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The True Witness



Vol. LV., No. 22

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ARCHBISHOP ISSUES SECOND PASTORAL.

Expresses Sorrow that His Warning in Many Cases Was Not Heeded.

The following episcopal letter regarding the Archbishop's attitude a week ago, regarding the theatres was read on Sunday from all the Catholic pulpits in the city.

"In raising our voice last Sunday against bad theatres and in asking you not to attend the reprehensible plays which were presented during the week we were only acting in the discharge of a conscientious duty which our position as first pastor imposed upon us.

"In spite of all that has been said to the contrary we know that our words fell upon attentive ears. Many, in fact, of the most distinguished citizens, in order to meet our wishes, sacrificed the tickets which they had already purchased, and such an act being a noble example to others, we are happy to offer them our congratulations.

"A great many others unfortunately took no notice of our letter and went to hear plays in which the Church is insulted and Christian morals are trampled underfoot; and we have to confess to-day that such conduct on their part fills us with grief and surprise.

"The plea has been given that the pastoral warning came too late, but this is a sad excuse, indeed, for when the warning was given the plays had been announced, and, perhaps, the tickets were purchased, but the theatre was not open. If you were to learn, very dear brethren, that a medicine which had been sold to you as an excellent remedy was nothing more than a fatal poison, would you take the same even if it had been paid for?"

"It has also been said that these plays were interpreted by an artist of incomparable merit, but does this fact render them less immoral or less dangerous?"

"Oh, how little logic there is in some minds, and are not religious convictions very far from being deeply rooted in certain souls?"

"We defy the most brilliant orators and the most celebrated actresses to come here to our city and ridicule our history or insult the honor of the Canadian name, for we know that they would receive hisses rather than applause.

"In a word, the patriotic sentiment of the country would rise in protest.

"Remember also, very dear brethren, the excitement caused recently in society circles by the appearance of a novel quite insignificant in itself but in which some not very flattering things for our people were said as well as for certain persons evidently aimed at in the writings.

"No one appeared to notice the plot, which was immoral, but how many protesting articles were written, and how much displeasure was manifested because of the wounding of our national pride?"

"Likewise at the theatre no one should be permitted to attack our country, or the memory of our departed statesmen. But in the present case it is the Church which is insulted. Her history is falsified and her blessed influence down through the ages, is strangely ignored.

"The scenes offered to the spectators in the theatre are, after all, but scenes of criminal passion, or vengeance, of jealousy, of adultery, of murder and of suicide. One must be indeed scrupulous to be afraid or to flee from these scenes? The evil is exhibited with the seduction of genius and is this not a sufficient reason for contemplating it and applauding the actor or actress who flouts it before our eyes.

"Alas! we have seen a condition of the soul, painful in the extreme to realize.

"Believe us, very dear brethren, we would never have dreamed of warning you against these things if we had not been of a nature to perceive in your minds elevated thoughts, by noble sentiments, to-day, however, we invite all sincere men who are true to their consciences to which we appeal.

THANKSGIVING CELEBRATION AT ST. LAURENT COLLEGE.

November 29, 1905, is a day that will long be remembered by the American students of St. Laurent College.

On the evening of the above date, the annual entertainment in honor of Thanksgiving Day was held by St. Patrick's Literary and Dramatic Association, in the form of a comedy of two acts.

The event had been anxiously awaited by the students for the past few weeks, and they hurried to the theatre at the appointed time with all the ardor of a youngster going to his first circus. The seating capacity of the theatre was taxed to its utmost; the reverend faculty were all present, and also a large number of invited guests, who, delighted with the elegantly decorated programmes, which were distributed to them, impatiently waited for the curtain to rise.

Promptly at eight o'clock Mr. Herbert Meglaughlin, recording secretary of the Society, stepped out on the stage and delivered the speech of the occasion, taking for his subject, "Thanksgiving Day." Though there were many surprises during the evening, this was undoubtedly the greatest. Mr. Meglaughlin, appearing in public for the first time, had perfect command of his delivery, and spoke with such ease and self-possession as to hold constantly the attention of his audience.

The following programme was then given:

The Living Statue, or The Old Captain's Idea. A Comedy in 2 Acts.

Act I.—An Artist's Studio.

Waltz—"Violet".....Orchestra.

Terpsichorean Selections—F. McKee.

Act II—The Manor Garden.

American Airs.....Orchestra.

Cast of Characters.

Frank Larkin, a Sculptor, T. Lamar.

Toby Trotter, his man, J. D. Regan.

Sam Piper, his servant.....

S. H. Gallagher.

Capt. Gay, a jolly old tar.....

C. A. Maher.

Adolphus.....W. E. McGarry.

Augustus.....F. Baker.

Two Young Dudes.....

P. Dwyer.

Charlie Norton, a precocious boy.....

A. McGarry.

Tommy Jenkins, his chum, V. Donovan.

Lieut. Catchannon.....Geo. Hafford.

Dr. Harris.....J. Dolan.

Mr. Muckebiner, a caterer, O. Linke.

Servants, etc.

In the past, St. Patrick's Society has gained much notoriety by its success on the stage, but if last evening's production is to be the criterion of the future success of the Society in the histrionic art, it will rank among the best of amateur theatrical troupes in Canada.

Mr. Francis Lamar, acting the leading role of the play, initiated a young sculptor to perfection, displaying not the least embarrassment and performing his part in a manner befitting a more experienced actor.

Mr. Stephen H. Gallagher was a typical "coon," and the entrancing manner in which he rendered "Stay in Your Own Back Yard" and "Old Black Joe," charmed the audience beyond measure. The house was convulsed with laughter whenever he made his appearance, and it is unanimously agreed among the students that no better choice could have been made for the "coon" than Stephen H. Gallagher. Though Mr. Gallagher was surprisingly natural, Mr. D. Regan can assuredly compete with him for the honor of leading the comedians of the evening's performance.

Personating "Toby Trotter," Mr. Larkin's valet, Mr. Regan took the house by storm, and in the second act, when attired as Alexander the Great, the enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds.

But the other characters of the play deserve a share of the spoils. Cornelius A. Maher, one of the most experienced and trained actors in the college, easily sustained his old reputation, appearing as Captain Gay, a jolly old Jack Tar, who by his smuggering gait, and words about the holy deep, held the audience in

ITEMS OF INTEREST

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.
To-morrow being the feast of the Immaculate Conception, will be a holiday of obligation. Masses at the usual Sunday hours will be celebrated.

ST. CECILIA'S UNION CONCERT.
The Union St. Cecile entertained their patrons to a musical in the Monument National on Sunday evening. The programme consisted of a number of selections from Meyerbeer, Haydn, Massenet, Pique and Boieldieu. An intermezzo from Macbeth was skilfully rendered and received well earned applause.

REMOVAL OF REV. FATHER BRIEN.
Rev. Father Brien, formerly curate at the Sacred Heart parish, has been appointed pastor of the new parish of St. Philomena. He was the recipient of an address accompanied by a well-filled purse by the parishioners of the Sacred Heart.

ERECTION OF ITALIAN PARISH.
His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi has issued formal notice of the erection of the Catholic parish of Notre Dame du Mont Carmel, in accordance with the request of a large number of Catholic freehold inhabitants speaking the Italian language, who appealed to His Grace for a separate parish for their spiritual ministrations.

ANNUAL DANCE OF KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.
On Friday night the Knights of Columbus gave their annual dance, which was held in the ladies' ordinary of the Windsor Hotel. Music was furnished by an orchestra stationed at one end of the room on a platform, banked with palms. The decorations were very attractively carried out. Supper was served in the large dining-room, the menu cards being got up admirably. About two hundred and fifty guests were present.

ANNUAL TEMPERANCE MEETING AT ST. PATRICK'S.
The temperance societies of the Irish Catholic parishes of the city attended in a body at St. Patrick's Church on Sunday evening. Rev. P. McDonald, of St. Mary's, who was the preacher, gave a telling discourse on the evil of intemperance, the terrible consequences and the means to be employed to combat it. At the close of the sermon the pledge was renewed by all present. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was afterwards imparted.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL SECURED FOR ST. PATRICK'S PARISH.
The purchase of the Catholic High School building on LaGauchetiere street west, from the St. Bridget's Refuge authorities, was completed on Tuesday, when Rev. M. Callaghan, pastor of St. Patrick's, secured a school of his own for the parish children. The purchase price is \$48,000. The children showed their appreciation by going in a body to St. Patrick's Presbytery, where they serenaded the genial pastor, who was much touched by this display of affection on their part.

DEATH OF MRS. P. MATTHEWS.
The death occurred at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. E. J. Hewitt, at Longueuil, on Wednesday, Nov. 29, of Mrs. Matthews, wife of Mr. Patrick Matthews, of the Western Insurance Co. Deceased was born in Ireland, coming to Montreal the memorable year of the ship fever. For many years Mrs. Matthews has been in declining health, but her suffering, which was intense, was borne with martyr-like resignation. She was a model Christian, a devoted wife and affectionate mother, and after spending a most exemplary life her children had the consolation of witnessing her singularly edifying death. Father Blais, P.P. of Longueuil, attended deceased through her long illness, and officiated at the requiem service held in the Longueuil parish church, and at the Libers, at Cote des Neiges, where her remains were laid to rest. Her husband, three daughters, Mrs. J. Carson, Westmount; Mrs. Butler, of Grand

WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

I have much pleasure in forwarding my subscription for another year. We read your paper with pleasure, especially the young folk.

A. J. HALES-SANDERS,
Catholic High School.

Find two dollars for subscription. I am a great friend of the True Witness. Wishing your paper success.

P. QUIGLEY,
Springfield, Mass.

Please find enclosed one dollar for another year's subscription. Pardon my delay in remitting. Wishing you much success.

W. MCGARVEY,
St. Pierre, Man.

Please find enclosed \$2 for subscription to your valuable paper. Wishing you every success.

N. T. CAREY,
Windsor Mills.

You will find enclosed sum of one dollar for subscription for year ending Sept., 1906. Wishing you success.

D. McKenty.

APPOINTED BISHOP OF ST. HYACINTHE.

The Very Rev. A.-X. Bernard was on Monday appointed Bishop of St. Hyacinthe.

Mgr. Bernard, up to the time of the death of the late Bishop Decelles, was vicar-general of the diocese of St. Hyacinthe. For some time previous and since that time he has acted as administrator. He was born at Beloeil, on December 29, 1847, and studied for the priesthood at the Montreal College and the Grand Seminary at Sorel. He was ordained in 1871, and in 1872 was made Superior of Sorel College. In 1876 he went to St. Hyacinthe, first as a pastor of the Cathedral and later as a canon. He became Archdeacon in 1877, and rose to be Chancellor of the Archdiocese. He was made Vicar-General in 1893.

TOUCHING TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF LATE FATHER DOWD.

The Rev. W. S. Barries, on Sunday last, in preaching a farewell sermon in the Church of the Messiah, gave a resume of the years' work since the congregation took occupation of that Church. One very pleasing reminiscence we noticed was in reference to the late Father Dowd, regrettably pastor of St. Patrick's. The Unitarian church had suffered destruction by fire, and it was Father Dowd who placed St. Patrick's Hall at the disposal of the Unitarian congregation until such time as they could procure a suitable building. It is such small acts as this that leave a refreshing memory and help so much more than argument, very often bitter and almost always so fruitless, to break down the barriers of prejudice and ill-feeling which unfortunately too often exist.

IRISHMEN, ASSERT YOURSELVES.

To the Editor True Witness:
Dear Sir,—Now is the time for the Irish Catholic population of Montreal to wake up and put a man in the field for the honor of chief magistrate of our city. It is our turn, this no man can deny, and if we are done out of it this year then it is ourselves that will be to blame. Senator Cloran is the man to carry our flag and cause to victory. I say this, not because I wish to play "party," for personally I do not know the Senator, but I know of him, and our French-Canadian citizens seem to like him as well as the Irish people do. See to it, Mr. Editor, that our cause is no longer neglected.

AN IRISH CATHOLIC.
Nov. 30, 1905.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mother has gone to be rewarded
For her sufferings here on earth,
She will meet her sweet Redeemer
In the land of joy and mirth.
She has gone to her eternal rest
Which is far beyond all seas,
And she bore her cross right with her
Till our Saviour gave her ease.
She has gone from us, her mournful flock,
By whom she was surrounded;
And tried to leave each one in peace,
Until the going was sounded.
She has gone from all her earthly cares,
To meet her God and Maker,
Who shall extend His blessed hands
And up to Heaven take her.
She has gone from us in purity
To her home of peace in Heaven;
After suffering for her sins on earth,
She reached at the hour of seven.
She has gone and left us in great pain,
But as her hour has come,
We will raise our voice and sing to her,
Dominus Vobiscum.
T. J. M.

OBSTINATE COUGHS AND COLDS.

The Kind That Stick.
The Kind That Turn To BRONCHITIS.
The Kind That End In CONSUMPTION.

Do not give a cold the chance to settle on your lungs, but on the first sign of it go to your drugist and get a bottle of

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

It cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Pain in the Chest, Hoarseness, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. Mrs. Gonslow, 23 Chestnut Street, Toronto, writes: "I wish to thank you for the wonderful good Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup has done for my husband and two children. It is a wonderful medicine, it is so healing and soothing to a distressing cough. We can never without a bottle of it in the house."

Don't accept a substitute for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, thus giving the trade mark, and also the name of all letters.

HOME INTERESTS.

Conducted by HELENE.

WHAT TO MAKE FOR CHRISTMAS.

One of the prettiest and cheapest book markers may be made by dried autumn leaves, amary, oak, or water maple being used.

THE MOTHER AS AN ARTIST.

As I look into the world of to-day I see a beautiful woman. There is a bright light in her eyes, but not of love and tenderness.

Some men look and see the beautiful and good, others look and see the beautiful and evil. Critics praise, men cry "Success," women are silent with envy.

But I see a different scene. A woman coming from the Valley of the Shadow of Death, and in her arms she bears a little lump of living clay, fresh from the hands of the Creator.

ALONE AT CHRISTMAS.

If in this age of organizations innumerable there is room for one more, it is for an organization which would bring together, especially on Christmas, those who are alone in the world, particularly women.

HOW TO MAKE CHRISTMAS CAKES.

Little cakes that will please the children either at the table or on the Christmas trees are made as follows: Bake the cakes in little party or muffin pans and frost the tops with a white icing.

HOW TO PREPARE A CHRISTMAS HAM.

A Christmas ham should be prepared as follows: Let the ham soak in tepid water over night, allowing at least twelve hours, then wipe it dry and trim away the rusty places and dermest.

RECIPES.

For a large quantity of mince-meat, four pounds of beef is needed. A good way to cook it is to seal it in an earthen jar by putting a paste lid over the cover, to keep the steam in.

When the meat is cold, mince it very fine. It can then be put through a machine, but for mince-meat it is less messy chopped by hand. A pound of good beef suet, freed from skin, is chopped very fine and mixed with the beef.

Plum Pudding.—In making the plum pudding do not fall into the error of having it too rich, for with such a substantial dinner the pudding should be light.

For a large pudding that will serve eighteen people use three pints of milk, one quart of cracker crumbs, one tablespoonful of butter, one-half cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one nutmeg (grated) one

teaspoonful of salt, six eggs, one pound of seeded raisins, one half pound currants, one-quarter pound each of citron, candied orange peel, and candied lemon peel.

TIMELY HINTS.

Unless you live in an apartment with all the rooms on one floor, have a handy outfit both upstairs and down, to save steps and patience.

Wooden spoons and paddles are indispensable if there is much pickle making to be done in the home, and even for the pickle dish on the dining table, a small wooden spoon, deftly carved, can be kept more attractively than a silver or plated one that needs constant polishing.

It is a fad to have sofa pillows combine as many shades of one color as possible without introducing a foreign tone. Various shades of red which harmonize well are excellent for a couch.

Absorbent bath towels with a smooth surface on one side and a rough one on the other are made.

A nail driven through an empty spool makes a good substitute for a clothes peg in a wardrobe.

No hallway is quite complete without a Roman chair or a low, broad sofa.

To remove white spots from the nails make a paste of equal parts of turpentine and myrrh. Spread on the nails at night, binding on a cloth to prevent its soiling the clothes. Remove in the morning by applying olive oil.

Many inherit weak lungs, and as disease usually assails the weakest point, these persons are continually exposed to attacks of cold and pulmonary disturbances.

It is by loving, and not by being loved, that one can come nearest to the soul of another.—George MacDonald.

PSYCHINE

Taken promptly and faithfully according to directions will not only invariably prevent Consumption but will never fail to cure any of these lesser diseases which are always the forerunners of Consumption.

CONSCION, May 30th, 1904.

It affords me pleasure to speak of the merits of Psychine, which I found to be a marvelous tonic and tissue builder. I was taken down with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs.

O. W. MORRISON.

Psychine

For sale at all drug stores, \$1.00 per bottle. If your druggist hasn't Psychine in stock call at Dr. Slocum, Limited, 777 King Street, West, Toronto, and a large sample bottle will be given you free as a test.

Cloth Overcoats Fur Lined and Fur Trimmed. Cloth Overcoats Fur Trimmed Only.



We have the largest and best assortment to choose from.

THOUSANDS OF THEM ALL READY MADE IN STOCK.

Best Imported English and French Cloth LININGS: Russian Muskrat—Canadian Muskrat—Japanese Mink—Canadian Mink—Persian Lamb—Seal—Russian Jeannette—Wildcat, etc., etc.

We Give for the Same Money 40 Per Cent More and Better Value than you can get elsewhere.

CHAS. DESJARDINS & CO., 1533 to 1541 St. Catherine street. KINGS OF FURS.

FUNNY SAYINGS.

Dinner was a little late. A guest asked the hostess to play something. Seating herself at the piano, the good woman executed a Chopin nocturne with precision. She finished, and there was still an interval of waiting to be bridged.

The chaplain of one of His Majesty's ships, reports the London By-stander, was giving a magic lantern lecture, the subject of which was "Scenes from the Bible." He arranged with a sailor who possessed a touch of grapes, and who had

misconduct on the part of her good little daughter, but she said nothing. Five minutes passed. Then back into the room again crept the child, the grapes in her hand untouched. She replaced them on the dish, and as she departed her mother heard her mutter: "That's the time you got left, Mr. Devil."

AS A BAIT.

A gentleman who recently moved to a suburb of London declares that for tact and diplomacy he knows nobody to equal his neighbor there. He had scarcely settled himself in his new home when one day he heard a hen proudly cackling in his backyard. He went out to see what could have brought a strange hen into his yard, and found that the

And then a drum for the other costs three cents. He something to make a noise this is the noisiest money. Only 11 cents spent and

OUR

Dear Girls and Boys How delightful to snow. Now is the balling, making snow-greatest of all joys—rink. Little ones live public skating rink, too small to go, any their papas to free of the yard, and their hearts' content one letter looks like you are all prepared.

Your loving AU

Dear Aunt Becky: Since I have not written for some time I thought I would write to-day. It is down at Sturgeon now not as good as the snow all the little birds are the trees are all bare. school this week for I had a better time to have a high dog name is full of tricks. I think now. I will write you next time. So good-bye.

Sturgeon, P. E. I.

"LITTLE MOTHER"

A little maid of the town out to do her Christmas and a sympathetic woman York daily tells how her small capital. She was a little German meant that she must for each member of the means also that she did mas shopping on Avenue First and Eighth street citing little village of booths which springs up by magic just before Christmas.

The little girl of the town that the explorer met with her while she did and the explorer was glad. She was a little mother managed to leave "my baby" for just this one day wearing to have the baby one goes shopping.

She had three brothers, counting the baby, father and mother made presents for, and she had cents. The explorer thought to be profitable and interesting this Christmas shopping. The little maid had been out to do her Christmas and knew very well that the three cents to spend on a cent over, probably her mother's present. Baby would hardly need that would be expensive baby, who cannot be expected to appreciate expensive presents.

Two gay little tin balls the other crimson, tied to a bright cord, and rattling are shaken—that will please and they cost only a cent. A candy chair, qu rounds, beak and everyth the shopper's eye next. boy is selling them for a One of those will do for baby. He was the baby months ago, and he will chair, and then eat it.

And so there are the bought and only two cent. There is a wineglass, I isn't wine, but only my and the man selling the people what a good joke vite one's friends to have of it. That would please who is big enough to see cent for Johnny. It is how money holds out, especially in the hands of a shopper who knows what worth.

But Mamie Rose must full three cents. Mamie and critical. She knows of things. A doll's wash pitcher—it costs three cents is worth it. There is a all up and down one side tiful white crockery.

A little washboard for costs only two cents. "Lam so critical. She will be anything one gives her. And then a drum for the other costs three cents. He something to make a noise this is the noisiest money.

Only 11 cents spent and

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

BY AUNT BECKY.

Dear Girls and Boys:

How delightful to see the beautiful snow. Now is the time for snow-balling, making snow forts, and—greatest of all joys—preparing the rink. Little ones living far from a public skating rink, or who would be too small to go, anyway, should get their papers to freeze over a portion of the yard, and they can skate to their hearts' content. How lonely one letter looks! But, then, I suppose you are all preparing for Christmas.

Your loving
AUNT BECKY.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Since I have not written to you for some time I thought I would write to-day. It is lovely weather down at Sturgeon now. But it is not as good as the summer time, for all the little birds are gone away and the trees are all bare. I was not in school this week for I had a cold, but I had a better time at home, for I have a big dog named Cash and he is full of tricks. I think I will close now. I will write a longer letter next time. So good-bye.

From your friend,
LEO McC.
Sturgeon, P.E.I.

"LITTLE MOTHER."

A little maid of the tenements went out to do her Christmas shopping, and a sympathetic writer for a New York daily tells how she managed her small capital.

She was a little German girl, which meant that she must buy a present for each member of the family. It means also that she did her Christmas shopping on Avenue A., between First and Eighth streets, in that exciting little village of Christmas booths which springs up there as, if by magic just before Christmas every year.

The little girl of the tenements said that the explorer might go along with her while she did her shopping and the explorer was glad to go.

She was a little mother, but she managed to leave "my baby" at home for just this one day. It is very wearing to have the baby along when one goes shopping.

She had three brothers and three sisters, counting the baby. And her father and mother made eight to buy presents for, and she had exactly 25 cents. The explorer thought it would be profitable and interesting to watch this Christmas shopping.

The little maid had been to school, and knew very well that she had three cents to spend on each one and a cent over, probably to add to her mother's present. But really the baby would hardly need three cents. That would be extravagant for a baby, who cannot be expected to appreciate expensive presents.

Two gay little tin balls, one gilt the other crimson, tied together with a bright cord, and rattling when they are shaken—that will please the baby, and they cost only a cent.

A candy chair, quite perfect, rounds, back and everything, caught the shopper's eye next. An Italian boy is selling them for a cent apiece. One of those will do for the next baby. He was the baby's uncle six months ago, and he will admire the chair, and then eat it.

And so there are two presents bought and only two cents gone.

There is a wineglass, too; only it isn't wine, but only make believe, and the man selling them is telling people what a good joke it is to invite one's friends to have a drink out of it. That would please Johnny, who is big enough to see a joke, one cent for Johnny. It is wonderful how money holds out, anyway, especially in the hands of a careful shopper who knows what things are worth.

But Mamie Rose must have her full three cents. Mamie Rose is old and critical. She knows the value of things. A doll's washbowl and pitcher—it costs three cents, but it is worth it. There is a vine painted all up and down one side of the beautiful white crockery.

A little washboard for Lisbeth costs only two cents. Lisbeth is not so critical. She will be pleased with anything one gives her.

And then a drum for the third brother costs three cents. He must have something to make a noise with, and this is the noisiest thing for the money.

Only 11 cents spent and six presents

bought. That means 14 cents to spend for father and mother. Seven cents apiece.

It is much more difficult to buy expensive presents than cheap ones. The astute little shopper hesitates and ponders long. She goes up and down the village booth many times and condescends to ask the explorer's advice.

Eventually she decides on a bright, silvery tumbler for her mother, cunningly imbedded in a dainty little box of its own, with plush all around it and roses on the outside of the box. She is well satisfied with this purchase, but she hesitates long over the gift for her father. Men are so hard to buy presents for.

At last she stops at a crockery booth and decides on a cup and saucer, which will do for father's coffee, is being the main part of his breakfast. The cups and saucers are 10 cents. But she displays the last remnant of her funds, the nickel and the two cents clasped tightly in her little icy hand, and firmly demands the coffee cup.

Some sharp bargaining ensues. The salesman orders her to go home and get more money. But when she finally turns to go he weakens, and the cup and saucer are hers.

Eight presents, all suitable, new and welcome, and the little maid's quarter is exactly gone.

GIFTS THE LITTLE ONES CAN MAKE.

We take the following suggestions for gift-making by the little people from the Christmas number of McCall's:

A tiny cross whittled out very neatly and fastened to a piece of ribbon makes a fine bookmark; the weight of the cross holds the ribbon firm and smooth. To finish such a bookmark, the end should be hemmed and the two corners folded over to the middle at right angles and fastened together, thus leaving a neat point, from which the cross can hang. You can print a name, a verse, or a motto on the bookmark; if you wish, using gold paint for the letters.

Your sister, or auntie, might be glad of something in which to drop her combings of hair; cut a big square of stiff paper, a little smaller than your handkerchief. Put some pictures, in a line from one point to another. Then take the opposite points place them together, and sew up one side, so as to make a sort of pointed bag. Sister can pin it on her bureau, and when it is full, burn it and the hair together.

If your papa shaves himself, a package of shaving papers, to hang by his glass, would make a nice gift. Soft tissue paper is what you need to make such a gift; about this time of the year, I think you will often find soft paper thrown away, so watch the scrap baskets, and save out all the soft, clean pieces. Smooth them out, and put them away, until you have saved several. When you are ready to quietly make your present, borrow a tea saucer, a pencil, and a pair of scissors. Put the saucer on a stiff paper, (such as big bundles are wrapped in), and draw all around the saucer with the pencil. Draw circles, also, on the tissue paper, and then cut them all out. It does not matter how many or how few you have, but ten or twenty are a good number.

A black apron of lawn or silk is nice for mother; as, while it keeps her dress clean, it is not so conspicuous as a white apron. Put a square patch pocket on it for her comfort, as she probably has no pocket in her dress.

For a baby's present, hem a pair of bonnet strings of fine lawn or muslin. Mothers of babies know well how much sooner the strings soil than the cap, and an extra pair is an actual necessity.

THE BUTTERFLY THAT LIVED IN A CHRISTMAS TREE.

Papa, Archie and May went to the woods to get a Christmas tree and found just what they wanted—a little pine, bushy and straight.

"There is something I must cut off," said Archie. He pointed to a little gray bush on one of the twigs and pulled out his knife.

"No, no!" cried May, holding his hand. "Let it stay there. It's a nice little caterpillar's house."

May was right. One Indian summer day a caterpillar, dressed in brown velvet, was taking a walk in the woods. At last he came to the little pine tree and thought to him-

self, "What is now placed to spend the winter?"

So he made himself a little house. He made it very tight and close, of fine, soft thread, and fastened up the doors. He did not leave himself even a window to look out. If there had been one, how it would have surprised him to see that he and his house and the pine tree were riding in a sleigh with papa and May and Archie.

He would have been still more surprised if he had seen the tree standing in the parlor, covered with tinsel and trinkets and little candles.

"It must be spring at last," he thought, for it was very warm in the parlor.

So he poked a hole in the wall of his house, and out he came. But what do you think? He was not a caterpillar.

"Oh, see the lovely butterfly!" said May.

He flew to the treetop bough, and the children said there was nothing else on the tree so pretty as the butterfly.

"He must have come down the chimney with Santa Claus," said May. And she never guessed that he came out of the caterpillar's house.—Youth's Companion.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS.

There are ways of keeping Christmas. That are many, that are gay—Myriad modes of making merry. On that dear old blessed day. But the best and sweetest method. That obtains from pole to pole. Is to make the Christmas brighter. For some poor, sad soul.

Oh! the Christmas of the selfless. Is a pure and precious thing! It is vested with the glory. Of the little new-born King. Full of His unearthly splendor. Is His heavenly aureole; For Christ was ever tender. To each poor, sad soul.—Eleanor C. Donnelly.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

A Christmas tree takes five years to grow. The woodman who raises them cast count upon going over the same strip of land once every five years. This year he takes his boy of five with him. Five years from now he takes the boy again, a lad who can be helpful. Five years later the boy begins to chop for himself in the same spot, and still five years later he is beginning to count on the proceeds of the Christmas trees upon this piece of land, and is reckoning upon starting a little chap of his own in the business. Thus a few acres of pines upon which vigorous trees will grow will support a family from generation to generation, world without end, as long as Santa Claus lives.

The price which the farmers receive for their Christmas greens, though small for individual trees, amounts to a good sum when the large quantity is taken into consideration. For small trees, five to six feet tall, such trees as would be used by families in moderate circumstances, five cents is the usual price. A tree from six feet to ten feet tall will bring from ten to fifteen cents, according to its symmetry. The five-cent trees are sold for twenty-five cents in the city markets, while a fifteen cent tree often brings a dollar or more; so the jobbers and retailers make handsome profits on all they can sell. Of course, all the trees left over after Christmas are a dead loss, and those which are sold must be disposed of at rates to preclude a possibility of running behind in the venture.

LOOKING FOR CAPACITY.

"What are you writing, little boy?" asked the old gentleman. "Christmas letters," responded the youngster. "One is to Santa Claus." "But you have two." "Oh, the other is to the fat lady in the museum, asking if she would loan me one of her stockings to hang up."

MAKING CHRISTMAS TOYS.

In parts of Germany, France and Switzerland every humble householder takes more interest in Christmas than the average American boy. This seems like a strong statement, for Christmas is pretty thoroughly appreciated by the young of America. But, great as the festival is to them, it is not essential to their existence. They could get along without Christmas, but the toy-makers in Switzerland, the Tyrol, and south Germany would starve without this midwinter holiday which makes a market for their goods. There are wood carvers, doll dressers and toy-makers in every hamlet and home of the Tyrol. They depend upon the small wages they make from these toys to put bread and butter in their mouths.

All through the winter season every boy and man carves out wood animals and toys for the factories. Everything is handmade. A Noah's ark of twenty or thirty wooden animals that retails for a quarter in this country does not pay the carver more than a few pennies.

USED MEN AT THE OFFICE AND WOMEN IN THE HOME CHILDREN AT SCHOOL.

Every day in the week and every week in the year men, women and children feel all used up and tired out.

The strain of business, the cares of home and social life, and the task of study cause terrible suffering from heart and nerve troubles. The efforts put forth to keep up to the modern "high pressure" mode of life in this age soon wears out the strongest system, shatters the nerves and weakens the heart. Thousands find life a burden and others an early grave. The strain on the system causes nervousness, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, faint and dizzy spells, ship heads, weak and irregular pulses, smothering and sinking spells, etc. The blood becomes weak and watery and eventually causes decline.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

are indicated for all diseases arising from a weak and debilitated condition of the heart or of the nerve centres. Mrs. Thos. Hall, Keldon, Ont., writes: "For the past two or three years I have been troubled with nervousness and heart failure, and the doctors failed to give me any relief. I decided to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I would not now be without them if they cost twice as much. I have recommended them to my neighbors and friends. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills 50 cts. per box or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont."

The boys are taught to handle the knife early, and they learn to cut out wooden ducks, hens, horses, cows and other toys before they have reached their teens. Working all through the early winter days and nights in their little homes, they make the wooden toys that delight so many children throughout the world.—New York Mail and Express.

CHRISTMAS AND THE DRUIDS.

It is not generally known how many of our Christmas customs are almost identical with those of the Druids in early England. For example, the Yule log is said to have come from the wheel log, symbolizing the march of the sun. Then the mistletoe was a sacred bush among the Druids. They had a trinity of their own, and the white berries, which are often found in bunches of three, were to them a divine symbol. The carrying about of "the wren bush" in Ireland may be traced to the same source, as the wren was a sacred bird with the Druids. Most remarkable of all is the fact that the time of their chief celebration was in the winter solstice which is practically identical with Dec. 25, our Christmas day.

"ONCE UPON A TIME."

My little child comes to my knee, And tugging pleads that he may climb Into my lap to hear me tell The Christmas tale beloved so well— A tale my mother told me Beginning "Once upon a time." It is a tale of skies that rang With angel rhapsodies sublime; Of that great host, serene and white The shepherds saw one winter night— And of the glorious stars that sang An anthem once upon a time.

This story of the hallowed years Tells of the sacrifice sublime Of one who prayed alone and wept While His wearied followers slept And how His blood and Mary's tears Commingled, once upon a time.

And now my darling at my side, And echoes of the distant chime, Bring that sweet story back to me, Of Bethlehem and Calvary, And of the gentle Christ that died For sinners, once upon a time.

The mighty deeds that man have told In ponderous tones of fluent rhyme, Like misty shadows fade away; But this sweet story bides for aye: And, like the stars that sang of old, We sing of "Once upon a time."—Eugene Field.

They Advertise Themselves.—Immediately they were offered to the public, Parolee's Vegetable Pills became popular because of the good report they made for themselves. That reputation has grown, and they now rank among the first medicines for use in attacks of dyspepsia and biliousness, complaints of the liver and kidneys, rheumatism, fever and ague and the innumerable complications to which these ailments give rise.

TO PROVE WHO YOU ARE

Paradoxical as it may seem, the most difficult thing to prove is a court of law is who you are. It is a simple matter if you have still living plenty of relatives of an older generation; but suppose your parents and uncles and aunts are dead, it becomes well-nigh impossible. As a matter of fact, your knowledge of your identity is absolutely hearsay. You know your father and mother called you their son, and to that fact you may testify if the question of your identity should ever come before a judge and jury. But the testimony goes before the jury with the warning from the judge that it is only hearsay, for you have no personal knowledge of the matter.

Official town or parish records are valuable but by no means conclusive. Suppose you are John Smith, son of Robert and Mary Smith, born at Albany on Aug. 1, 1865. The records of births in the bureau of vital statistics at Albany will prove that a son named John was born to Robert and Mary Smith on that date; the register of the church may prove that John, son of Robert and Mary Smith, was baptized on a certain date, but they do not prove that you are the John Smith of whom those are records.

To establish the connection between you and the person mentioned in the records—in other words, to prove your own identity—is the difficulty. If your mother is alive she can do it; if any relative who has known you since your were born is alive he can do it.

The successive suits for the estate of A. T. Stewart failed on such grounds as these. The plaintiffs, cousins of the late Mrs. Stewart, were unable to prove their relationship. It was necessary in one of these cases that a man should prove his late father and A. T. Stewart to have been brothers, but he had no personal knowledge of the matter; he had heard his father in Ireland refer to A. T. Stewart as his brother, but the court would not let him testify even to that, and, as the defendants denied the relationship, the case fell to the ground.

The identity of a person becomes even harder of proof after he is dead. In the Royal Arcanum there are several hundred thousands of dollars of death benefits tied up because of the inability of heirs to prove that the insured man is dead.

Very often it is necessary to succeed in litigation over an estate to prove not only who your parents were, but who were your grandparents. Family Bibles, with the records therein, help out in this, but are not at all inclusive. Birth and marriage certificates are accepted as corroborative, but it requires quite a mass of such matter, together with at least some witnesses who can testify of their own personal knowledge before a court will accept such a fact as proved to its satisfaction.

All of this illustrates the great value of keeping family records, for these, while not conclusive, are strong corroborative evidence of identity, especially if the handwriting of the successive heads of the family, in which the entries are made, can be proved, which is generally fairly easy. Many a great estate has been lost to its rightful owners solely because of their inability to prove who they were.—San Francisco Bulletin.

WAS SENT HOME AS INCURABLE

Then Jos. Boone Found Health in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

He was unable to work for seven years before he used the Great Canadian Kidney remedy.

Cottel's Cove, Nfld., Dec. 4.—(Special.)—The days of miracles are past, but the cure of Joseph Boone of this place almost ranks with the sensational cures of the earlier ages.

Mr. Boone had been ailing for eight years, seven of which he was unable to work from the effects of Backache and Kidney Complaint. He was all aches and pains.

He was treated by several doctors, and after seven months in the hospital was sent home as incurable. It was there that reading of cures in the newspapers led him to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. It took twenty-one boxes to cure him, but to-day he is strong and well and hard at work lobster fishing.

People here have learned that if the disease is of the Kidneys or from the Kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.

When we are young we should take pains to be agreeable; when we are old we should take pains not to be disagreeable.



A DISTINGUISHED CATHOLIC.

Louisville, Kentucky, is mourning the death of a lay Catholic of more than local celebrity—Sir John Arvid Ouchterlony, M.D., LL.D. A Swede by birth, Dr. Ouchterlony came to this country as a young man, graduated from the Medical Department of New York University, served as a surgeon during the Civil war, and, on the conclusion of that mighty conflict, settled as a medical practitioner and instructor in Louisville. During the four decades that have elapsed since then, the deceased physician did much important work and received many honors, among these latter being the Knighthood of the Polar Star from King Oscar of Sweden, the Knighthood of St. Gregory the Great from Leo XIII., and the Doctorate of Laws from the University of Notre Dame. A prolific writer on medical subjects, Dr. Ouchterlony was a frequent contributor to a number of professional journals, and the author of several valuable treatises on different diseases. Best among the eulogies that have been pronounced upon him since his death—best because fraught with promise of the Christian's truest, nay, only real, success—is this declaration of the Louisville Record, that "aside from his foremost rank as a physician and teacher, and his eminent standing in the medical world, he was a practical Christian—a man of firm Catholic faith, of deep Catholic piety and of exemplary Catholic ways."—Apostolic Maria.

CATHOLICS AND CREMATION

(From the Glasgow Observer.)

The Manchester Guardian hit the mark pretty closely in its comment on the funeral of Sir Henry Irving: "As the remains of Sir Henry Irving have been cremated, the bearing of his ashes to the Abbey in a coffin instead of the customary urn suggests that the coffin represents the Anglican middle course between the 'pagan' urn and Rome's rigid prohibition of the practice of cremation. Under the rigid Roman rule the remains of Sir Henry Irving would not be permitted to rest within the Abbey, not because he was an actor, but because his body had been cremated. There are two decrees of the Holy Office bearing on this question. That of the 19th May, 1886, forbids Catholics to belong to cremation societies or to cause their own bodies or the bodies of others to be cremated. That of the 15th December, 1886, permits the services of the Church in cases where the body of the deceased has been cremated without his assent or direction, but orders that Christian burial be refused to those who direct that their bodies be cremated and do not alter their decision before their death. Rome has two main objections to the practice of cremation. The first is that it is a departure from Catholic usage from primitive times, and is pagan in character; the second is that the practice has been so largely associated, on this Continent at least, with attacks on the Christian religion and the doctrine of a future life."

To which it might be added that the universal practice of cremation would hush up forever many a murder discovered through chemical examination of exhumed remains. Such cases are most common.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.
 Canada (city excepted), United States and Newfoundland..... \$1.00
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 TERMS: PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When ordering change of address it is necessary to send old as well as new address.
SUBSCRIBERS in Westmount, Montreal Annex, Montreal West, Verdun, Point St. Charles, St. Henri, Maisonneuve, Ste. Catherine, St. Louis du Mile End, will in future have to pay \$1.50, owing to change in P. O. regulations. This takes effect with subscriptions commencing January, 1905. Subscriptions dating before then will not be affected until time of renewal.
 All Communications should be addressed to the TRUE WITNESS & P. O., P. O. Box 1138.

NOTICE.

Subscribers will please take notice that when their year is due, and should they wish to discontinue their paper, they are requested to notify this office, otherwise we will understand they wish to renew, in which case they will be liable for entire year.



THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1905.

IMMORAL PLAYS.

We publish elsewhere the able, high-minded letter of His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal, upon immoral plays and the attendance of his people thereat. The occasion which called for this letter was "a play in which the Church was insulted; her history is falsified and her influence down through the ages is ignored." That certain classes outside the Church might attend such a play we understand. That the number who wish to witness on the stage scenes "of criminal passion, of vengeance, of adultery, of murder, of suicide" will be diminished by all who call themselves respectable we further understand. What we do not comprehend is that Catholics should be at the theatre at such a play. The scandal which this conduct gives wounds the young, weakens the ignorant and proves a stumbling block to outsiders. The theatre may be a school of history and virtue; and under the guidance of religion has proved so. It is, however, too often a hotbed for the nourishment of vice, irreligion and sensuality. When it perverts the mind and corrupts it is the duty of leaders, as Archbishop Bruchesi, to warn his people of the danger and protect his sheep from the wolf.

EDUCATION.

At a meeting lately held at Maynooth the Irish Bishops, Cardinal Logue presiding, said amongst other things: "We desire to associate ourselves with our brethren, the Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Westminster, in the warning they have deemed it necessary to issue against the frequentation by Catholics of non-Catholic schools." Their Lordships add that there is an ample supply of good secondary Catholic schools in Ireland, and that "nothing but an utter indifference to the interests of religion can explain the conduct of parents who, for some imaginary social or educational advantage, expose the Faith of their children to the imminent dangers by which they must be surrounded whilst being educated in non-Catholic schools."

What the Irish Bishops say affects merely their own flocks. But it is not without deep interest to their kith and kin beyond the sea. The principle the resolution contains is the demand for Catholic education, asserted nowadays by the teaching Church with special struggle because of the heated strife made by the powers arrayed against her to wrest

education from the Church. With her wonted patience and fortitude she gathers her children around her, and defies the world. She is not a mother to be silent when danger threatens. Nor is she terrified by the insane and insane cry of a bigoted press or power-seeking politicians; her courage is unconquered, her purpose single, her policy uniform, Christian education is to-day her battle-cry. The one danger pointed out by the Bishops is the exposure of Faith. It is not science which is to be feared from non-Catholic schools. The Church has no reason to fear from science. Her champions have trodden with the foremost leaders of science the heights and distant paths of learning with the support of her approval. She has not feared literature which throughout all ages she has fostered in her preservation of ancient literature and her encouragement of art. There is one thing the Church does fear—one thing against which she wishes her children specially to guard—that is, the loss of Faith. Why? "Without faith it is impossible to please God." That is the simple, sufficient reason. The lamp of learning without the light of faith, scholarship without truth, intellectual culture without the crown—education without religion—can never receive anything but condemnation from the teaching Church. It comes with a touching appeal from the venerable prelates of Ireland—and passes with equal force to the children of Irish blood wherever they may be. The treasure which their people guarded so well and long was that very faith. No persecution of their cruel masters, no bribery of temporal advantages, no suffering too great, no tempting position high enough to make them expose their faith. They never put the faith into the scale to be weighed against anything worldly. It stood alone—the one consolation amidst their sorrows, the one treasure that could not be stolen from them. This heavenly legacy they handed down in their pride to their children's children. And now, after all these generations, the Irish people are warned against the imminent dangers of non-Catholic schools. The warning is not without its force in this country. The dangers from attendance at non-Catholic schools are greater here than at home. Greater, too, is the temptation for sending children to them. Secondary Catholic education is not so well supplied here as in Catholic Ireland. It needs better organization and more encouragement. Its exponents work faithfully, and always with more zeal than success. They must not weary. They are doing God's work; and they must accept whatever success He may give and look to Him alone for their reward. Let them take the word of criticism out of the mouth of their opponents or our fault-finding brethren. Let them attend carefully to the exterior as well as to the interior. A diamond well set in gold is more valuable than when hidden beneath the earth. Nor is the seed much good until the plant has shot up and produced fruit.

Our experience is composed rather of illusions lost than of wisdom acquired.—Abbe Roux.

THE FRENCH CHURCH AND LIBERTY.

Strange to say, and impudent, one of the achievements claimed by the infidel government of France in severing the Concordat is liberty. So an least writes Clemenceau, a radical member of the French Senate: "We wish to separate the Church from the State in order to be free like you (the United States)—completely free in every sense of the feeling and the thought." As the separation of the Church and the State was first promulgated by the old revolution, its origin and example partook more of anarchy than of liberty. Nor does the present cup of bitterness taste any more of liberty than that of 1793. "In suppressing the salary of the clergy the law proclaims bankruptcy, in setting upon the goods of the Church it commits a robbery; in profaning the sanctuaries it inaugurates a persecution." Where is liberty in that list? The French Cardinals last spring, in memorializing their Government, said concerning the Separation: "The proposed law contains dispositions which deeply wound the conscience of Catholics; not only is liberty not accorded to them by the separation, but there is imposed upon them a moral organization formally contrary to the principles of the Catholic religion. According to the proposed law the Church will, when the law is passed, be subject to the regulations of the 'Worship Associations' (Associations cultuelles). These associations organized outside of all episcopal authority and that of the parish priests are by this very fact the negation of the constitution of the Church and an attempt at formal schism. The essential vice of these Associations is that they create a purely lay institution in order to impose it upon the Catholic Church."

Such is the view of the Cardinals—the special representatives of the French hierarchy—and all saintly venerable men. They consider the prospect for liberty and religion most gloomy. So far as the Church is concerned there will be no liberty at all, it will not be in France as it is in this country—a free Church in a free State. For the last hundred years the Church and the State in France have by the Concordat been in partnership. That partnership is now to be dissolved, and one of the partners is to become landlord and the other tenant-at-will. Liberty does not appear on that side of the great quarrel.

But it is claimed by Clemenceau that the separation will free the French—that the Roman Catholic Church is "the greatest establishment for universal domination that man has been able to conceive and to realize." It was not thus that Charlemagne or the chivalrous St. Louis of France thought. It was not thus even the autocratic Napoleon thought when he signed the Concordat whose reign brought religious peace to France for a hundred years. Nor is it thus we read the teaching or history of the Church. The dominion of the Church over the soul must be extensive, if she is to fulfil her mission and lead us along the path of truth to eternal salvation. But that dominion makes for liberty, as the knowledge of the truth makes a man free. When occasions presented themselves the Church stood out against crowned heads and told them their duty—her action and voice were for freedom. Her arm is not weakened nor is her voice more feeble—she may yet stand out against modern republics in defence of her children's liberty and religion.

HOME RULE AND IMPERIALISM.

The Balfour Government is down and out, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, has been called upon by the King to surround himself with a Cabinet that will presently challenge an electoral verdict. The issue of the election will be Home Rule. Mr. Balfour has thrown down the glove and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has picked it up. These are the new Premier's words at Stirling on Nov. 23.

any remained with us, he was not crossing them freely, and he was going to speak his mind on the subject (cheers). The subject was not new, nor was his opinion new. His opinion had long been known to them. It was that the only way of healing the evils of Ireland, the difficulties of her administration, and giving content and prosperity to her people, and of making her a strength instead of a weakness to the Empire, was that the Irish people should have the management of their own domestic affairs (cheers). And so far from that opinion fading and dwindling as the years passed on, it had become stronger, and, what was more, he had more confidence in its realization (loud cheers). The question was often asked Liberal candidates, "Do you approve of the Home Rule Bill of 1886 and 1893?" and a most foolish and ignorant question it was, because these Bills differed fundamentally from each other, and therefore how could they approve of them both? It was the object which remained and was of importance (cheers). Parliament had twice said it could not be applied, because the Irish people could not be trusted, and that their character and divisions of race and creed were such as to make it imperative that the policy of governing them over their heads by British agents and armed constabulary, and without regard to their own needs and desires and opinions, could not be surrendered without exposing Ireland to the grave danger of throwing it into a condition of anarchy. Sir Henry held that no one wished that result to follow, and therefore that the picture told in these controversies—if that were a true picture then the horizon would be black indeed. But, he asked, was it a true picture? Sir Henry then cited what the Unionist Government had done towards Ireland. They had passed a Local Government Bill which swept away the old Grand Juries and replaced them by popularly elected County Councils. That, in itself, was a substantial instalment. Did that look like any sincere belief in Ireland's untrustworthiness? Then the self-same Unionist Government gave to the Irish tenants a hundred millions sterling of British credit, and they took their character for security. They went bail for them, and they said that they would disestablish the entire landlord class, and in the course of a few years they would dispense with the British garrisons and the people would have Ireland in their hands. That was even a more substantial instalment of the policy of trust. The Unionist Government have by their two acts knocked the stuffing out of the scarecrow (laughter and cheers). If he were asked advice by an ardent Irish Nationalist he would say his desire was to see the effective management of Irish affairs in the hands of a representative Irish authority (cheers), and he further said if he were the Irish Nationalist he would take it in any way he could get it. If an instalment of representative control were offered to Ireland, or any administrative improvement, he would advise the Nationalists to thankfully accept it, provided it was consistent and led up to their larger policy, but, repeated Sir Henry, if it must be consistent and lead up to the larger policy (cheers). To secure good administration was one thing, but even good government could never be a substitute for government by the people themselves (hear, hear).

The colonial issue was a decoy of Mr. Balfour's invention which we are glad to say Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government has riddled and put out of business. Mr. Lyttleton, the Colonial Secretary, invited the Governments of the colonies to an 'Imperial Council' charged with the consideration and settlement of matters relating to the Empire. This Council was to meet in London and be of a permanent character. The Canadian Government reply is in the following terms:

"The assembly of Colonial Ministers, which met in 1887, 1897 and 1902, appears to the committee to fulfil these conditions. The term 'council,' on the other hand, indicates, in the view of your Excellency's Ministers, a more formal assemblage, possessing an advisory and deliberative character, and, in conjunction with the word 'imperial,' suggesting a permanent institution, which, endowed with a continuous life, might eventually come to be regarded as an encroachment upon the full measure of autonomic legislative and administrative power now enjoyed by all the self-governing colonies. The committee, while not wishing to be understood as advocating any such change at the present time, incline to the opinion that the title 'Imperial Conference' might be less open to the objections they have indicated than the designation proposed by His Majesty's Government."

Though this language is guarded in the phraseology of diplomacy, it is nevertheless direct and to the point. It completely dishes the Chamberlain intrigue to entice the colonies into the old leading strings that Downing Street believed in not only prior to the date of responsible government in Canada, but prior to the American War of Independence. As things are at present we have plenty of Downing Street and can get along very nicely without any more help from the Colonial Secretary of the type of Mr. Chamberlain or any other. The effect of Sir Wilfrid's reply is to knock out the proposed meeting of the Imperial Council next year.

DOES YOUR HEAD

Feel As Though It Was Being Hammered?
 As Though It Would Crack Open?
 As Though a Million Sparks Were Flying Out of Your Eyes?
 Horrible Sickness of Your Stomach?
 Then You Have Sick Headache!

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

will afford relief from headache, no matter whether due, nervous, spasmodic, periodical or bilious. It cures by removing the cause.
 Mr. Samuel J. Elliott, Bismarck, Minn., writes: "Last evening I was very poorly, my stomach failed me, I felt weak and nervous, and Burdock's Blood Bitters was sent me. I took one and was able to work. I now feel better, and am recommended by my doctor to take a course of it. I get two bottles of it, and found it to be an excellent blood purifier. The only way you can be sure of it is to look for the name of the manufacturer on the wrapper of Burdock's Blood Bitters."

Ogilvie's Reputation
 goes into every barrel of
Royal Household Flour

If Royal Household Flour were not as good as Ogilvie's say it is, who would be the greatest loser?
 You would try it once—if it were not good you would be a small loser, perhaps.
 But Ogilvie's would probably lose your custom.
 They would also lose the custom of every other woman who tried it and of thousands who had never tried it but had been told that it was not as represented.
 Therefore Ogilvie's must make Royal Household Flour the best flour because they stake their reputation upon it, and if you and thousands of others found it was not the best, Ogilvie's would ruin their business.
 So Ogilvie's make Royal Household Flour the best flour, in their own protection. Incidentally that is your strongest protection—it guarantees you the best flour because the brand carries with it Ogilvie's Reputation.
 Ogilvie's simply ask a trial—knowing that it will make a permanent friend for Royal Household Flour.

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We have again to call the attention of contributors to the necessity, when sending letters for publication, of signing their names as a mark of good faith and not for publication, unless so desired. We have broken the rule in the case of "An Irish Catholic" simply because the subject was so timely; but if this is ignored in future we will have to do what we have done (reluctantly, in some cases) in the past, consign them to the waste paper basket.

No philosopher can explain the mysterious elements of Christian influence; but such influence is the supreme force working in society for its purification and uplifting. Let us aim at the sincerest, deepest, purest personal life, and we shall bless the world more than we think; we shall unperceived by ourselves, be enriching it all day long with the ethers of heaven.

Canada's Jewelry House
His Majesty's Mail

Why not make the mail do your shopping?—with the facilities in our Mail Order Department you are brought into almost personal touch with our store. Air-tempered jewelry—our essential point of saving to our patrons. A postal card from you will bring our fully illustrated catalogue with exact reproductions and descriptions of our goods. Write for it to-day and thus start buying jewelry from a house which will save you money. Jewelry by mail.

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 EXTRA SPECIAL CHRISTMAS
 Double Fold Tweed for 26c per yard.
 Also assorted laces, leryals at very clear.
 1 line of English spun Suting, 42 in per yard, less 20 p.
 1 line of Scotch S... 60c per yard, less 20 p.
 10 pieces 54 inch spun, plain, regular per yard. Splendid and suits.

Cashmere
 One special line of well assorted, in shades. Extra value. High-class Striped inches, for kimonos, regular \$1.00 per yard. THESE ARE EXTRA GOODS.

Silk Drape
 Colored Corduroy in black and white of fashionable shades for 80c per yard.
 Fancy Chiffon, Striped, green, grey, pink, \$1.25, for 50c per yard.
 Colored Foulard, Striped, green and white, and per yard, less 25 p.
 Black and White Striped and small designs, \$1.25, less 20 p.
 Shot Chiffon Taffeta,lection of colors, \$1.25, less 20 p.
 Shot Taffeta Silks, per cent.
 Narrow Pin Striped 65c per yard, less 20 p.
BLACK SILKS.—1 50c, 75c and 90c, less 20 p.
 Black Satin Mervell, \$1.50, less 20 p.
 Black Broche Satin, signs, also dots, \$1.00, less 20 p.
 Peau de Soie—Pink, white, 65c, for 38c p.
 Narrow Stripe Moire shirts, 75c, less 20 p.
 Colored Peau de Soie, Blue, Myrtle, Moss, N. da. 80c per yard for 1.
 Colored Mirror Velvet, for Velvet, \$1.25, less 20 p.

Black Dress
 Two Special Tables of Goods, less 35 1-3 per Black Lammas, Black Taffeta, Black Serges, violet.
 Black Bengaline, Black Vicuna, etc.

Prius
 White Cheviot, fancy less 50 per cent.
 White Cheviot, fancy less 50 per cent.
 White Canvas Cloth and pale blue stripes, per cent.
 White Vesting, navy blue spots, \$1.00, less 20 p.
 Creponnes, white spots, 50c, less 20 p.
 Plain Creponnes, white and gray, 10c, per cent.
 Zephyrs in green, 25c, less 50 per cent.
 Ginghams, black and 25c, less 50 per cent.
 Matalasse, white ground sorted designs, 18c, less 20 p.
 Flaked Gingham, in less 50 per cent.
 Matalasse, blue ground sorted designs, 18c, less 20 p.
 Ginghams, assorted, per yard.

Ready Made Cloth
 Men's Suits in single breasted styles, regular \$16.50, less 50 per cent. they last.

COLONIAL HOUSE PHILLIPS SQUARE.

TWO DAYS' SALE

As the Holiday Trade, which has now begun, tries the capacity of our staff to the very utmost, this is the last week we will be able to offer **SPECIALS**.

Colored Dress Goods

EXTRA SPECIAL LINES FOR CHRISTMAS TRADE.
Double Fold Tweeds, regular 52c, for 26c per yard.
Also assorted lots of various materials at very special prices to clear.
1 line of English Stripe Home spun Suiting, 42 inches wide, 55c per yard, less 20 per cent.
1 line of Scotch Suiting, 44 inches, 60c per yard, less 20 per cent.
10 pieces 54 inch Mixed Homospun, plain, regular \$1.25 for 50c per yard. Splendid goods for skirts and suits.

Cashmeres

One special line at 55c per yard, well assorted, in all desirable shades. Extra value.
High-class Striped Albatross, 28 inches, for kimonos, blouses, etc., regular \$1.00 per yard, to clear at 40c.
THESE ARE EXTRA SMART GOODS.

Silk Department

Colored Corduroy Velveteen, also in black and white a large range of fashionable shades; regular 75c, for 30c per yard.
Fancy Chiffon Stripes, in light green, grey, pink, and blood red, \$1.25, for 50c per yard.
Colored Foulard Silks, in navy and white, green and white, \$1.30 per yard, less 25 per cent.
Black and White Silks in stripes and small designs, from \$1.00 to \$1.25, less 20 per cent.
Shot Chiffon Taffetas, a large selection of colors, \$1.00 per yard, less 20 per cent.
Shot Taffeta Silks, 75c, less 20 per cent.
Narrow Pin Stripe Shot effects, 65c per yard, less 20 per cent.
BLACK SILKS—Black Taffeta, 50c, 75c and 90c, less 20 per cent.
Black Satin Merveilleux, \$1.25 to \$1.50, less 20 per cent.
Black Broche Satin, in small designs, also dots, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50, less 20 per cent.
Peau de Soie—Pink, cream and white, 65c, for 38c per yard.
Narrow Stripe Moirette for under skirts, 75c, less 20 per cent.
Colored Peau de Soie—Royal Blue, Myrtle, Moss, Nile, and Reseda, 80c per yard for 50c.
Colored Mirror Velvet, White Mirror Velvet, \$1.25, less 50 per cent.

Black Dress Goods

Two Special Tables of Black Dress Goods, less 33 1-3 per cent.
Black Lamina, Black Voiles, Black Taffeta, Black Serges, Black Cheviot.
Black Bengaline, Black Stibian, Black Vicuna, etc.

Prints

White Cheviot, fancy stripes, 75c, less 50 per cent.
White Cheviot, fancy stripes, 50c, less 50 per cent.
White Canvas Cloth, with black and pale blue stripes, 50c, less 50 per cent.
White Vesting, navy and pale blue spots, \$1.00, less 58 per cent.
Crepone, white ground colored spots, 50c, less 20 per cent.
Plain Creponnes, white, cream, fawn and gray, 16c, less 20 per cent.
Zephyrs in green, grey and blue, 25c, less 50 per cent.
Ginghams, black and white check, 25c, less 50 per cent.
Matalasse, white ground, with assorted designs, 18c, less 33 1-3 per cent.
Flaked Gingham, in green, 22c, less 50 per cent.
Matalasse, blue ground, with assorted designs, 16c, less 33 1-3 per cent.
Ginghams, assorted, shades, 11c per yard.

Ready Made Clothing Dept

Men's Suits in single and double-breasted styles, regular \$15.00 and \$16.50, less 50 per cent. while they last.

Ribbon Department

Colored Taffeta, 27c.
Black Taffeta, special value, 27c.
Colored Duchess, 20c.
Colored Satin Baby Ribbon, 25c per piece.
Odd shades in Moire Ribbons, less 50 per cent.
Colored Ottoman Baby Ribbons, 17c per piece.
Spotted Crepe de Chine for scarfs, less 50 per cent.
Chiffon Pleatings, less 50 per cent.
Colored Pleatings, less 50 per cent.
Spotted Frillings, white and black, cream, less 50 per cent.
Washing Stocks, 15c each.
White Collars and Cuffs, embroidered in colors, 25c.
Fancy Stocks, assorted, 50c.
Turnover Collars, in lace and embroidery, 50 per cent.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, assorted, less 33 1-3 per cent.

Lace Department

Val Laces, special value, less 50 per cent.
Guipure Laces, assorted, less 33 1-3 per cent.
Black Chantilly Insertion, less 50 per cent.
Chiffon Veils, assorted, less 50 per cent.
Black Guipure Laces, less 50 per cent.
Linen Edging, less 50 per cent.
Assortment of Fancy Veilings, black, black and white, less 50 per cent, and
Lace Collars, less 75 per cent.

Dress Trimmings

Black Sequin Gimp, and Black Sequin Fringe, less 10 per cent.
Colored Cloth Applique and Black Cloth Applique, less 20 per cent.
50 PER CENT. OFF.
Black, White and Colored Satin Folds.
Black, Black and White, and Black and Cream Velvet Fagotting.
Colored Jewel Gimp, Colored Silk and Cloth Collars, and Colored Ostrich Feather Trimming.

Ladies' Umbrellas.

Unexcelled for school purposes, at \$1.00 each. Pearl, horn and natural handles.
Irregular sizes in P. D. Corsets at half price.

Quilts, Blankets, Linens

Special lot of, White Quilts, all sizes, less 20 per cent.
Special odd lines in Scotch and Canadian Blankets, less 20 per cent.
Lot Flannelette Blankets, less 20 per cent.
Special Down Quilts, less 20 per cent.
Special Ceylon and Opera Flannels, less 20 per cent.
Table Cloths and Napkins, less 20 per cent and 33 1-3 per cent.
Special lot, extra value, in unbleached Table Linen, less 20 per cent.
Bedroom and Bath Towels, less 20 per cent.
Bath Sheets and Towelling, less 20 per cent.
Special lines all through Linen stock, less 10 per cent.
White Cotton and Cambrics, less 20 per cent.
Special lot Embroidered Flannels for Blouses, in a variety of colors, regularly 40c for 25c.

Mantle Cloth Department

1 piece White Imitation Ermine, 50 in., \$9.50, less 50 per cent.
1 piece Red Lamb Wool for Children's Coats, \$2.50, less 20 per cent.
1 piece Silver Grey Lamb's Wool, \$4.00, less 33 1-3 per cent.
1 piece White Lamb's Wool, \$6.00, less 33 1-3 per cent.
1 piece Black Melton Heavyweight, all wool, 54 in., \$1.50 and \$2.25, less 20 per cent.
2 pieces Tweed for Cloaking, 54 in., \$1.50, per yd., less 33 1-3 per cent.
1 piece Iron Grey Reversible Cloth, 54 in., \$2.00, less 33 1-3 per cent.
3 pieces Donegal All Wool Tweed, 53 in., \$1.50, less 33 1-3 per cent.
3 pieces Fancy Crush Plush, 1 Brown, 2 Slate Grey, \$8.00, less 50 per cent.
1 piece Black Cloth, heavyweight, \$4.00, less 50 per cent.
1 piece Bronze Cheviot Serge, 56 in., \$1.00, less 50 per cent.
Black Boucle Cloth, 54 in., \$1.50, less 50 per cent.
1 piece Irish Fretze, 8 in., \$1.75, less 33 1-3 per cent.
1 piece Black Nap Cloaking, \$2.50, less 25 per cent.
1 piece Blue Nap. Cloth, for Boys' Pea Jackets, \$2.50, less 20 per cent.
200 yards English Worsted Trousering Cloth, \$1.25, less 20 per cent.
500 yards Worsted Trousering, made to measure, \$5.00.
Pants' Stretchers, 20c, less 50 per cent.

Fancy Goods and Embroidery Department

20 PER CENT. OFF.
Fancy Lace and Muslin Bed Spreads.
Fancy Jap Silk Mantel Drapes.
Fancy Pin Cushions, long, and square, asst. colors.
Fancy Tea Cosies, all shades and prices.
All stamped Linen Work, Centres, Cosies, Photo. Frames, and Fancy Articles for Pin Cushions.
25 PER CENT OFF
Fancy Cushion Tops, in plush, silk, satin and tapestry.
Linen Cosy Covers, embd. and plain, with or without frills.
50 PER CENT OFF.
Tinted Cushion Tops and Centres.
Balance of Drawn Linen Work, and Crochet Mats.
33 1-3 PER CENT. OFF.
Special line of Spotted and Figured Curtains, Muslin, White and Colored.

Smallwares and Notions.

20 gross of the "Keepin'" Wire Hair Pins, price 5c a box, less 50 per cent.
Cole's "Retents" Wire Hair Pins, price 5c, less 50 per cent.
Horn Hair Pins, "Queen Quality," one doz. pins in box, to clear at 25c.
Kid Curlers, in all colors, sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, to clear at 5c per doz.
Ladies' Silk Belts and Belt Buckles, as advertised before at 25c, to clear less 20 per cent.
Best Brass Wire English Pins, 300 pins to the paper, 5c per paper.
Silk Belts of all kinds, less 25 per cent.
Feather Dusters and Chamois' Skins, less 20 per cent.
Cushion Cords and Tassels, regular 25c, to clear at 17c.

Hosiery Department

Ladies' Scotch Lamb's Wool Drawers at Half Price.
Ladies' "Ramie" Fibre Vests and Drawers at Half Price.
Ladies' Lace Thread Hose, less 20 per cent.
Boys' Navy and Cardinal Striped Navy and White Striped Jerseys, Half Price.

Ladies' Shoes.

Ladies' Wool Lined Rubbers, sizes, 6, 6 1/2, 7 only, regular 75c for 50c.
Special Table of Odd Lines in Ladies' Boots and Oxfords; values to \$6.75, for \$3.50.
Special Table at \$2.50 of Ladies' boots and slippers, broken lines, in values up to \$4.50.
Ladies' Red Velvet Romeo Slippers, with Chinchilla, for binding, French Heels, regular, \$3.00, for \$2.00.
Ladies' Satin Romeo Slippers, different colors, covered with lace and fur bound, French heels, regular, \$3.50, for \$2.50.
Ladies' best quality Lamb's Wool Soles, very special, 25c a pair.

Trunks and Bags

Leatherette Suit Cases, with steel frame and brass lock and catches. Special 20-in., for \$1.50, 22-in. for \$1.60, 24 in. for \$1.75.
Kerazol Suit Case, very light and durable steel frame and brass lock, leather straps, 22-in., for \$3.25, 24 in., for \$3.50, 26-in. for \$3.75.
Solid Leather Suit Cases, with Steel frame and valances, heavy brass lock and catches, leather straps, 22-in., for \$4.75, 24-in. for \$4.75, 26-in. for \$5.00.
Ladies' genuine Morocco monitor bag, silk lined, fitted very best solid ivory and sterling silver fittings. Regular price \$75.00, for \$50.00.
Solid leather suit cases with brass lock, leather straps, steel frame, fitted for ladies or men, very special, 22-in., for \$10.00, 14-in. for \$10.50.

Men's Shoes.

A few pairs only Men's Rubbers, pointed toes, regular \$1.00 for 50c.
Men's Wool Lined Rubbers, medium wide toe, regular \$1.25, for 75c.
Men's Box Calf Button Boots, exceptionally high grade, regular \$6.50 for \$5.00.
Men's Enamel Horsehide, Blucher Cut Laced Boots, with grain calf quarters, kid lined throughout, regular \$6.00 for \$5.00.
A broken line of Men's Patent Colt Blucher Cut Laced Boots, regular \$7.50 for \$5.00.
Exceptional value in Men's Waterproof Boots, at \$3.50.
Men's Patent Coltskin Button Boots, with dull calf tops, regular \$5.50 and \$6.50, for \$5.00.
Men's Patent Coltskin Blucher Cut Laced Boots, heavy soles; regular \$5.00, for \$3.50. Sizes 5 1/2 to 9 only.
Get a pair of the Eaton Cushion Sole Boots, made of fine Vic Kid with water and damp proof soles, patent cushion insoles; a boon for tender feet; for Friday and Saturday, \$4 net cash.

Pants.

One lot of about 300 pairs of pants, in all wool, imported materials, for \$2.50 a pair.

Curtain Department

Nottingham Lace Curtains, less 20 per cent.
Swiss French Lace Curtains, less 10 per cent., Madras Curtains, less 10 per cent., Self Colored Tapestry Portieres, fringed top and bottom, less 10 per cent., Self Colored Tapestry Portieres, cord one side and bottom, less 10 per cent.
Figured Tapestry Curtains, Oriental designs and colorings, less 10 per cent.
Remnants Curtain materials and Furniture Coverings, less 20 per cent.
Table Covers, all sizes, less 20 per cent.

Collars

German Otter Collars, \$6.00, Russian Lamb Collars, \$7.50, Electric Seal Collars, \$7.50.
Russian Lamb Gauntlets, \$8.50.
Also a large assortment of Persian Lamb, Mink, Otter, Beaver, etc.
Boys' Hockey Caps, a special lot in pretty patterns and colors; regular, 40c and 50c, for 25c each.
Men's Heavy Winter Caps, special lines; regular 75c and \$1.00, for 50c.
Boys' Caps, heavy winter weight, several styles to choose from, regular, 60c, 75c and 85c, for 50c.

Mantle Department.

Ladies' Walking Skirts

350 Ladies' Walking Skirts in Black, Navy, Brown, in Cloth Cheviot and Tweed, 10 different patterns, entirely new styles; regular \$6.50 to \$12.50, for \$2.25 to \$5.00 each

50 Ladies' Costumes, 75 per cent.
110 Ladies' Cloth Jackets, less 75 per cent.
60 Children's Long Winter Coats, less 75 per cent.
12 Ladies' Silk and Velvet Winter Jackets, less 75 per cent.
25 Ladies' Silk Underskirts, less 50 per cent.
100 Ladies' Moirette Under Skirts, price, \$2.00.
10 Ladies' Black Silk and Cloth Fur Lined Capes, less 50 per cent.
65 Ladies' Handsome Dresses, less 50 per cent.
15 Ladies' Nuns Veiling and Cashmere Dressing Gowns, less 50 per cent.
25 Ladies' Silk Dressing Jackets, less 50 per cent.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS in Ladies' and Children's Furs, Ladies' Lace, Taffeta, and Chiffon Waists.

Men's and Boys' Caps

Special prices in Fur Caps.
Persian Caps, sizes 6 1/2 to 6 3/4, price \$5.00.
German Otter Caps, all sizes, \$4.
Russian Lamb, all sizes, \$4.50.
Electric Seal, all sizes, \$4.00.
Special value in Boys' Persian Lamb Caps, regular, \$8.00, for \$6.50.
Special quality in Men's Caps, all sizes, for \$7.00.

Men's Furnishings

Balance of line of English Underwear, Shirts and Drawers, sizes 32 to 44; regular, \$2.25, for \$1.50 each.
Men's Fancy Cashmere +Hose, neat designs, black cashmere embd. in blue, red, white, and corn; regular, 75c, for \$50c.
One lot Men's heavy Irish knit +hose, pretty shades of heather mixtures; regular 85c for 25c.
One line of McGill Regulation Jersey, made of fine quality Australian wool; regular, \$2.00 each, less 20 per cent.
One lot of Boys' Sweaters in school colors, also other pretty colors, very good articles; regular \$1.50, for \$1.00.
One lot of Brocaded Silk Mufflers in pretty shades of navy, wine, dark red, black, etc., regular \$1.25, for 85c.
One lot of Men's Gloves in fine quality Mocha, best finish, fleece lined, long wrists; regular, \$2.25, for \$1.75.
One lot of pretty designs four-hand Ties, nice quality silk; regular, 35c and 40c, for 25c.
Men's Sweaters in pretty combinations of colors, such as navy, white, white and navy, red and white, white and red, white and pale blue, plain navy, plain white, better quality than we have ever shown, price, \$3.00.
Men's Pyjamas in fine quality English Flannelette, well made, nice girdles, good pearl buttons, regular \$2.00, for \$1.50.
One lot of Men's Fancy Stitched Sweaters in dark red, navy, grey, white, very fine wool regular \$2.00 less 20 per cent.

Overcoats

Every Overcoat in the department at 10 per cent. discount.
An exceptionally good all wool Boys' Norfolk Suit, best imported goods, regular \$7.00 and \$7.50, less 50 per cent.
Boys' 3-piece Sack Suit, regular \$9.50 and \$10.50, less 50 per cent.

Millinery

TRIMMED MILLINERY — \$5.50 for \$3.65; \$7.00 for \$4.67; \$11.00 for \$7.34; \$15 for \$10.00; \$20 for \$13.34, \$27.50 for \$18.34. All prices not mentioned above in same proportion.
UNTRIMMED SHAPES — In felts, camel's hair and beaver, at 33 1-3 per cent. discount.

Children's Felt Hats

Napoleon Shape, silk compin, colors navy, cardinal, brown, gray, black and fawn; regular \$1.25, for 50c each.
CHILDREN'S SILK HEADWEAR, less 33 1-3 per cent. discount.

Smoking Jackets

Balance of Smoking Jackets, odd sizes, \$6.50 to \$25.00, less 50 per cent.
Balance of Austrian Dressing Gowns, \$7.00, \$10.00, \$11.50, less 50 per cent.
Balance of Wool Dressing Gowns, size 34 only, \$8.00; \$9.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00, less 50 per cent.

Ladies' Gloves.

Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves, embroidered backs, pique sewn, one large pearl clasp, size 6 to 7 1/2. Special, 65c.
Ladies' Colored Undressed Kid Gloves, embroidered backs, 2 clasps, sizes 6 to 7 1/2. Special, 65c.

Wall Paper Department.

Balance of small quantities 8, 10 and 12 single rolls, less 50 per cent.
All odd borders, regular 10, 15, and 20c per yard, less 50 per cent.
Short lengths of Dyed Burlaps, 6, 8 and 10 yards; regular 45c per yd, less 33 1-3 per cent.

Millinery Trimmings

In Chenille, Cord, Tulle, etc., at 10c per yard, regular 45c to \$1.75.

THE EDUCATION OF
A CATHOLIC CHORIST.

If it is true that a child reared in the Catholic Church has a second mother tongue, and this the language of ancient Rome which to others is accounted dead, we have before us a marvel which demands consideration. And if this language, more than ought else, perhaps, is the pass between elementary and higher and the best introduction of liberal education, then in these days, when the forces against Christianity are so intense, and use as their base the principle of education and make their object the controlling of schools, it is surely time to consider whether we are taking due account of the vantage ground we hold.

THE PEOPLE AND LATIN.

The danger lies in our easy disposition to leave out of view what is growth familiar. It is not its strangeness but rather its familiarity use in some form or other which makes our second mother tongue less objective to us. What is part of us can only be made an object of the mind by being loved and studied. Forget the principle, and there ensues upon forgetfulness the greatest of all sins against the truth, wilful blindness, and we lay ourselves open to the most ominous of all rebukes: "If thou didst but know. . . ." It would be well if we had imagination enough to project ourselves into the position of a stranger who should regard us and our ways from without. Let him enter, without previous knowledge, one of our churches when the ministrant exposes a view of the white disc of the Most Blessed Sacrament, and listen to the voices, study the faces, observe the spontaneity with which the old with the younger even down to childhood sing out their hearts through hymns and canticles in a language which he had always considered dead, would he not wonder? By voice and bearing, attitude and change of attitude, he would convince himself that the language expressed their feeling and conscious meaning, and what would be, what could be, his explanation? If he heard that these entranced singers were known not only as Catholics but as Roman, and were a part of the Latin Church, would not this be just sufficient to make him wonder more? And if, moreover, as a man who had struggled in his youth into acquaintance with Caesar and Virgil and Horace, and yet had never created in his whole life one sentence of vocal Latin to express his own mind and feeling, he chanced to see his garden-er and groom and housemaid, quite unconscious that they were doing anything out of the common, pouring out their souls in Latin with a freedom which his degree of M.A. never bestowed on him, would he consider them uneducated and illiterate, or would he consider them with some strange power which he never felt within him throughout all his years of painful study? If, moreover, pursuing his new experience and seeking a solution of the mystery, he found himself at a solemn Mass where a Cardinal was officiating and Bishops assisting, and men of high education filling the choir-stalls, and that to their antiphonal chant, ever in this tongue considered dead, came back from the body of worshippers, congregated from all classes, a response as easy as theirs, uttered from life as unconscious of all else but some inner significance, would not the mystery deepen? And if, seeking further acquaintance with us, he found himself in a church where low Mass was proceeding and studied the scene—the priest with his back turned to the people, his voice now suppressed, now raised, anon turning his face to them with solutions, and eliciting a response from a boy of perhaps ten years speaking in their behalf; and the people evidently so fully occupied with the priest's work and movements that they heeded not his own entrance at all, though no word came to his ears which was not even in the same language which he had accounted dead, would not he have further ground for wonder? However it comes about, by custom and use, by being made the vehicle of mind and feeling even though grammar fails, Latin is a language understood of the people. Here we have the Pentecostal gift of tongues, not in an extraordinary form as acharism, but in the normal form preordained to succeed it.

A GIFT OR AN INCUBUS? Now I would ask, in these modern days of the latest century of the second thousand years since the foundation of the Christian Church, is it a divine gift to be cherished or an incubus to be discarded? Surely it is a commonplace, even with children, that the Latin tongue in use among

BLOOD PURIFIERS

Three Things Cause Them—One Thing Cures Them.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.
Union St., 875, 1875, 1895.
It gives me much pleasure to certify that "Fruit-a-tives" have entirely cured me of a disagreeable skin disease. I had a dreadful rash on my face, arms and hands, the rash was red and itchy and my face and hands were fairly swollen. I had a pain in my back, and I was very ill. I was advised to take "Fruit-a-tives" to purify the blood, and I am very thankful that I took this medicine. After I had taken one box of the tablets, I was much better.



and when I had taken two boxes, the rash was entirely gone, the swelling in face and hands was gone, the pain in the back had left me, and I was quite well again, and my complexion is clearer than it has been for years. I want to thank "Fruit-a-tives" for this great cure—as before I used this medicine I had used many kinds of salves and took quantities of medicines but these did me no good. But "Fruit-a-tives" at once seemed to do me good—and they entirely took away the fearful rash.
18, d.J. Mrs. F. Mailhot

This case of Mrs. Mailhot proves one great truth—that you can't CURE pimples, blackheads, blotches, red rash and other skin diseases with salves and ointments.

Simply because the disease is not with the skin but WITH THE BLOOD. The skin trouble is the RESULT of blood trouble. "Fruit-a-tives" proves this because when salves and ointments are left off—and "Fruit-a-tives" taken to purify and enrich the blood, the skin diseases are cured to stay cured.

Pimples, red rash, eczema etc., come from disease of one of three organs—liver, kidneys or stomach. It may be all three—but certainly one. And this one affects the other two.

And there will be skin disease
—as long as the bowels are constipated
—as long as the kidneys retain urea or tissue waste
—as long as the stomach does not digest food properly and the body is improperly nourished

Ointments won't cure—salves won't cure—soaps won't cure. Because the trouble is the BLOOD—not the skin. But "Fruit-a-tives" will cure—"Fruit-a-tives" do cure—because "Fruit-a-tives" PURIFY THE BLOOD.

"Fruit-a-tives" act on the liver—stimulate it to excrete more bile—and thus make the bowels move regularly every day. This rids the system of one source of blood poisoning. These famous liver tablets act on the kidneys—prevent the formation of excessive uric acid—and insure the kidneys being strong and healthy. They act on the skin—strengthen the glands and stimulate them to throw off the impurities which the blood brings to them.

With bowels, liver, kidneys, stomach and skin working properly—the blood is pure and rich—and there can be no pimples or blemishes to mar the complexion.

At all druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price—
50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50.



Manufactured by
FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, Ottawa.

us is the witness of the Catholicity of the Church. The English-speaking people are assuredly in many ways a cosmopolitan people, and nowhere more so than in the Catholic Church. Happily, at all events for this argument, we have for mission service clergy from most or perhaps all the civilized races of the world. Their particular nationality matters not at all when in their liturgical they are using Latin; it is only when they try the vernacular, as they must do in preaching, that the laity learn what an inconvenient thing difference of language inherited from the Babel of confusion is.

It is worth while insisting on this Pentecostal gift of tongues. The chrismata, or extraordinary gifts granted by the Holy Ghost to the early Church "unto profit," are the word of wisdom, the word of knowledge, faith, the grace of healing, the working of miracles, prophecy (not necessarily more than preaching, even in St. Paul's description of it), the discernment of spirits, kinds of tongues, interpretations of the utterances made in these tongues. All these are operations of the Holy Ghost through His ministers, and a manifestation of the Spirit, marvellous because unexpected, to the eyes and ears of the faithful. Every one of them is retained in the Church, not by virtue of extraordinary affluents, but by the normal law of grace. Our second mother tongue, Latin, as a vehicle of the sense and prayer of faith, is this gift of tongues in its destined normal condition.

St. Paul, be it added, discredits in some way the gift of tongues by comparison with other gifts, and specially with the gift of prophecy or preaching. That a man should take pride because being caught up by the Spirit he spoke in a language which neither he nor any other person present understood, and should prefer this gift of prophecy or preaching which enabled him to inform other minds, this St. Paul ridicules. But he is careful at the same time to render reverence to this great gift of the Spirit.

This mother tongue of our Catholic birth can never be antiquated. There is only one institution which lives in the present by an evolution which never is decadence. History indeed everywhere, if it is to be useful, must be an explanation of the present, but in the Church the very present is the past. Wherever there is organic life proceeding duly under divine laws, whether of nature or of grace, there necessarily identity of past and present, hence it was that the great Cardinal Newman, who has given us the most human of all systems of logic, in his analysis of the process by which he found his way into the Church, while seeking to repudiate all that was Roman and Latin in his gi-

gantic effort to build up what was English and national, and making appeal to antiquity to justify his course, presently found the present in the past and the past in the present, and embraced with lowliest submission the gifts of the spirit which were waiting at his side.

A LIVING TONGUE. As it was with the Church, so with her ways. The present use of Latin bears with it the burden of the message of all antiquity. The sign of a group of children, some fourteen hundred years after the Roman Empire was swept away from our land, singing round the statue of Our Lady an Ave Maria Stella with ease and simplicity unconscious of all else but their childlike piety, towards the Virgin Mother, or chanting with free voice a Magnificat, or uttering in reverent song a Veni Creator Spiritus, is a testimony of the Catholic Church so palpable, so human, and in the sphere of grace so natural, that speculations and arguments and dry analysis and theological divisions and subtleties, however necessary for intellectual progress, in the presence of this sense of proof of home and family, seem a testimony, to the heart at least, far less credible.

The living tongue, so ineptly called antiquated, is the only Latin that lives. The only true heir of all the treasures we call classical Latin is the Church, which being Roman and Latin carefully preserved them and enables us to see them rightly in the light of her own uninterrupted organic evolution. And may it not be truthfully said that hardly a greater injury could be done to the Catholic child to hinder him from knowing more of the language on his lips, in which rolls the current of the psalms than by frightening with the bugbear of a Latin which, however beautiful its treasures, has ceased to live, and which as presented to him for the most part has the savor of death rather than of life?—Father Sole, in N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

We have no doubt there are still some people, and possibly very intelligent people, who "want to know," or profess to want to know, "what is meant by Home Rule," and why Ireland wants to have it. To such people, but more particularly to those who really desire that information, that is, who are in ignorance on the subject, and who honestly wish to be enlightened thereon, we could not do better than commend a reading of the speech delivered a couple of weeks ago in Glasgow (Scotland) by Mr. John E. Redmond, the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party.

In that speech the Irish question is made very plain, so plain that no man can fail to understand it who understands the English language and reads the speech. Of course, even without such explanation, or any explanation, the meaning of "Home Rule" ought to be, and is, plain enough. It is a self-explanatory phrase, and applied to Ireland what else does it, or could it, mean but rule or government of Ireland at home, in Ireland, by the people of Ireland? Who, that has common intelligence, could understand it as meaning anything else?

As to why Ireland wants Home Rule, it is obvious that the question should rather be, why Ireland should not want it, and have it? To ask why Ireland wants, or why she should have Home Rule is as foolish a question as to ask why a man should be master in his own house? Who else should be master? Who else should rule Ireland but the Irish people? Who should rule America but American citizens? "Look round, the Frenchman governs France the Spaniard rules in Spain." Who else should rule there? The question is one that calls for no "solution" or argument whatever, any more than an axiom in geometry.

Nevertheless, it is an Irish question, and it means Home Rule. It means Ireland's demand for Home Rule. It means that because of the want of it, and for no other reason, Ireland is the poorest country in the world to-day, whereas in her wealth of natural endowments and resources she has materials through which she could be made one of the richest. But her people are not permitted to do anything that would bring this about. They have no hand or voice in the government of the country, as John Redmond thus stated in his Glasgow speech:

"The Irish people have no voice in the management of their own affairs. I don't mean to say we have no voice in the House of Commons. But the curious thing about our position in the House of Commons is that we are powerless, in the settlement of Irish affairs. In the House of Commons we are on the Irish questions in a permanent minority. In the government of our country at home the representatives of the people have no power to appoint or dismiss even a sub-constable of police. We cannot build a bridge, we cannot construct a tramway, we cannot do any of the elementary duties of local government even, without coming to the House of Commons for the permission of Englishmen and Scotchmen. We have no voice in Irish legislation, in Irish taxation, in Irish administration."

And, needless to say, the matter of taxation and taxes and the expenditure of them is a mighty important one, involving, to a vast extent, the well-being or ill-being of the country. How is Ireland taxed? How are the taxes spent? What is the cost to the people of the bad government forced upon them by England? On these points Mr. Redmond gives interesting information. He says:

"In proportion to the population of the country Ireland is the most expensively governed country in Europe, or in the world. The civil government of Ireland per head of the population costs just double what the civil government per head of the population costs in Scotland or England. Law, justice, and police in Ireland cost just three times what they cost in Scotland."

And the cost and the taxation go on increasing, while the population goes on or back decreasing, as he thus points out:

"The cost of the government of Ireland is rapidly increasing. Ten years ago the total taxation of Ireland was about seven millions. To-day it is near ten millions. Who has gained by the additional three millions? Is it the Empire? No; because, while the taxation of Ireland has gone up from seven to ten millions, what is called Imperial contribution—that is, the surplus which remains over after spending for the cost of the internal government of Ireland—has not materially increased.

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Advocate,
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It is the cost of the government of Ireland itself that has increased, and is it not a monstrous thing that as the population of Ireland is steadily going down, as her trade and industry remains stagnant, as no effort is made to improve the commerce or wealth of the country, that the cost of governing the country should have gone up by three millions in ten years?

A monstrous thing truly. But how could it be otherwise under such a system of government? There must be always monstrous things in a country ruled by any other than its own people.

They Cleanse the System Thoroughly.—Parsons's Vegetable Pills clear the stomach and bowels of bilious matter, cause the excretory vessels to throw off impurities from the blood into the bowels, and expel the deleterious mass from the body. They do this without pain or inconvenience to the patient, who speedily realizes their good offices as soon as they begin to take effect. They have strong recommendations from all kinds of people.

Just as soon and so far as we pour into all our schools the songs, poems and literature of mercy towards these lower creatures, just as soon and so far shall we reach the roots not only of cruelty but of crime.—Geo. T. Angell.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY—Estab-
lished March 6th, 1856; incorporated
1868; revised 1840. Meets in
St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexan-
der street, first Monday of the
month. Committee meets last Wed-
nesday. Officers: Rev. Director,
Rev. M. O'Connell, P.P.; President,
Mr. F. J. Curran; 1st Vice-Pres-
ident, W. F. Kearney; 2nd Vice, E.
J. Quinn; Treasurer, W. Durack;
Corresponding Secretary, W. J.
Crawe; Recording Secretary, T. R.
Tansey.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SO-
CIETY—Meets on the second Sun-
day of every month in St. Patrick's
Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, at
8.30 p.m. Committee of Manage-
ment meets in same hall on the
first Tuesday of every month, at 8
p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Kil-
loran; President, J. H. Kelly; Secy,
J. D'Arcy Kelly, 13 Valen
street.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY,
established 1868.—Rev. Director,
Rev. Father McPhail; President, D.
Gallery, M.P.; Secy, J. F. Quinn,
628 St. Dominique street; treasur-
er, M. J. Ryan, 18 St. Augustin
street. Meets on the second Sun-
day of every month, in St. Ann's
Hall, corner Young and Ottawa
streets, at 8.30 p.m.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, Branch 26
—Organized 13th November, 1888,
Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's
Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, 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
o'clock p.m. Officers: Spiritual
Adviser, Rev. J. P. Killoran; Chan-
cellor, W. F. Wall; President, J.
M. Kennedy; 1st Vice-President, J.
H. Maiden; 2nd Vice-President, J.
P. Dooley; Recording Secretary, R.
M. J. Dolan, 16 Overdale Ave.; As-
sistant Rec. Sec., W. J. Macdon-
ald; Financial Secretary, J. J. Con-
tigian, 325 St. Urbain street; Treas-
urer, J. H. Kelly; Marshal, J.
Walsh; Guard, M. J. O'Regan;
Trustees, T. J. Finn, W. A. Hodg-
son, P. J. D'Arcy, R. Gahan, T.
J. Stevens; Medical Advisers, Dr.
H. J. Harrison; Dr. E. J. O'Con-
nor, Dr. G. H. Merrill.

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Street, Montreal, and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Bank of Montreal,
Montreal, 31st October
THE GENERAL MANAGER
The General Manager then ap-
peared:
I propose counting my few
words to the balance sheet submitted
to you, and to one or two other
matters connected with the
general committee of the
Bank of Montreal, to be held on
the 1st of November.
The principal business
of the Bank is the

THURSDAY, DECEMBER
BANK OF MONTREAL
Proceedings at the
Eighth Annual Meeting
of Shareholders
VERY SATISFACTORY
Lord Strathcona's Resignation
From Presidency Announced
by Sir George Drummond
The eighty-eighth
meeting of the shareholders
of the Bank of Montreal was held
in the Board Room of the institu-
tion on Monday, December 1st.
There were present: Hon. C.M.
George Drummond, K.C.M.G.,
President; Hon. Robert
Masses, R. B. Angus, E. G.
Chields, A. T. Paterson, R.

The report of the Direc-
tional general meeting was
agreed, as follows:
The Directors have pleasure
in announcing the successful
conclusion of the business of the
Bank of Profit and Loss
Profits for the year ended
amounting to \$1,000,000.00
deducting charges of man-
agement for all bad and do-
Dividend, 5 per cent., paid
Dividend 5 p. c., payable 1st
December.
Balance of Profit and Loss
Since the last annual meet-
ing six branches. The Bank
Meeting, Sub-Agencies at
Logan Avenue (Winnipeg),
Columbia, and Hochelaga,
at Port Rouge (Winnipeg).
The headquarters build-
ing in occupation.
In response to the desire
of the Directors propose that
of half-yearly, viz.: on the
December.
All the Offices of the Bank
expected during the past year.

The General Statement of
Capital Stock
Reserve
Balance of Profits carried forward
Unclaimed Dividends
Half-yearly Dividends, payable
ber, 1905

Notes of the Bank in circulation
Deposits not bearing interest
Deposits bearing interest
Balances due to other banks

Gold and Silver coin current
Government demand notes
Deposit with Dominion Govern-
ment by act of Parliament
of general bank note circu-
lated by agencies of this
bank and other banks
in Great Britain.....\$ 3
Due by agencies of this
bank and other banks
in Foreign countries... 2
Call and short Loans in
Great Britain and United
States..... 87

Dominion and Provincial Govern-
ment securities
Railway and other Bonds, de-
bentures and stocks
Notes and cheques of other
banks

Bank Premises at Montreal
Current loans and discounts
elsewhere (robata interest
on other assets)
Debts secured by mortgage of
real estate (not specially
provided for)

Bank of Montreal,
Montreal, 31st October

THE GENERAL MANAGER
The General Manager then ap-
peared:
I propose counting my few
words to the balance sheet submitted
to you, and to one or two other
matters connected with the
general committee of the
Bank of Montreal, to be held on
the 1st of November.
The principal business
of the Bank is the

BANK OF MONTREAL

Proceedings at the Eighty-Eighth Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

VERY SATISFACTORY REPORT.

Lord Strathcona's Retirement from Presidency Announced by Sir George Drummond.

The eighty-eighth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held in the Board Room of the institution at noon on Monday, December 4.

There were present: Hon. Sir George Drummond, K.C.M.G., Vice-President; Hon. Robert Mackay, Messrs. R. B. Angus, E. B. Greenshields, A. T. Paterson, R. G. Reid,

Hon. J. K. Ward, Dr. W. Gardner, Messrs. G. F. C. Smith, F. S. Lyman, K.C., Angus Hooper, George Burnford, Richard White, A. Piddington, Henry Dobell, John Turnbull, B. A. Boss, C. R. Black, Henry Morton, G. A. Greene, L. Sutherland, W. H. Evans, M. S. Foley, W. Stanway, M. O'Shaughnessy, W. D. Gillett, D. Morrice, A. G. Watson, G. H. Matthews, F. F. McCaffrey, J. Scott, W. B. Blackader, James Tasker, Percy R. Gault, and John Morrison.

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The report of the Directors to the Shareholders at their eighty-eighth annual general meeting was then read by Mr. E. S. Clouston, General Manager, as follows:

The Directors have pleasure in presenting the Report, showing the result of the Bank's business for the year ended 31st October, 1905: Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1904... \$ 583,196 01 Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1905, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts..... 1,638,659 40

Dividend, 5 per cent., paid 1st June, 1905... \$700,000 00 Dividend 5 p. c., payable 1st December, 1905... 720,000 00 1,420,000 00

Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward..... \$ 801,855 41

Since the last annual meeting of the Shareholders, the Bank has acquired the Assets and business of the People's Bank of Halifax, with twenty-six branches. The Bank has also established since the last Annual Meeting, Sub-Agencies at the following points, viz.: Albion, Oakville and Logan Avenue (Winnipeg), in Manitoba; Enderby and Nicola in British Columbia, and Hochelaga, (Montreal) and is about to establish Sub-Agencies at Fort Rouge (Winnipeg), and Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

The headquarters building on St. James street is now completed and in occupation. In response to the desire expressed by a number of our Shareholders, the Directors propose that the dividend should be paid quarterly instead of half-yearly, viz.: on the first day of March, June, September and December.

All the Offices of the Bank, including the Head Office, have been inspected during the past year.

STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, President.

THE GENERAL STATEMENT.

The General Statement at 31st October, 1905, is as follows:

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock..... \$ 14,400,000 00 Reserve..... \$10,000,000 00 Balance of Profits carried forward..... 801,855 41

Unclaimed Dividends..... 701 57 Half-yearly Dividends, payable 1st December, 1905..... 720,000 00 11,522,556 98

Notes of the Bank in circulation..... \$25,922,556 98

Deposits not bearing interest..... 31,438,001 32 Deposits bearing interest..... 87,725,211 07 Balances due to other banks in Canada..... 150,459 14 132,309,852 53

\$158,232,409 51

ASSETS.

Gold and Silver coin current..... \$ 5,089,152 36 Government demand notes..... 7,221,980 75 Deposit with Dominion Government required by act of Parliament for security of general bank note circulation..... 507,000 00

Due by agencies of this bank and other banks in Great Britain..... \$ 3,745,653 32 Due by agencies of this bank and other banks in Foreign countries..... 2,293,384 18

Call and short Loans in Great Britain and United States..... 37,961,908 00 44,000,945 56

Dominion and Provincial Government securities..... 432,244 56

Railway and other Bonds, debentures and stocks..... 7,849,207 04

Notes and cheques of other banks..... 3,582,500 32 \$68,632,030 53

Bank Premises at Montreal and Branches..... 600,000 00

Current loans and discounts in Canada and elsewhere (rebate interest received) and other assets..... \$88,591,793 90

Debts secured by mortgage or otherwise..... 289,340 03

Overdue debts not specially secured (loss provided for)..... 118,245 05 88,999,378 98

\$158,232,409 51

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Bank of Montreal, Montreal, 31st October, 1905.

THE GENERAL MANAGER.

The General Manager then spoke as follows:

I purpose confining my few remarks to the balance sheet submitted to you, and to one or two matters more closely connected with banking in the country to be mentioned by the Vice-President.

rather uncertain future of Continental finance, owing to the state of affairs in Russia and the somewhat boom condition in this continent, it is well to be strong, and in any case we are in a good position to take advantage of any desirable business offering. Our loans and discounts have increased \$7,000,000, accounted for partly by the increased demands of the commercial community, and partly by the absorption of the People's Bank of Halifax.

The low rate ruling for call money in England and the United States during our fiscal year affected our profits adversely, as we are obliged to carry a large portion of our reserve in those markets; but of late there has been a decided improvement which may be maintained during the winter.

Owing to the magnificent crop and the general activity in business, an unusual strain was placed on the circulation, but at the highest point attained by all the banks, about \$79,000,000, there was still a margin of \$4,500,000; and with the addition of new banking capital and the increase of branches, it seems as if, for some time to come, the circulation provided will be sufficient for the needs of the country.

The advantage of the Canadian system has been amply demonstrated during the late pressure for money. Notwithstanding the heavy demands to move the largest crop in our history, the interest rate to our people has remained normal. We have only to glance at the condition of affairs across the line to see what fluctuations in rates for money the public are subjected to under the system there in vogue.

In March last, the Bank of Yarmouth failed under circumstances reflecting much discredit upon those responsible for its condition, and, for the first time since the incorporation of the Canadian Bankers' Association, that body had to exercise the power conferred upon it by Parliament in 1900, of assuming supervision of the affairs of a suspended bank.

The curator chosen by the Canadian Bankers' Association was subsequently appointed by the court sole liquidator. The results have been highly satisfactory, particularly when viewed in the light of what has followed former failures of Canadian banks.

The winding up of the defunct bank has been conducted with remarkable expedition and economy, and the rights and interests of the creditors so well protected that the liquidator has been able, in nine months, to pay all of their claims, with interest added thereto. That no loss to the depositors and other creditors of the Bank of Yarmouth has resulted from this failure is, it must be admitted, largely due to the prompt and creditable recognition by its unfortunate shareholders of their liability for the utter insufficiency of assets to pay the debts of the bank in question.

An interesting event in financial circles was the offering here of a portion of the Japanese loan, the first time in the history of Canada of any foreign loan being issued locally, and, considering the short time at our disposal, the success was surprising.

In conclusion, I may say that the one word written large in the records of Canada this year is "Prosperity." Railways, manufacturing industries, merchants, farmers, all are prosperous. Immigration grows steadily; labor has full employment, and is well remunerated. Probably never before have we had a twelvemonth of such universal prosperity, and it is during a year like this that everyone should set his house in order. Collections should be pressed, and manufacturers should husband their resources and strengthen themselves in every way; for they are to a great extent prosperous by the grace of their neighbors, and when adversity comes to other countries, the American bargain counter will be opened in Canada, and our manufacturers and their employees will surely suffer.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

The Vice-President, in moving the adoption of the Directors' report, said:

The position of the Bank is fully exhibited in the statements laid before you and the remarks of the General Manager. Following, however, the practice of many years' standing, I venture to offer a few observations. The remark has been made before, and is now repeated, that the profits of banking, and consequently the cost to the public of the use of money, are steadily decreasing. This is due mainly, I think, to the accumulation of wealth in the country, the consequent increase of the number of banking companies and of their capital, and the resulting loss of competition. Proof of this is to be found in the following figures:

1st. As to the accumulation of wealth, the deposits in all the chartered banks in the Dominion in 1870, were 49 millions of dollars, to amount

figures, omitting fractions of a million; in 1880, were 85 millions; in 1890, were 136 millions; in 1900 were 305 millions; in 1904, were 470 millions.

The Dominion Government Savings Bank held in the same year (1904), nearly 62 millions, making bank and Government deposits 532 millions.

2nd. As regards banking facilities, five new banks have gone into operation since 1900, with an authorized capital of \$9,000,000. Five have been absorbed into other banks, but their capital presumably remains, under other control, and one bank, referred to by the General Manager, with a capital of \$300,000, has failed. It may also be mentioned that charters have been obtained from Parliament during the last three years of eleven new banks, with a capital of \$19,000,000.

As regards our own Bank, it has been the care of the Directors to advance with the times, and I give you a few figures to show the progress which it has made.

In 1863 the capital was \$6,000,000; assets, \$15,252,000.

In 1873, the capital was \$11,296,831; assets, \$34,252,000.

In 1879 the capital was \$11,999,000; assets, \$36,221,900.

In 1887 the capital was 212,000,000; assets, \$42,000,000.

In 1890 the capital was \$12,000,000; assets, \$46,166,000.

In 1905 the capital was \$14,400,000; assets, \$158,470,000.

Our branches, which in 1863 numbered 29, are now 100.

GENERAL TRADE OF THE COUNTRY.

A review in detail of the various trade and manufacturing industries may be summed up in the general report of almost unbroken prosperity. Probably never in Canada and the United States have crops of all kinds been better in quantity and quality.

In regard to one of our staple industries, the lumber trade, I am tempted to express the conviction that we are using up our resources in a most reckless fashion, certain to end disastrously, unless we take prompt steps to treat it as other crops, and replant on an adequate scale.

The increase of manufactories, thereby creating a home market for produce of every kind, is most marked. In this city and neighborhood a great number of large factories are springing up, and whatever may be said of our tariff, it unquestionably has had the effect of inducing the manufacture in this country of goods previously imported, with all the advantages of increased employment and circulation of money in this country. A number of these manufactories are branches or offshoots, of industrial organizations in the United States.

The value of the home market is not sufficiently appreciated, if the statistics published by a recent writer be true, that "Western Canada produced two and a half times as much wheat, twenty-five times as much oats, and thirty-five times as much barley as Canada exported."

The feature of the year, however, is probably smaller this year than last, being: 1904, \$11,189,223; 1905, \$9,511,472.

The feature of the year, however, is the splendid crop which has just been harvested in the Northwest Provinces and in Ontario. As regards the former, the most sanguine anticipations have been realized, and it seems beyond doubt that the following estimates of this season's crop in Manitoba and the Northwest Provinces are conservative.

Wheat, 90 million bushels, worth on the spot, say, 65cts; oats, 65 million bushels, worth on the spot, say, 25cts; barley, 13 million bushels, worth on the spot, say 30cts; flax, 4 million bushels, worth on the spot; say 80cts; rye, 1-3 million bushels, worth on the spot, say, 35cts. In all 169 million bushels of grain.

Of course, a proportion of these crops will be consumed by the farmer as no doubt will all the root crops—of which potatoes alone are estimated at 8,000,000 bushels—as well as hay, but of these I take no account.

At the prices set down it is not difficult to reach an approximate sum of 75 millions of dollars, or 15 million pounds sterling, to be distributed among a comparatively small population, and won from a soil which was considered barren and surrendered to the wilderness only a few years ago.

In addition to the foregoing, and not included in the above estimate, 70,000 cattle were disposed of during the year in the Northwest.

Incidentally, I may mention that I am informed by expert millers that this year's wheat is so good in quality that 7 per cent. less of it is required to produce a given quantity of flour than an average.

from the most accurate information obtainable, much exceed 5 per cent, and certainly will be well under 10 per cent. of the area available, and waiting for occupants.

In this connection I may quote here a sentence from an able and well qualified government officer, who has just completed a wide survey of the Territories. He says:

"The immense wealth so long stored in the virgin soil of the great western country will be gradually developed, and the fact that Canada is destined to rapidly become one of the greatest food producing nations in the world will soon become apparent to all, in the volume of her exports."

The great extensions of the railway systems operating in this country, must not be passed over. The Canadian Pacific Company is spending vast sums in improvements and extensions. The Canadian Northern is pushing westward, while the Grand Trunk Pacific is preparing for an extension to the Pacific, and the Government of Canada has the necessary powers to duplicate the railway connection between Quebec and Winnipeg, and is now surveying the line.

With general political events we have nothing to do, except as regards their effect on our financial institutions. A note of thankfulness was heard when an end was put to the mighty war in the Farther East.

It was specially grateful to this community when a friendly understanding was reached between England and France, and we trust that the portentous cloud overhanging Russia may be dissipated by wise and liberal measures. Meanwhile, it remains an ominous factor, exciting the liveliest apprehensions among Russia's creditors, and the deepest interest in the whole civilized world.

I can only, in conclusion, echo the General Manager's advice that the abounding prosperity of our country should be prudently accepted and used.

I move: "That the report of the Directors, now read, be adopted and printed for distribution among the Shareholders."

The motion was seconded by Mr. A. T. Paterson and after some appreciative remarks by Mr. John Morrison, it was unanimously adopted.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

The Vice-President then remarked: I have now to ask you to consider amendments to the by-laws, which the Directors deem advisable. The first is an amendment to by-law No. 3, the alteration being to make the number of Directors ten instead of nine, as at present. Perhaps you are aware that up to the last session of Parliament, the General Banking Act only permitted the election of nine directors to any bank. There were not to be fewer than a certain number, and not more than nine. That has now been changed, and practically the number of directors is unlimited, if the Shareholders so desire. The proposal of the Directors now going out, is that the number be made ten, instead of nine; and the reason will appear a little later in the proceedings. I would, therefore, move:

"That, whereas it is advisable to increase the present board of nine directors to ten, by-law No. 3 is hereby amended by striking out the word 'nine,' as appearing in said by-law, and inserting in its place the word 'ten.'"

This was seconded by Mr. A. T. Paterson and was unanimously agreed to.

The Vice-President—The next alteration is:

"Whereas it is advisable that power be given to the Shareholders to elect an honorary president, by-law No. 6 is hereby amended by adding to it the following words: "The Directors may also at their said first meeting, elect by ballot one of their number to be honorary president."

It is due to you to say that this has special reference to Lord Strathcona. He has occupied the post of President for eighteen years, and last year he expressed a desire to be relieved of it. The Directors were unwilling to have his name severed from the Bank which he had so long and usefully served. The creation of an honorary presidency was authorized in the amendment of the Banking Act; and under that authority this can now be done. I will, therefore, move that the resolution which I have just read be adopted.

This was seconded by Mr. A. T. Paterson, and was concurred in unanimously.

The Vice-President—It seems proper at this stage that the long and valued services of Lord Strathcona, in connection with this Bank, should be acknowledged by the Shareholders, and I have the honor and pleasure of moving, seconded by Mr. E. B. Greenshields, that a cordial recognition, in suitable terms, be sent to Lord Strathcona, expressing the appreciation

in which the Shareholders, and they include the Directors—hold him and his services to the Bank.

Mr. E. B. Greenshields—I have very much pleasure in seconding the resolution just proposed. We all feel that the Bank has been honored in the past by having Lord Strathcona as its president. When he first went to London as Canadian Commissioner he hoped to be frequently on this side of the Atlantic and at our meetings; and it was with much regret that he found himself unable to be here as often as he had expected. Not only should his great services to the Bank be noted; but we also wish to put on record as shareholders of the Bank and as citizens of Montreal and the Dominion of Canada, our very high opinion of him as a man. We feel proud of having had him as president of this Bank, and it is with very great regret that we hear that the connection is to be to a certain extent severed. But we are all pleased that he is to remain with us as the Honorary President of the Bank, and that his name will still be associated with this institution. I know, I express the feeling of every Shareholder when I say that we all have the greatest admiration for him in his public capacity as High Commissioner for Canada, and appreciate all he has done for this country, but besides this we would like to assure him that we have a very warm feeling of personal regard for himself.

Mr. John Morrison—I give my cordial assent to the motion, for a more deserving gentleman it would be hard to find.

The motion was unanimously and cordially adopted.

THANKS ARE TENDERED.

Mr. B. A. Boss then moved: "That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Bank."

This was seconded by Mr. W. Stanway, and was carried unanimously.

Mr. E. B. Greenshields moved: "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the General Manager, the Assistant General Manager, the Inspector, the Managers and other Officers of the Bank, for their services during the past year."

In making the motion Mr. Greenshields remarked:

I wish to say that the opinion of the Directors is unanimous that in the General Manager, the Assistant General Manager and Inspectors, the Managers and the other officers of the Bank we have a thoroughly efficient and reliable staff to carry on the work. I had the pleasure last year of meeting a number of the Managers from Winnipeg to Victoria, and I also know many of those nearer Montreal. I am very much pleased always to see among them a fine "esprit de corps," that inspires the feeling that the Bank of Montreal is the institution to work for, and that ability and conscientious work will always be recognized and rewarded.

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

Mr. C. R. Black suggested that it would be in the interest of the Shareholders generally if the management would consider the mailing of cheques for dividends, as other banks did, now that the dividend was to be quarterly, instead of the Shareholders having to go to the Bank.

The General Manager—I will take that into consideration, and see if it cannot be carried out. I also beg to thank the Shareholders on behalf of the staff for the very kind way they have spoken of us.

The Vice-President—The suggestion of Mr. Black will be referred to the Board.

Mr. John Turnbull moved, seconded by Mr. George Durnford: "That the ballot now open for the election of Directors, be kept open until 2 o'clock, unless 15 minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time, and for that purpose only, this meeting be continued."

This was unanimously concurred in, and a very cordial vote of thanks was accorded the Chairman, who acknowledged the same.

THE DIRECTORS.

The ballot resulted in the election of the following directors:

R. B. ANGUS.

E. S. CLOUSTON.

HON. SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND, K.C.M.G.

EDWARD B. GREENSHIELDS.

SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD.

HON. ROBERT MACKAY.

ALEXANDER T. PATERSON.

ROBERT G. REID.

JAMES ROSS.

RIGHT HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has not equal for removing those troublesome corns and bunions. Have you tried it?

Vertical advertisements on the left margin including 'SOCIETY—Katan 1856; incorporate 1840. Meets in 92 St. Alexan...', 'McShane's', 'COMPANY', 'BRICKS', 'CORRY!', 'STREETS', 'DITORS', 'NTS', 'SECURED'.

The True Witness
 And Catholic Chronicle
 From now till January 1st, 1907, will be sent to subscribers out of town
FOR \$1.00
 and in Montreal
FOR \$1.50
 In advance. Subscribe now.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MESSRS. GRIMES AND MAL-LON.

Although last Wednesday evening brought to a close the regular series of concerts in connection with the Catholic Sailors' Club, yet it became our pleasure to put on record our appreciation of an event which has just taken place as a recognition of the many services rendered to this institution by two old friends and esteemed favorites, not only of their brother sailors, but also of all those who have been in the habit of frequenting the entertainments given at the Club this season. As announced last week, a complimentary concert was tendered to Messrs. Grimes and Mallon. Certainly the event was all that could be looked for. Long before the appointed time the hall of the club was well filled by an appreciative and cultured audience, showing as they did by their marked enthusiasm the nature and extent of their appreciation of the good work done by the institution in general and their good feeling towards those two gentlemen in particular. The programme was long and well rendered, bringing, as it did, before the audience many of the familiar faces of those who had entertained them so often and so generously during the past season. Mr. Frank J. Curran, President of St. Patrick's Society, acted as chairman of the evening. On the whole the concert was a grand success, and well calculated to form another link of pleasing remembrance between the Catholic sailors and their many friends in our city.

PRESENTATION TO MR. O'KANE.

On Wednesday evening, in St. Mary's Hall, a pleasing event took place in the form of a presentation of a gold watch to Mr. John O'Kane, on the occasion of his recent marriage. The president of the Society, Mr. J. Heffernan, with a few well-chosen remarks, made the presentation, followed by the vice-president, Mr. O'Kane, who deeply appreciated the handsome gift, made a suitable reply.

French Persecution and Anglicans

We have called attention in these columns to the movement amongst the Anglican clergy in England for presentation to the Catholic clergy in France an expression of sympathy on the persecution of the Church in that country. From the last issue of the Church Times we find that an address which, it is proposed, individual Anglican clergymen should present to the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has been drawn up for signature. In it His Grace is assured that in the trying circumstances in which the Church of France finds itself placed by a persecution which has affected numberless members of Congregations and religious orders, a persecution that bids fair to extend itself to all members of the Church in France, the French clergy have the esteem and sympathy of the signatories. It is pleasant to note this disposition on the part of Anglican clergymen to extend the "entente cordiale" to a recognition of the rights of the members of the French Congregations to be allowed to live in their own land. Despite articles in newspapers governed by considerations unfavorable to the Catholic religion, there seems to be, at least in a measure, a revival of the generous sympathy with which the clergy exiled from France at the time of the great revolution was received in England.—London Catholic Times.

Learn to love the details by giving them your hearty attention, and enthusiasm will be your daily helper.—Angela Morgan.

VESTMENTS Chalice Ciborium
 Statues, Altar Furniture,
 DIRECT IMPORTERS
WE BLAKE 123 Church St.
 Presider lately compiled by D. J. Collins & Co.
 Toronto Can.

THE POPE AND IRELAND

Reception of the Bishops of Killala and Ardagh.

The Pope has received in private audience the Most Reverend John Conmy, Bishop of Killala, and the Most Reverend Joseph Hoare, Bishop of Ardagh. The Bishop of Killala presented His Holiness with \$3,175, and the Bishop of Ardagh with \$5,510 as Peter's Pence. The Pope thanked them warmly for the gift, and entered into a long conversation with them concerning their dioceses, expressing his high esteem for the Irish people and the hope that they would persevere in the Catholic Faith, so that Ireland might be again in the future what she had been in the past. His Holiness imparted his Apostolic blessing to the two Bishops, authorizing them to extend it to their dioceses on their return.

CHARTREUSE MONKS KEEP UP PENSIONS.

Among the heaviest sufferers by the expulsion of the Carthusian monks from the Monastery of Grande Chartreuse were the retired employees of the Brotherhood, to whom the monks allowed a pension. Upon the expulsion of the monks by the French Government these pensions were stopped. The brothers have, however, decided to continue the pensions, and an announcement to that effect was made at a banquet given by the inhabitants of Grenoble to celebrate the generosity of the monks.

Be Sure

and examine a copy of our catalogue if you have any idea of taking a preparatory course for a

GOOD PAYING POSITION.

We believe there is no school equal to ours for methodical business training and for producing good results. We solicit investigation and comparison.

Enter any time. No vacations.

Central Business College
 W. H. SHAW, Principal.

MISSIONARY TO LEPERS WAS A JEW.

The Rev. Joseph Friedman, the priest in charge of the Lepers' Home at Indian Camp, La., died at New Orleans last week, aged thirty-nine. Father Friedman was a Russian Jew by birth, converted to Catholicism. When Archbishop Chapelle visited Rome ten years ago he induced Father Friedman to come to New Orleans and ultimately to look after the spiritual care of the unfortunate lepers. Within the last few months Father Friedman had raised enough money to build a Catholic chapel for the use of the lepers.

Suffered Terrible Agony FROM PAIN ACROSS HIS KIDNEYS. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIM.

Read the words of praise, Mr. M. A. Molinis, Marion Bridge, N.S., has for Doan's Kidney Pills. (He writes up): "For the past three years I have suffered terrible agony from pain across my kidneys. I was so bad I could not sleep or bend. I consulted and had several doctors treat me, but could get no relief. On the advice of a friend, I procured a box of your valuable, life-giving remedy (Doan's Kidney Pills), and to my surprise and delight, I immediately got better. In my opinion Doan's Kidney Pills have no equal for any form of kidney trouble." Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. Can be procured at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Do not accept a spurious substitute but be sure and get "Doan's."

IN A HURRY.

She was a young lady of three and she had not been behaving at all as the authorities considered that young ladies of three ought to behave. After a hectic day, during which she had been scolded by the whole strength of the company, she went to bed, and said the following prayer: "Please make me good, and please make me good quick, for goodness sake."

WAIST, COSTUME AND SKIRT LENGTHS. IN CHRISTMAS BOXES.

Our Dress Goods Department has prepared a full range of lengths, each piece boxed appropriately for Christmas giving. Incidentally we would say that in the cases below, buying by length is cheaper than by the yard.

A Waist Length of 3 Yards For \$1.00.

Selection from a very handsome range of All Wool Finest and Serge Delaines, in newest colorings and effects. 29 inches wide. 3 yards for \$1.00.

1 Waist Length of 3 Yards For \$1.30.

Of Silk Embroidered Serge Laine, in very handsome, bright and stylish colorings and combinations. 3 yards for \$1.30.

1 Skirt Length of 5 Yards For \$1.25.

Of English Melton and Austrian canvas (heavy weight) stylish goods, colors brown, navy, green and gray. 5 yards for \$1.25.

Costume Lengths for \$3.00 and \$3.85.

Of Mixed Cheviots, fancy West of England Tweeds and Canvas Cloths, smart, elegant and becoming designs. 45 inch width, 8 yards for \$3.00. 54 inch wide, 5 yds for \$3.85.

LADIES' UNDERVESTS, \$1.00.

Ladies' fine Swiss ribbed, white wool and cotton Undervests, high neck, long sleeves, front and neck trimmed, a perfectly finished garment, sizes 2, 3 and 4, drawers either open or closed to match these vests—excellent value. Per garment, \$1.

This store closes at 5.30 p.m. daily.

The Montreal City and District Savings Bank

DRUGS At Wholesale Prices.

Doan's Kidney Pills.....50c	50c
Little Liver Pills.....25c	25c
Belladonna Poppy Plaster.....25c	25c
Dr. Chase's K. L. Pills.....25c	25c
St. Francis's Syringe.....1.25	1.25
2 Y. Elastic Tyngs.....1.50	1.50
Dr. Hammond's Nerve Pills.....1.00	1.00

Any of the above items will be sent post-paid to your address. All other drugs, patent medicines, trusses, rubber goods, electric belts, and sick room supplies at wholesale prices.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 15 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent receive authority for some one to make entry for him.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

- (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.
- (2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.
- (3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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LEAVE PLACE VIGOR 7.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. Parlor or Sleeping Car on above trains.

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LEAVE WINDSOR STATION 7.45 a.m., 9.40 a.m., 10.10 a.m., 7.40 p.m., 9.40 p.m., 10.10 p.m.

LEAVE PLACE VIGOR 7.30 a.m., 1.35 p.m. Daily, 1 Daily except Sunday, 8 Sunday only.

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Leave Bonaventure Station. "INTERNATIONAL LIMITED."

Daily at 9 a.m., or Toronto 4.31 p.m., Hamilton 5.31 p.m., Niagara Falls, Ont., 10.15 p.m., Buffalo 11.15 p.m., London 7.43 p.m., Detroit 9.45 p.m., Chicago 12 a.m.

Elegant Cafe Service on above train.

MONTREAL AND NEW YORK

Shortest Line. Quickest Service. 2 Day Trains daily, except Sunday, each way. 1 Night Train daily, each way.

Le. MONTREAL 12.45 a.m., 11.10 a.m., 7.40 p.m., 10.10 p.m.

Ar. NEW YORK 7.17 a.m., 1.10 p.m., 7.37 p.m., 11.30 p.m.

FAST OTTAWA SERVICE.

Le. Ottawa 11.40 a.m. week days, 1.10 p.m. daily. Ar. Montreal 7.40 a.m. week days, 1.10 p.m. daily.

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 A magnificent electric lighted train, has three 1 day Chicago to San Francisco, daily.
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 An electric lighted daily train between Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis.
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 A beautiful electric lighted train to the Head of Lake Superior, daily.
 Through trains Chicago to Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Omaha, The Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Ashland, and the Iron and Copper Country.
 U.S. Mail, Express, Freight, Storage, etc., etc.

The Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of eight dollars and a bonus of two dollars per share of the Capital Stock of this institution have been declared, and the same will be payable at its banking house, in this City, on and after Tuesday, the 2nd of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st of December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
 A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager.

Montreal, November 30th, 1905.

NOTICE.

During November and December, I offer very special reductions in all lines of religious goods as follows:

Colored Statues—Sacred Heart and Blessed Virgin, regular \$5.00 each for \$4.00, and St. Anthony, regular \$4.00 for \$3.00.

Prayer Books from 10c up.

Prayer Beads from 2c up.

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Ball and Place Order Form

S. CARSLY Co. LIMITED

THURSDAY, Dec. 7, 1905.

THE CHRISTMAS MONTH IS HERE

The CARSLY Christmas Store is full and overflowing. The best buying time is to-day. Procrastination only means letting the choicest things go to others more prompt. It means crowding everything into the hurry days when everyone is hurried and nervous—when you must buy in a rush, and we must serve you too hastily for our liking and yours. Start Christmas shopping NOW.

PRICES REDUCED ON LADIES' COATS

EVERY WINTER JACKET GREATLY REDUCED

The price reductions are on a scale never before attempted at this season of the year, when hundreds of ladies have still to purchase their Winter Coat.

EVERY COAT IN OUR SALONS HAS BEEN RADICALLY REDUCED IN PRICE, EXCEPTING ONLY THOSE LINED WITH FUR. THE BARGAINS ARE SIMPLY UNPARALLELED.

\$6.40 LADIES' WINTER COATS AT \$5.40

LADIES' THREE-QUARTER COATS, loose and semi-fitting, with self or velvet collar, double breasted style, newest fall stop sleeves, made in various Tweeds, in fawn, brown and heather mixture. Regularly sold at \$9.50. Sale Price..... \$5.40

\$11.75 LADIES' WINTER COATS AT \$7.25

LADIES' THREE-QUARTER COATS, made of fine quality Tweeds in various patterns, checks and plain materials, newest fall sleeves turn-back cuffs, fancy buttons, some lined throughout. Regularly \$11.75. Sale price..... \$7.25

\$14.50 LADIES' WINTER COATS AT \$9.35

LADIES' THREE-QUARTER LENGTH COATS, made from good quality Tweeds, in light and dark effects. These Coats are made in double-breasted style, some lined; velvet or self-collars, fancy buttons. Regularly \$14.50. Sale price..... \$9.35

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS AT 1-3 OFF

These Handkerchiefs are fine sheer, dainty, every thread pure linen. The quantity is just 130 dozen. The reason of the reduction is they're surplus stock, and must go in a hurry to make room for a large shipment we expect this week. Besides the wonderful saving, it will be easier for you to select your Christmas Handkerchiefs before the great holiday rush.

35 dozen Ladies' Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, 3-8 size, 1-4, 1/2 or 1-in. hemstitched borders. Regular 25c. Sale price..... 19c

60 dozen Ladies' Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, beautiful quality, 1, 1/2 and 1 in. hemstitched borders. Regularly sold at 35c. Sale price..... 25c

35 dozen Ladies' fine quality Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched borders, various widths. Regularly sold at 50c. Sale price..... 30c

DOLLS! TOYS! GAMES!

Ho! Boys and Girls! Come and have some fun. We've a thousand things here for you to see. It will make you dance with glee. Every girl and boy in this big town is invited to come and play around, join merry band in our Basement Toyland. Iron Toys for strenuous boys, Dolls with curls for little girls.

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 1675 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal

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Useful articles are always appreciated as presents. In our immense stock will be found innumerable articles that will be most acceptable, such as

RUGS, CURTAINS, ODD PIECES OF FANCY FURNITURE of every description, **BRASS AND ENAMEL BEDS, Etc.**

SEE OUR ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S MORRIS CHAIRS and COUCHES Sure to Please the Little Ones.

Gentlemen's Shaving Stands, Morris Chairs, Buffets, Etc.,

IN AN ENDLESS VARIETY.

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THOMAS LIGGET EMPIRE BUILDING 2474 & 2476 St. Catherine St.

Children's Leggings.

IN TAN LEATHER; BLACK CLOTH, with large brass buttons, FINE JERSEY CLOTH, CORDUROY CLOTH, in Brown, Grey, Blue and Red.

Infants' Elderdown Buttoned Leggings in Colors.

All of the Newest Designs and at Lowest Prices.

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J. J. M. LANDY, Jeweller.

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vol LV, No. 1

MEMORABLE

The Irish Catholics of Quebec for much rejoicing day, for the Rev. Joseph H. S.S.R., rector of St. Patrick in that city, celebrated jubilee, the occasion being a grand religious feast. Two hundred Redemptorists sent from several cities, and the United States, were celebrated by the jubilee. The Rev. Father S. Briel, C.S.S.R., provincial of the Province of St. Louis, rector of arch-priest Rector Barret, C.S.S.R., rector of St. Patrick's Church, Toronto, as Rev. Father White, C.S.S.R. of St. John, N.B., as well as Rev. Father S. Briel, of New York, master of ceremonies in the sanctuary were Rev. Roselach, C.S.S.R., rector of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, Rev. Father Meyer, C.S.S.R. of New York, Rev. Father Vane, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Father C.S.S.R., Saratoga; Rev. Witteball, Dufresne, Dumont, Ste. Anne de Beaupre; Messrs. Delany, German, Hickey, and Kalkeser, C.S.S.R., rector of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec. The musical part of the jubilee was performed by the choir, led by the church choir, by leading singers from other churches and orchestral soloists was superb. Rev. Fr. B. C.S.S.R., a former rector of St. Patrick's Church, preached the jubilee sermon, which was eloquent and appropriate to the occasion. He took from Matthew 19-21, "If ye be perfect, go sell what thou hast to the poor, and come with me." On Sunday afternoon the clergy and members of the St. Patrick's Church congregation met in the hall, when the following address, accompanied by a purse of \$400 in gold, was presented to the Rev. Father Hanning by the male members of the Church: To the Rev. Father Hanning, R., pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec. On this auspicious and ever memorable occasion, the golden jubilee of your reception into the religious life of the Redemptorists, it is a great privilege of the members of St. Patrick's congregation to have in your presence and express language, feeble and inadequate as they are, the sentiments of admiration which we all feel for you as our worthy pastor. The congregation of