth of thirty-one" should have been provided with a chaperon, for he got into all kinds of bad

pany, as the quotation will show.
(23) Speaking of the Plaza Mayor of Madrid, he says : "The mind instinctively revolts at the contem plation of those orgies of priestly brutality which have made the ver name of the place redolent with fragrance of scorched Christians,' etc At was not political brutality, but f'priestly." and the victims were not ers? heretics, criminals, etc., but "Chris-

(24) \* \* \* "And the august pre ace of the chief priests and their idol in the form of wine and wafer As all Catholics have the same worship, we are all idolators, according to Mr. Hay.

(25) Speaking of the bill for civil parriages and the secularization of education, he says: "There is much coiling and hissing, but the fangs of the serpent are much less prompt and afficient than of old." The serpent is the Catholic Church.

(26) "I think we may be permitted to hope that the long reign of savag faith and repression is broken at Wonder how John Hay escaped that "savage faith?" the Church represses just such as he for calumniating their neighbors.

(34) Speaking of Spanish girls all swear like troopers." Just

fancy the kind of company kept by this unsophisticated "youth of 31." (35) "She is a firm believer in re-lies also " " When Bactochi lay ob) She is a firm behave. In to y also \* \* When Baciochi lay ar his death, the Empress told the etors with great mystery that she add cure him. After a few pre-

liminary Masses, she came into his room and hung on his bedpost a little gold-embroidered sachet containing (if the evidence of holy men is to be believed) a few threads of the swaddling clothes of John the Baptist. Her child-like faith wrung the last grim smile from the tortuned lips of the dying courtier." O course, John Hay was there, and must have in his possession a snap-shot of that eventful scene, taken on the spot by John Hay before he wa

(37) "The piety of the Spanish romen does not prevent them from eing some things clearly enough with their bright eyes. One of ly said : 'I hesitate to let my child go to confession. The priests that my cheeks burn when I think of them, after all these years. vorting around the world at a wonderful rate. She appears in pages of "Maria Monk" and every kindred work at home and abroad since. The old lady must be getting weary of uttering this infamous calumny so persistently and so identities, they are as intangible as his knowledge of Catholicity.

(37) "I stood one Christmas ev in the cold midnight wind waiting for the church doors to open for th midnight Mass, the famous gallo." On the steps beside me say a decent old woman with her two daughters. At last she rose said: 'Girls, it is no use waiting any longer. The priests—' But I shall forbear to quote further from passage. The vile inuendo here give to the world by our cultured Secretary of State is not fit to appear in any reputable publication.
(38) "The respect shown the priest

hood as a body is marvelous, in view of the profligate lives of many." There you are again, Mr. Hav. mix ing up with "profligate" priests. No wonder you left Spain in a year. On of those "profligates" must have furnished you with the following des-

cription of a sick call by a priest:
(43) "His labor of exhortation and confession was rarely wasted. There were few sufferers who recovered from the shock of that solemn ceremony

They knew you were gullible, as gave you a fine account of an Indian war dance, which you were not shrewd enough to recognize. Mr. Hay, the administration of the last rites to the sick is indeed 'solemn ceremony." I have had th experience myself. I shall never forget that event. Although mind was perfectly clear, each hear throb threatened to be my last, and gladly did I welcome the three priests who responded to the summons. The sacraments were administered. the indulgences to the dying were granted, and with saint-like fervor and fatherly solicitude they prayed more earnestly than I that God have mercy upon me should He call me to His presence. My recovery dated from that solemn ceremony, and my heart goes out to thos priests and to all their fellow-minis ters of grace, who are constantly called to the bedside of the dying and who are never known to fail to reach them, if it is physically possi ble, and to give them the sweet consolations of their religion. There is no ceremony more soul-satisfying than this, yet Mr. Hay sees fit to savageiy attack even the sacred and

to civilized people, the most mo-mentous event in the career of man cets, those multifarious drugs, when the object in view could be so much more easily obtained by the judicious application of Masses and pray-

(45) "Cardinal de Retz saw with his eyes a man whose wooden legs were turned to capering flesh blood by the image of the Pillar of Saragossa." As no authority quoted, and as the Cardinal died in 1679, Mr. Hay feels comfortably safe in his statement, for anonymous ac cusations are the chief stock in trade of anti-Catholic bigots of all types Catholics believe in miracles, b would tax their credulity to believ

important and expensive incident of the funeral. They cost from two hundred to one thousand dollars; according to the strength and fervor of the orisons employed."

And so he continues through book of 414 pages. Lest the reade may become weary. I shall skip many pages in order to show that there is no Catholic ceremony or practice, or institutions that does ot furnish an opportunity for

ville alone there were for tish officials have never be to tell a lie about their e must accept his word as infal

(72) \* \* "So the formula

(101) Speaking of St. Isidor: process of years this lazy lout has become a great saint, and his bone have done more extensive and markable miracle work than equal amount of phosphate in exis-

was. St. Leander, the brother of St. Isidor, established a cathedral fied the curriculum to include Latin Greek, and Hebrew, and all the libe His work, entitled "Origines." was composed of many parts, treating of grammar, rhetoric, philosophy, dia lectics, music, geometry, mechanics, astronomy, jurisprudence, chronology and history; the sixth book treate of the Holy Scriptures; the seventh and eighth on God and the angels; the ninth of various nations and languages, and the remaining books treat of etymology. He presided over the Council of Toledo, at which all the Bishops of Spain were present, and he required them to establish seminaries in their ca thedral cities similar to the one in Seville. And he saw that this was carried into effect. These schools were public schools, too. These and many more things were done by this saint, who is brutally characterized by Mr. Hay as a "lazy lout." died in 637, and was declared a doc tor of the Church in 1828. (190) The apparition of the Virgin

to St. Ildefonso is an "idle fancy of cunning or dreaming priest," and the veil attributed to St. Leocadia is a "rag" (191).

(206) San Christo's Church brings forth this: \* \* \* "The Saviour is merely a saint, and reduced to the level of the rest." "San Christo" means Holy Christ, and no Catholiwould ever think of calling Chris saint in the sense that canonized me and women are so called. Holy Goo does not lower God, nor does Holy Saviour. They why Holy Christ?

(278) So simple a thing as a Spa nish proverb is made to do, "stunts" for Mr. Hay. "The widespread error wickedness of parsons boys has extended into Spain. 'Padro santo, hijo diablo' they say-'father saint and son devil. \* \* \*' Or does this refer to the supernatural or in franatural sources from which the celibate clergy derive their heirs?'

"Widespread error" is good. No one who knows the Spanish language could distort it to refer to the tholic clergy. It simply means that a saintly father may have a wicked son. This may not be compliment ary to certain sons, but it is som

(350) Spanish politics: "It is no so much dishonesty as it is a total absence of conscience in political matters. It is the morality of Loyola improved by Machiavel. Not only does the end justify the means, bu it also justifies itself \* \* \*"

Another great saint is vilified, but as he was a Jesuit, of course Mr Hay must beslime him. standing offer of \$500 for anyon who can show that a Jesuit ever taught that "the end justifies means." Mr. Hay can earn that in very simple manner, but he.

be pinned down to facts when fancies are so liberally rewarded. As to Machiavel, if he were alive, he would

foregoing quotations amply show. Perhaps Mr. Hay is only prejudice man" he must possess broad, views so I shall give a few extracts show the correctness of his knowledge in other respects.

(103) St. Isidor's feast day nea Madrid: "The Celt is here lord of the land. These large-mouthed, short-nosed, rosy-cheeked peasant girls are called Dolores and Catalin but they might be called Bridget and Kathleen. These strapping fellows, with long simian upper lips, with brown leggings and patched, mud-colored overcoats who are leaping and swinging their cudgels in that Pyrric round, are as good Tipperary boys as ever mobbed an agent or pounded, twenty to one, a landlord

ampling and stabbing a help

JANUARY 6, 1905. SINGLESTSFARE

Between all Stations in Province of Quebec and from Stations in Province of Quebec to Ottawa and Intermediate points, on the Canada Atlantic Railway.

Going Jan. 5 and 6. Return limit Jan. 9, 1905. For tickets and full information apply t

CITY TICKET OFFICES:
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460 & 461, or Bonaventure Station.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC **EPIPHANY**

Excursion tickets will be sold AT ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE Between all stations in Provinces of Quebe and Ontario, Ottawa and East. Good going January 5th and 6th. Good to return until January 9th, 1905.

OTTAWA SLEEPING CAR SERVICE
will be resumed from Windsor Station
Monday, January 9th, at 10.10 p m. You
may remain in sleeper until 9 a.m. Price
of berth only \$1.50.
On and after Sunday next, January 8th,
the train heretofore leaving Place Viger at
9.15 a.m. for Ste. Agathe and intermediate
stations and returning leaving Ste. Agathe
same day at 7.00 p.m., will run to and from
St. Jerome only.
City Nicket Office, 120. St. James at

City Ticket Office, 129 St James at

As Mr. Hay's knowledge of Catho licity is taken from the "Maria Monk" variety, so his knowledge o the Celtic race is taken from the

He pretends, in his preface, that h always had a lingering, longing feeling to revisit Spain, but, wisely, did not satisfy this desire. He how the Spaniards treat their vilers, and he naively remarks that he has no castles in Spain to requir his attention

The edition of "Castilian Days" from which I have quoted was issu ed in 1890, when Mr. Hav was 52 years of age. The poisonous com pound of his "youth" is again offer ed as a wholesome draught to the American people.

THE SUNDAY COLORED SUP-PLEMENT.

Mr. Bok, editor of the Ladies Home Journal, has been ridiculed by the professional funny men of th country for the goody-goody tone of his publication, yet it cannot denied that Mr. Bok has correct ideas on many problems that puzzle thinking men in this country to-day. We certainly agree heartily with him when in a recent issue of his magazine he writes as follows about one

widespread evil: "The colored cartoons in the Sur day papers should be investigated by a society for the prevention of vice or a commission in lunacy, rather than by people interested in art. They are not art, nor even decent caricature, but a low order of horse play, fitted to the bar-room rath the family circle. Children should not be allowed to 'watch ea gerly for these papers.' rests with the parents. They can keep the yellow journals out of their houses as readily as immoral books or immoral people, if they wish.

The truth is, the grown ups like this colored rat poison of the mind, and watch for it more 'eagerly' than the children. Its effect upon the 'artis tic conceptions of the young' is, of Mother of Five Priests Dead course, not good; but, art aside for teaches the language and the manners of the streets, and it begets a mough and to spare in these United 109 Graham apenue, Williams publishers. This is a century greed, and people are not too partiular as to how they gain money. The remedy rests with the public. Let it 'stop the papers,' and the publishers will soon stop the car-

# Great January Sale of Ladies' Whitewear

The colossal purchase of the entire stock of a calebrated Ladies' Whitewear Manufacturer is the important feature of the Big Store's Grand January Sale. It is a splendid collection, in the very pink of Grand January Saie. It is a spicial condition—fresh and immaculate from the factory.

From the simplest to the most el aborate garment, every taste and

need is exactly met—at prices without qualification the lowest in Canada,

Ladies' Cornet Covers LADIES' CAMBRIC CORSET CO. VERS, two rows of Val. lace inwith silk ribbon. Regular 26c. Sale Price .....

FINE NAINSOOK CORSET COV-ERS, prettily trimmed neck and sleeves, platte lace with threaded ribbon. Regular, 87c. 

LADIES' CORSET COVERS from 8c LADIES CHEMISES from 25c to \$2.

Ladies' Chemises

LADIES' FINE WHITE CAMBRIC CHEMISES, lace edging down front and round neck and sleeves, self frill. Regular 45c.

Sale Price ......33c
LADIES' FINE WHITE CAMBRIO CHEMISES, neatly trimmed sleeves, neck and front, with Venetian lace and baby ribbon, extra January Sale Price

\$2.25.

## A Colossal Linen Sale!

The Big Store has never been so strong in linen values as now; never so well prepared with unapproachable Linen Bargains. Here's a chance eepers, Hotel and Restaurant Keepers to buy pure linen

Table Cloths CLOTHS, with slight imperfections that are scarcely noticeable, all new patterns, to be cleared at

Size about 2 yds x 2 yds.\$1.10 Size about 2 yds x 2 yds. 1.35 Size about 2 yds x 2 yds. 1.80 \$1.80 Size about 2 yds x 21 yds 1.75 1.25

Size about 2 yds x 21 yds 2.15 Size about 2 yds x 21 yds 2.25 1.60 Size about 2 yds x 3 yds. 3.10 2.10 UNBLEACHED TWILL SHEETING, Size about 2½ yds x 3 yds 3.25 Size about 2½ yds x 2½ yds 3.85 2.75

Linen Napkins LINEN DAMASK TABLE 200 DOZ. BLEACHED DAMASK LI-NEN NAPKINS, new, perfects designs.

Regular. Sale. a discount of from 20 to 33 1-3 Size 1-Price, per dozen. \$1.90 1.45 Size &-Price, per dozen.. 2.10 1.50 Size -Price per dozen.. 2.50 2.00 75c Size 2-Price, per dozen.. 2.95 2.15 Size 1-Price, per dozen.. 3.90 2.90

Sheetinge BLEACHED SHEETING, 2 yards wide, round threads. Regular 22c. Sale .....

2 yards wide. Regular 20c. Towels "ROUGHRUB" LINEN TOWELS, 40 LINEN DISH TOWELS, size 26 x 36,

hemmed. Regular 16c.

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1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St. Monfred



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the un dersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Grondines Wharf Enlargement," will be received at this office until Friday, January 27, 1908, inclusively, for the construction of an enlargement of the wharf at Grondines, County of Portneuf, Province of Quebec, according to a plan and a specification to be seen at the offices of the Clerk of Dominion Public Works, Quebec, (Post Office Building), and the Fostmaster at Grondines, Que, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

erers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for eighteen hundred dollars (§1,800 00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be for feited if the party tendering decline the contract or fail to complete the work con tracted for, and will be returned in case o non-acceptance of tender. non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, FRED. GELINAS, Secretary

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, December 27, 1904
Newspapers inserting this advertisement
without authority from the Department
will not be paid for it

Mrs. Margaret Har four years old, the mother of Catholic priests and two nuns, died flippancy of mind of which we have on December 28th at her home, No. States. It is useless to blame the N.Y. She was born in Trevis, Ger many, and when fourteen years old came to America and settl liamsturg. She married Henry Han selman in 1850, and he died in 1885 leaving her six sons and two da

UNHEARD OF BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

In addition to our Retiring Sale Discount, we are offering further inducements for this month.

CARPETS, GURTAINS, GRAPERICS, GRASS AND ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS,
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All and see for yourselves Our prices cannot be equalled also

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The Road to Genuine Money-Saving. is the Road to this Store! "Ga

The crowd was with us all day, and to be "crowded the day after New, Year' shows how well the public reslize that this is no ordinary Clearing Sale, but the greatest buying opportunity of years, and without loss of time to be taken the fullest advantage of for future as well

## LADIES' COAT AND SUIT DEPT.

ored, new sleeves, new shoulder effects, to clear at 50 per cent discount and 5 per cent. off for cash.

Good COATS, made of golf cloth clear, \$1.50 and 5 per cent,

Ladies' Opera Coats, 20 per cent. count, and 5 per cent. for cash. cent. discount, and 5 per cent for

Ladies' 8-4 Loose Jackets, 20 per nt discount, and 5 per cent

Ladies' Velvet Coats, Paris style,

==JOHN MURPHY COMPANY... 2341 & 2848 St. Catherine St Tel. Up 2740

ment of French appointment of French riter says: within these last years se and the French Governme ing the appointment of Bi dispute is no new one, bu has reached such an act that seven Bishoprics are

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THE CON

cant without any prospectifiled in the near future. The plained if we quote Article Five of the Concordat, w late the appointments o Article Four states the three months after the pub His Holiness's bull the Ch shall nominate to the A rics and Bishoprics of the sion. His Holiness shall nonical institution accord forms established for Fran the change of Government. Five-"The nomination to oprics which become vacant shall also be made by th Consul, and canonical i shall be given by the Holy formably to the preceding Now, the point of the dispu easily understood. Which i ential factor in the appoin a Bishop; the nomination by ernment or the canonical in nominate a Bishop so that is bound to give the canon tution, or does it only nomi in the sense that the Pope refuse if he have good grow his refusal, and the nomine Government remain only pointed suitor? The prese Minister of France seems to that the right of nomine braces more than the simple tation of a suitable candida Pope; that in fact it gives ernment the power of a Bishops upon whom the Ho nust confer canonical ins and that once the President Republic has officially select man, the appointment may ted, without any consultat The content the Pope, on the other hand the President only presents didate whose qualifications be carefully reported on by l do in Paris; and if, after du nation, he is found to be a man, the Holy See grants e tical jurisdiction, but if four unworthy the Holy See ma o confer such jurisdiction. he objects to the official pul of the Government nomin shops until his approval ha sought and obtained. In ou distorical facts. Fortunately for us this ver oint was raised a few mont

he Concordat between the ve ties who had drawn it up an proved of it—between Napoleon VII, and Cardinal Consalvi ther. In filling up the new rics,/Napoleon nominated son had taken the oath of the Civ tution of the Clergy during wolution. Pius VII, refu tive the canonical institution et from the Holy See on the stical affairs of France. rwarded a note to Re ich he pointed out the

of the First Consul, e in full the reply drafting the terms of drafting the stated, "It is stated," the note of M. Portal the not