

# The Evening Witness

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## REV. DR. LANGTRY ON "CHRISTIAN UNITY."

A REVIEW BY "CRUX."

This may or may not be considered a review, for I purpose rather to present the reader with a number of extracts, from the paper read, before the Toronto Ministerial Association, by Rev. Dr. Langtry, rector of St. Luke's Church in that city. Possibly my remarks may not even be regarded as an appreciation, for I prefer to leave the reasoning out of my propositions to the common sense and intelligence of the reader. No more do I intend a criticism—either constructive or destructive—of the highly interesting and strangely inconsistent production of the reverend divine. I simply wish to take the extracts referring to the disunion and divisions of Protestantism, and then a few on the remedy suggested by Rev. Dr. Langtry to the evil which he bewails. I might, at once, preface my present contribution by stating that the reader will notice how closely Rev. Dr. Langtry adheres to the teachings of the Catholic Church in regard to the causes and effects of dismemberment of Christianity known as Protestantism; and then how, at the very moment when logic would naturally cause him to turn his eyes towards Rome, he darts off into a very labyrinth of errors equal in every sense to those which he so much laments.

In other words, it will be seen that half way along the road this able student is a "Catholic in theory, if a Protestant in practice;" while during the remainder of his journey he is evidently so bewildered that he does not exactly know what he is—at best he is a universalist in theory and an Anglican Episcopalian in practice.

I need not quote from the introduction to his lecture, or paper, but will come at once to the portions thereof which have immediate bearing on the subject. He says:—

"The subject of unity or the restoration of union to the shattered fragments of the Christian host, is one, I am thankful to feel, of growing interest and of great practical concern to the Christian cause. It will not, at all events, be denied that we are woefully divided. The records of the Registrar-General of England showed the existence a few years ago of 228 Christian denominations within the British Isles; and there is not much doubt, but that the fertile soil of this new continent has added greatly to that number. At all events, the divisions abound and go on increasing. And yet we all worship one Father. We all believe in one Lord Jesus Christ. We all invoke the illumination and guidance of the one Regenerating Spirit. We are all, I am sure, trying to preach the one everlasting Gospel of salvation through the atonement of the cross. But we are split up into hundreds of disunited, alienated and often warring denominations. Some of the evil consequences of this state of things are apparent to all men, and are freely admitted. No one can think that it is a right state of things or the best state of things. Everybody must see that it is fraught with great evils and great dangers."

I now come to the most remarkable of all his statements. Read his definition of the Church:—

"But by far the worst evil that can be laid to the charge of our multiplied denominationalism is the fact that it is the open defeat of our Lord's great Eucharistic prayer—that they all may be one. The direct contradiction of the will of God. Our Lord founded but one Church to be the ground and pillar of God's truth. The witness to and keeper of God's word. The family and household of God. The Bride, the Lamb's wife, through whom His children are begotten. He built that Church to represent Himself in the world when He had gone away—to carry on His work, to be His agent, the instrumentality by which His will should be accomplished and His Kingdom extended throughout the world."

"That Church as it presents itself to us in the New Testament is a visible organized society. Christ Himself instituted it. He appointed its officers. He prescribed the mode of its initiation, new members. He laid down its laws, unfolded its objects, instilled its motives, inspired its teachers, and sent it forth on its great mission to win the world for Him. To that Church thus organized He promised His presence till the end of the world, and assured it that, whatever its conflicts and perils, He dwells, through which He works. He says there is only one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, so there is one body and one spirit; that by one spirit have we all been baptized into this one body; that we are all one body in Christ, and every one member, one of another; and He exhorts us, one endeavor—as something hard of attainment—to keep this unity which the spirit creates in the bond of peace."

To make the foregoing entirely and exactly Catholic, he should have added to the words, "He built that Church," the following, "upon a rock," and that rock was Peter. But, apart from this grave omission nothing could be more Catholic than Dr. Langtry's idea of a Church. And he says:—

"In the face of all this our divisions abound and continue, and Christian men are content to go on living in alienation and estrangement from one another."

Now comes the suggested remedy. After showing that a "Federation" of all the denominations is practically impossible, he turns to a "corporate union," which he claims is practicable—provided all the others accept the Anglican theories and practices. Here are his own words, and I wish to underline everyone of them:—

"How then stands the matter? Is it so that we cannot yield what you demand, and you cannot yield what we wisely or unwisely think essential, without the surrender of principle? And must we stand forever apart striving against each other,

instead of striving together for the faith of the Gospel? If I had thought so I would not have come here this morning. But is there any abandonment of principle involved? You all are satisfied that your several churches are identical with that original Church of Jesus Christ; that you are in possession of all its privileges and promises; that your several ministries and sacraments are valid and right. But you also believe that the Anglican Church, in spite of its Bishops and its Liturgy, is all right in these particulars. We, on the other hand, have no doubt about the validity of our own position and claims, but we are unable to understand why you have not doubts about yours. In other words it is a position which we could not accept without contradicting our conscientious convictions. We may be greatly mistaken, but we cannot help it. We have to be honest at all events."

"You see, then, that it is in your power to exercise a beneficence which is denied to you; you can accept our position without any violation of your conscientious convictions—we cannot accept yours."

Let us suppose for one moment that a Roman Catholic made use of these same words—and they are exactly the teaching of our Church in regard to all the other creeds—what would be Rev. Dr. Langtry's reply? Would he see the force of the argument coming from an infallible Church, when he entertains it for his own Church which he does not claim as infallible? If so, he should become a Catholic at once. But the rock upon which he splits, and wherein he destroys, at one fell sweep, the whole fabric of his previous argument, may be found in these words, with which he closes his proposal of action:—

"There need be no renunciation of previous convictions, no recantation of errors, real or supposed, no acknowledgments that our former actions were mistaken, and no definition as to what the ministry or episcopacy is—only merely agree for the sake of unity and because of the weak brethren who cannot see in this matter as you do."

There, then, is the grand and all important difference. We, as Dr. Langtry says, "have no doubt about the validity of our position and claim," because we know, through the Infallible Vicar of Christ, that we have the truth. But, in order to become a Catholic—unlike the becoming an Anglican, according to Dr. Langtry—there must be "recantation of errors;" there must be an acknowledgment that former actions were mistaken. To agree with the teachings of the Catholic Church "for the sake of unity" is not sufficient. That would be simply a sham. You must agree because you believe, otherwise you cannot be a Catholic. This is the difference, the essential difference between the Catholic and Dr. Langtry—and it is exactly this difference which establishes the Truth of Catholicity and error of all outside its fold.

**CATHOLIC NEWS NOTES.**

**CATHOLIC CLUBS.**—The Bishop of Southwark at a recent entertainment very practically pointed out the many advantages to be derived from organizations for our young men. In referring to the club, under which the entertainment was held, His Lordship said:—

"The object of the club was to extend to the members that help which they might frequently stand in need of and also give them the opportunity of standing shoulder to shoulder and enjoying the benefit of mutual friendship. There was a great danger in isolation. After school days the work of life began. Outside their daily occupation, in what might be called the higher mission of life, they occasionally realized what isolation was; they lost heart, and ceased to take an interest in those things around them. People felt all the better for having the association of others and appreciated companionship and comradeship. That was the object of a club, such as that which met that evening."

**PROTESTANT DONATIONS.**—It is so seldom that Protestant firms give donations to Catholic charities in Glasgow, or for that matter in Scotland, that when they do Catholics, like Captain Cuttle, "make a note of it," says a correspondent to the London "Univers." This year, as in former years, the firm of D. Y. Stewart, iron founders, St. Pollock, have donated a sum of £16 16s. to Catholic charities, allocated as follows: Little Sisters of the Poor, £8 3s.; Whitevale Refuge, £2 2s.; Vincent de Paul Society, £4 4s. Of course, Catholic workmen have contributed to this fund, but on other works where they contribute they

## HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND.

**DEAN OF OSSORY DEAD.**—Exchanges of this week contain the intelligence of the death of a distinguished member of the clergy in the person of the Very Rev. Thomas Kelly, D.D., Dean of Ossory, which occurred two weeks ago at St. Canice's Presbytery, Kilkenny, after a comparatively brief illness. The deceased dignitary, who was 68 years of age, was a distinguished alumnus of Maynooth College, and was ordained about forty-five years ago. His first mission was at Mooncoin, where he soon became noted for his zealous and saintly character as a priest. Having spent about five years in this parish, he was removed to St. Mary's, Kilkenny, the Cathedral parish, where his great piety, his exalted character, and his deep and abiding interest in the lot of the poor and lowly won for him the love and esteem of all classes of citizens. There he remained until about twelve years ago, when, on the death of the late Very Rev. Dean Macdonald, he became parish priest of St. Canice's, in Kilkenny, the parish, it may be added, in which he and his forefathers were born. lived. Mr. Kelly was one of the most popular, as he was certainly one of the most distinguished, clergymen of the diocese of Ossory. He was always identified himself with the interests, and every National movement found in him an earnest and practical supporter.

**A LAWYER'S BEQUESTS.**—Another noble example of generosity which might be emulated by thousands of others is afforded by the will of a well known member of the Irish Bar who died some months ago. Catholics are slow in comparison with Protestants, in remembering their institutions when preparing their affairs in order to meet the dread summons. The report says:—Mr. William P. McEvoy, of 26 Royal Terrace, West Kingston, Dublin, solicitor, whose estate has been valued at £75,000, bequeathed to his late apprentice, Hugh Horan, £2,000; to the Very Rev. Canon Edward Quinn, £3,000; to the Very Rev. Canon William Keon, £1,500 each; to the Rev. Father Gossan, £500; to the Masses for the repose of the testator's soul to be said in a church or churches in Ireland, £1,000; and the residue of his estate, including the Queen's pension of £35,000, to the hospice for the Dying, Harold's Cross, Dublin, and the St. Vincent de Paul Male Orphanage in Glasnevin.

**UNITY AND SUCCESS.**—Signs are not wanting, if the reports of the speeches of Irish leaders are to be relied upon, that the opening years of the new century will behold a great change in the administration of affairs in the old land. A large meeting, organized by the United Irish League, was held recently in the Rotunda, Dublin. Alderman Hennessy, M.P., and Mr. John Dillon, M.P., were present.

Mr. Redmond, M.P., in the course of his speech, said that disunion was to a large extent, at an end. He bitterly, for example, as Mr. Dillon and himself, had come together again. They had put behind them all memories of the bitterness and divisions of those years, and he thought of the country with a new hope. Mr. Dillon, to bear him out when he said that during the year which had just concluded Mr. Dillon and he, forgetful of the differences of the past, had been able to work together in perfect amity.

Disunion among the leading men of Ireland had disappeared, so had apathy through the country commenced to disappear; but it was a slow business to build up again a national movement. The movement of ten years ago was destroyed, and theirs was the task to-day of trying to gather together again the threads and to build up again the movement.

They were face to face with a condition of English parties favorable, he believed, to the advance of Ireland's cause. The Liberal party had gone to pieces, he must say, almost entirely, in his individual judgment at any rate, because a large proportion of it proved false to Ireland and Home Rule. He believed that everything favored at this moment the advance of the Irish cause, but the pivot of the whole situation from their point of view, in his opinion, turned upon the maintenance in London of an independent party. Mr. Redmond, in conclusion, urged upon the country the vital necessity of subscribing to the Irish Parliamentary Fund, the failure of which would negative all the splendid generosity of the people in subscribing to the General Election Fund, and also the splendid successes scored at the polls. Mr. Dillon also addressed the meeting.

**THE IRISH LANGUAGE.**—The report of the Gaelic League for 1899-1900, which has just been issued, shows that the movement is still ad-

## THE CHURCH IN HOLLAND.

Holland built a wall around the whole country, a dyke, that serves to keep out the sea, and, despite the fact that the land is considerably below the water level, there is no record of it being flooded, since that barrier was raised. But were there a gap made in the great dyke, soon, indeed, Holland would be no more. The Zuyder Zee would rush over its fertile plains and prosperous villages, leaving not a trace of their existence. The people of the country have faithful kept guard over their bulwark of protection.

Protestantism has also built a religious dyke around the country. But it could not hold water, and the result is that wave after wave, and tide after tide, of the great Catholic world have been seen deluging the spiritual domain of Holland. As an evidence of this we take the following interesting extract from a letter, by Rev. Charles Haaymakers, S.J., to one of our American Catholic papers. "The learned Jesuit Father says:—

"As a rule, Holland is called a Protestant country. Yet, there is hardly any country in Europe where Catholics are as unmolested as they are in Holland. This has not always been the case. Though already in 1798 religious freedom was proclaimed in the new constitution, though our long and severely persecuted forefathers in the faith danced with the Republicans round the tree of freedom and joyfully joined in their chorus of 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,' yet their liberty was, to a great extent, only nominal. But gradually all restrictions have disappeared. Since the restoration of the episcopal hierarchy, in 1853, Catholics have displayed such vigor and efforts and have lived such an intense religious life that at the present day their liberty is no longer a mere word, but a perfect reality; no difference, either political or social, is any more to be noticed between Catholics and those belonging to other religions. Though this, of course, is by no means an ideal state of things, yet, for the present, we ought to be thankful for the peace we enjoy."

"Whenever and wheresoever the Church of Christ is left in peace, she immediately shows outward signs of the strong vital principle which she is animated, which has kept her alive for nineteen centuries and which makes her raise her venerable head, as soon as persecution ceases, with greater splendor than before. This is what happened in Holland. From every town and every little village stately towers or elegant spire points to heaven and bears aloft its golden cross. I remember having read an article by a well known Protestant minister who, having traveled from the north to the south of our little country, was so unpleasantly struck by this fact that he could not restrain his morbid indignation and poured out his anger in a most violent article, warning everyone against the evident danger of Roman supremacy. Nevertheless new churches and chapels are building everywhere, and a new, really magnificent Cathedral is being erected at Haarlem. Catholics have tried to repurchase the old St. Catharines Church, which was sold to a Jew, and the movement is still ad-

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ON SIGNS OF RESPECT.

BY OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER.

I have frequently observed people who have the profoundest respect for certain persons and certain things, yet simply because they neglect to give any outward sign of such respect they are looked upon as careless, heedless, and disrespectful.

Bible Society's office without raising his hat as a token of reverence for the work it has accomplished, and Mr. Birrell, at a Board School meeting, is reported as saying that he never passed a Board School without raising his hat in admiration of the school work there exhibited.

These thoughts came to my mind on reading the following extract from a letter in one of London Catholic papers: "A friend of mine was some time since riding on the outside of an omnibus that was just passing the parish church at Bow, in the front of which had then been erected a statue to Mr. Gladstone. My friend was noticed by his companion to raise his hat, and, knowing him to be a staunch Conservative, and his companion a strong Radical and an ultra-Protestant, he said: 'Well, I am pleased to see that even you can recognize that Gladstone was a great man worthy of your recognition.' To which my friend replied: 'I did not raise my hat to the statue of Gladstone, but just then and there I passed a Catholic Church and, as is my custom, I saluted Him, my Saviour and my God, who dwells in the altar.' To this his companion warmly replied by rating him for his Catholic superstitions, saying that even he could not expect anything liberal or generous from such a source. Needless to say, the rest of the journey was pursued in silence.

But this, after all, is not what I set out to talk about. I cannot say why I have been led into so many by-ways. I simply wish to draw attention to the importance of some external sign of respect on the part of a Catholic in presence of a Church. It is a happy custom in this Province for Catholics to lift, or, at least, touch their hats when passing a Church door. It is not exactly the temple, itself, that they honor, rather it is the Eucharistic Christ that dwells hidden under the veil of the Blessed Sacrament within the tabernacle of each Church. Apart from the sentiment of devotion which suggests such an action, it is a silent profession of faith in the very act. As well say, in so many words to your neighbor: 'Friend, I am a Catholic; that is one of our churches; in there is our Lord; and I am taught by my religion to honor Him on all occasions.'"

The writer of this letter informs his readers of two peculiar instances illustrative of his contention. The first, of the well-known Mr. Sankey, the second, of a Mr. Birrell. He says: "Mr. Sankey, speaking at Exeter Hall lately, said he never passed the

three years beheld many men and many events pass away. Was it not during that period that the great majority of the present generation were born? In our temples, at the foot of our altars, no other name than that of Victoria did they hear when prayers were wafted towards heaven for the highest authority that in the civil order was empowered to preside over their destinies. You will remember, my dear brethren, the grand demonstrations which in June, 1897, marked the jubilee celebration of our Queen. On that occasion the archbishops and the bishops of the Province of Quebec presented her with an address that shall record as an admirable evidence of their loyalty and of their care. It thus commenced: "The God who governs the universe and who imparts to the kings of earth a portion of His power, sometimes places upon thrones sovereigns to whom He deigns to communicate a ray of His wisdom and a reflection of His goodness. He lights up in their hearts the love of justice; He therein casts the seeds of the most beautiful domestic virtues, as well as of the lofty qualities necessary to all those who are to command; He fills their soul with an unswerving voteness to the interests and needs of their subjects, and He thus utilizes them as the noble instruments of His paternal plan for the happiness of the nations. Madam, such was the design of the Supreme Majesty when He was pleased to call your gracious and illustrious majesty to the throne of the Empire."

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESE ON THE DEATH OF THE QUEEN.

His Grace, Archbishop Bruscese, has issued the following pastoral letter on the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria and of the advent to the throne of Edward VII. It was read at High Mass in all the churches Sunday: "My Very Dear Brethren: On the twenty-second of this month, at fifty-six minutes past six o'clock in the evening, God summoned to himself our august sovereign, Queen Victoria. During the few days that Her Majesty's illness lasted it might be said that the thoughts of her millions of subjects all concentrated upon Osborne House. Prayers went up to heaven for the prolongation of a life that was in so many respects precious and dear. Princes and heads of states did not fail to convey to the royal family the expression of their hopes and desires. But no message amongst all those we have read in the despatches appears to us more touching than that of Leo XIII, the venerable nonagenarian of the Vatican, giving echo to the profound sorrow of the British nation, and recalling with gratitude all that a Queen, of a creed other than his, had done to secure full liberty to the Catholic Church throughout her immense Empire. The fatal end was foreseen and expected, yet few deaths have caused such emotion throughout the entire world as few have awakened a more universal sentiment of sympathy. Already a large volume would scarcely contain all the sincere expressions of regret from every quarter of the globe as well as the plaudits paid to that woman, illustrious as much by her domestic virtues as by her queenly characteristics. It would seem as if an epoch in the history of England had just closed. That long reign of sixty-

two, 200,000 to the Princess of Wales' hospital fund; \$200,000 to the Jewish Board of Guardians, and \$1,000,000 to various hospitals. SUNDAY SALOON.—Rev. Dean William McNulty, Paterson, N.J., in his sermon at Mass on Sunday of last week, declared that it was the duty of the police to close saloons on Sunday, and he said that as far as he could he would see that they performed that duty. After the sermon he went the round of several saloons. MORE GOSSIP ABOUT THE POPE. We give the following gossip about His Holiness the Pope, which is supplied to an American journal by its Roman correspondent who seemingly has the confidence of some person at the Vatican, or else a most accommodating imagination. He writes that exceptional importance was attached by the Vatican to the reception a week ago by the Pope and unusual precautions were taken to maintain secrecy as to the proceedings. Two days previously Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, sent notes to all the Cardinals urging on them the necessity of attending, as the Pope was desirous of making a communication of exceptional gravity. Consequently, none of the twenty-five Cardinals who were then in Rome were absent, even Mgrs. Orsaglia, Parocchi, and Ledochowski, all of whom have been on the sick list for some time, managing to attend. Only the Cardinals and His Holiness were present. Even the trusted officers of the Papal household, who are ordinarily present on these occasions, were excluded. The Pope spoke for an hour and a half. After the reception each Cardinal as he left was observed to have a folded paper sealed heavily with the Papal arms, and the mysterious proceedings naturally aroused the deepest interest and are consuming Rome with curiosity. The correspondent in the hope of throwing some light on the matter, called on Cardinal Marchi, who is usually the most affable and accessible of the Princes of the Church, but His Eminence absolutely declined to say a word on the subject. The private secretary of one of the members of the Sacred College, while not professing to speak with authority, expressed the opinion that the document contained the Pope's political testament; that is to say, it set forth his views as to his successor. The delay in the publication of the encyclical on Christian Democracy, which has caused a good deal of

a great people, and, at the same time, a perfect model for the whole world, of those qualities and virtues that cause sovereigns to be beloved both of God and of men. In truth do we believe that no more honorable and no more eloquent eulogy than this could be paid to-day beside the bier of the illustrious dead. Moreover, it makes us feel how deep is the sorrow into which the whole Empire is now plunged and in which our people so largely participate. In the sovereign who has just passed away Canada has lost a signal benefactress and a full recollections will, in grateful and faithful administration and our Catholic faith will teach us the most effective means of giving practical expression to our gratitude.

The Queen is dead and her son, the Prince of Wales, succeeds her under the name of Edward VII. Let us ask of Almighty God, our very dear brethren, to aid and protect him along his every path. Let us hope remarkable for a long and prosperous reign, one most exalted virtues, for respect of justice and of right, for goodness towards his people, for a love of peace, for the advancement and unity of the Kingdom that dream of our glorious Pontiff, Leo XIII.

For ourselves, we have learned from our divine Master, and from His Church those duties of respect, devotedness and loyalty towards our legitimate rulers and we will know for the future as in the past how to faithfully fulfill them. The 3rd of February next, the Sunday following the Queen's funeral, will be devoted to thanksgiving for the accession of the new King. On that day, after divine service in the morning, in all the churches of the diocese, will be sung a solemn Te Deum, followed by the prayer: Quamuis Omnipotens Deus.

Given at Montreal, under our sign, the seal of our arms and the countersign of our chancellor, the 23rd of January, 1901. PAUL, Arch. of Montreal. By order of Monseigneur Emile Roy, priest, chancellor.

Notes.—In the prayer: Pro Rege the words: Ut famulus tuus Edwardus will be used.

VARIOUS NOTES.

ABOUT THE NEW KING.—Mr. Justin McCarthy, whose fair-mindedness in all matters concerning public affairs is generally conceded, makes the following statement relative to the political effect of King Edward VII's accession, particularly in its bearing on the Irish cause: "The prince has never given, as far as I have heard, any expression of opinion from which Irish Nationalists could derive any encouragement to their hopes, and his surroundings would seem likely to be favorable to an imperialistic policy and not sympathetic with Irish aims. The time has gone by, however, when the mere sympathies of a sovereign might affect so much the sovereign's prospects of the Irish cause. Irishmen must look to their own united and patriotic action to press the justice of their claims on the attention of Parliament and the people, and make it clear that nothing can satisfy Ireland but the restoration of her national Parliament."

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, whose recent outspoken remarks on the question of the temporal power of His Holiness the Pope, aroused the ire of the British Protestant press has addressed a communication to the newspapers in which he makes the following statements: "The whole agitation is an artificial one, engineered by a section of the press. The calm dignity and friendliness of Roman people in face of the incident was in contrast to the hysteria of some persons." Referring to that part of the address which has been condemned as an attack on the Pope and religious freedom, the Duke says: "We condemn certainly proselyting methods which have lately been practised in Rome in regard to the children of the poor, and I decline to believe that the Pope has condemned the address approve of methods which are an abuse of liberty."

"I was assured in Rome that the English Protestants there as a body held aloof from the movement; that few, if any, participated in it, and that its financial supplies came principally from across the Atlantic." Defending the prayer contained in the address for the restoration of the Pope's temporal power; the Duke contends that every statesman favoring the cause of united Italy must echo the prayer, as its principle cause which makes for disunion in Italy arises from the position of the Papacy. "The true policy for unity," he adds, "would be for Italy's ruler to emancipate themselves from the subjection of the anti-Christian sects and come to terms with the Pope. Papal independence is a claim that no Catholic in the world can afford to let go."

MONEY LENDERS REQUESTS.—From the "Pilot," Boston, we take the following interesting item:—Sam Lewis, money lender, died in England recently, leaving a fortune of \$20,000,000 made in accommodation, nobility and gentry, and the royal princes also, with temporary loans at rich and juicy rates of interest. By his will he requested his widow to give, in her own name, \$3,000,000 to provide homes for the poor, without respect to creed; \$1,

comment, was thus explained recently by Cardinal Agliardi, who has been assisting His Holiness in its preparation: "At the last Vatican reception I asked the Pope when he expected to be able to give the encyclical to the world. He replied that he had considered it necessary to introduce several further modifications in order to make it clear and to leave no room for conflicting interpretations. 'We want,' added for publication. The affairs in the French Chamber keep us very preoccupied. We must have a little patience."

Cardinal Agliardi's personal opinion is that the encyclical will not be published until the question now at issue between the Vatican and the French Government and Chamber of Deputies is settled.

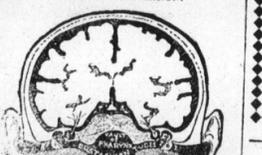
No one can for any considerable time wear one face to himself and another to the multitude without getting finally bewildered as to which is the true one.

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NOTICE. The testamentary executors of the F. X. BEAUDRY estate will petition the Quebec Legislature, at its next session, to be authorized to mortgage certain immovable property. LaBLANC & BROSSARD, Attorneys for Petitioners. 29-5

NOTICE. Is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate "THE LAURENTIAN ASSURANCE CORPORATION" for the purpose of carrying on the business of Fire and Marine Assurance, and having its chief office in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec. Montreal, 7th January, 1901. WHITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN, Solicitors for Applicants.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given, that at the next session of the Quebec Legislature, the Company called "Le Credit Foncier du Bas-Canada," incorporated by the Act 35 Vict., ch. 64, will apply for amendments to the Charter, for the purpose of changing its Capital Stock and Board of Management; of providing for a change in its place of business; of regulating shares, securities (letters de gage), loans, deposits, and the keeping of accounts; of amending and making new by-laws, and for other purposes. LE CREDIT FONCIER DU BAS-CANADA. Montreal, 21st January, 1901.

CARTER'S Cold Cure 10c. CURE IN A DAY. P. McCORMACK & CO., Agents, Cor. McGill and Notre-Dame Streets.

COWAN'S Hygienic COCOA Royal Navy CHOCOLATE. Are the favorite with most people. Buy COWAN'S, the best and purest.



DOINGS IN OUR SOCIETIES.

CHANGES IN OFFICE.—President A. J. McCracken, of Division No. 6, has gone to Arthabaska, having secured a good position there, he has been succeeded in the presidential chair by Bro. Marcus Kelly.

THE PROVINCIAL BOARD of the Ladies' Auxiliary, A.O.H., will hold its first entertainment in the Windsor Hall, on Thursday evening, February the 7th. A large array of well known talent will take part, including an address by Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, K.C.

DIVISION NO. 9.—At the last meeting of Div. No. 9, held in the York Chambers, St. Catherine street, Vice-President Stanton presided. It is said that this Division will meet for next year in the Hibernian Knights' Hall, a pretty fair attendance of members was present, and many interesting matters discussed.

DIVISION NO. 8 is progressing rapidly under the guidance of its popular young president, Bro. J. P. O'Brien, who, according to rumor, will shortly become a Benedict. At a recent meeting in the Hibernia Hall, the officers and members of Div. No. 5, accompanied by President McNicholl, paid a fraternal visit in a body, and were hospitably received by the officers and members of the Division.

PERSONAL MENTION.—Mr. Denis Donahue, a charter member of Division No. 2, A.O.H., and its first recording secretary, has been seriously ill for some time past, suffering from an attack of typhoid fever. His many friends will be glad to learn that he has passed the danger mark. Mr. Donahue is a brother to Mr. Thomas Donahue, the present popular young secretary of the Division.

BRANCH 232.—The third of the series of progressive euchre parties and socials, held under the auspices of Branch 232, Grand Council of Canada, will take place next Friday evening, February 8, 1901, in Drummond Hall, at 8 o'clock. All arrangements have been completed, and a pleasant evening is in store for all who attend. The euchre prizes are very handsome, and are sure to be thoroughly appreciated by the fortunate winners. The energetic committee, under the guidance of President F. R. Cowan, have spared neither time nor expense to make the coming entertainment one of the most successful in the history of the Branch.

ST. ANN'S T. A. AND B. SOCIETY.—This grand old organization is doing good work in a most unobtrusive way in St. Ann's parish. The annual meeting was held on Sunday last, at which reports were read, showing the progress made during the year. The election of officers also took place with the following results:—Spiritual director, Rev. E. Flynn, C.S.S.R.; president, A. D. Gallery, M.P.; vice-president, J. Brady, secretary, J. Quinn; assistant secretary, W. Guilfoyle; treasurer, M. J. Ryan; collecting treasurer, T. Ryan; assistant collecting treasurer, W. Howlett; marshal, M. Garrigan; committee, S. Kelly, T. Moore, A. Cullinan, W. Rogers, J. Meade, J. Hagen, R. Doran.

THE GAELIC LANGUAGE.—A very largely attended meeting of Irishmen was held at No. 205 Chatham street, last week, to organize classes to continue the good work inaugurated some time ago. The following officers were elected:—President, M. P. McHugh; vice-president, Mr. James Clarke; treasurer, Mr. John O'Neill; recording secretary, Mr. McCarthy; committee, Messrs. W. J. Clarke, Mr. M. J. Doyle, and Mr. J. Norton. Mr. McHugh and his assistants are determined to establish successful classes in this city. Classes will be held every Tuesday evening, Thursday nights at 250 Chatham street, for ladies and gentlemen. Mr. McHugh and his assistants will always be ready to impart to others a knowledge of the grand old Gaelic tongue.

THE KNIGHTS.—The monthly meeting of the Hibernian Knights was well attended, and the regular routine of business with some important work was transacted. Private Martin Ward, vice-president of Div. No. 8, was elected bugler. The flag committee reported, that they had adopted the design of flag prepared by Bro. Birmingham. It is a military flag, 3 feet 6 by 3 feet 8, of plain green silk, with orange sunburst, and cross swords in white silver, underneath the words Hibernian Knights, Montreal. Mr. Gaudin, Notre Dame St., will make it, and it will be presented to the Company on the evening of the fourth of March, and will be used for the first time on St. Patrick's Day. At the next meeting of the County Board, the Knights will ask permission to invite the De Salaberry Guards to take part in the St. Patrick's Day demonstration.

DIVISION NO. 2.—At the regular meeting of Division No. 2, A. O. H., held recently, a very large number of members were present. President James Cavanagh presided. The annual reports of the financial secretary and treasurer were presented, and showed the Division to be very prosperous and keeping up to its

old time standard. One new candidate was initiated, and three applications received. Provincial secretary Coffey paid the Division a fraternal visit, and addressed the members. At the conclusion of his remarks he presented the Division with a valuable prize for a competition to be awarded to the member bringing in most members at a given date. It may not be out of place to mention that the Provincial Secretary has officially visited all the Divisions in the County, and made a similar offer to each one.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY held a rousing annual meeting this week. The annual reports of the President and other officers were full of interest, and gave most satisfactory evidence of the fact that this excellent parish auxiliary had not been idle during the past twelve months. The election of officers awakened a good deal of interest, and the result was as follows:—Rev. E. Strubbe, C.S.S.R., spiritual director; hon. president, Jas. Johnson, president, M. Casey; first vice-president, P. Kenahan; second vice-president, J. E. Murray; treasurer, Thomas O'Connell; financial secretary, T. A. McArthur; assistant financial secretary, R. T. Brown; recording secretary, James Hart; assistant recording secretary, W. Whitty; librarian, James Redmond; assistant librarian, Thos. Corcoran; marshal, J. Hughes; assistant marshal, M. Donnelly; council, D. J. O'Neill, P. J. Shea, J. C. Martin, T. Dillon, P. T. O'Brien, C. Quinn, T. J. Hartford, J. Whitty, James Donovan and John Hart.

ABOUT OUR PARISHES.

FATHER BRADY, the newly appointed pastor of St. Mary's, is confined to his room with a severe cold.

ALTAR BOYS.—Father McShane delighted the altar boys with his stereoscopic views, on Wednesday evening, in the large hall over the boys' robing room.

FINANCIAL SIDE.—The annual statements of the financial administration of St. Anthony's and St. Mary's parishes were read at High Mass on Sunday last.

FATHER CALLAGHAN—Reports received as we go to press are to the effect that the zealous chaplain of the Hotel Dieu, Father James Callaghan, is rapidly recovering from the effects of his recent severe illness.

THE CHIMES.—The reference to a rumor that it was proposed to place a complete chime of bells in the tower of St. Patrick's, made in this column, last week, has occasioned a great deal of talk, much of which, we are informed, is of a tone which bids fair to materialize in the shape of handsome subscriptions.

FIRST FRIDAY.—The appeal made at St. Patrick's last Sunday night, that the parishioners should contribute flowers to decorate the altar and the shrine of the Sacred Heart on the occasion of the First Friday of every month when the Most Blessed Sacrament is exposed during the day, is one which should meet with a loyal and enthusiastic response.

LADIES OF CHARITY of St. Patrick's held their regular weekly meeting on Tuesday afternoon, when the success of the recent eucharistic party formed a most pleasant and agreeable topic between needle stabs. By the way these weekly gatherings are becoming quite popular. The pastor, Father Quinlan, visited the meeting during the fifteen minutes of recreation, and read a few interesting passages from the works of a well known and much appreciated Catholic author.

AT ST. ANN'S.—The old and well known organization for women, St. Ann's Society, inaugurated during the period when the venerable and scholarly Irish priest, Father O'Brien—long since gone to his reward—ministered to the spiritual wants of the people in this district, commemorated the golden jubilee of its foundation on Sunday last. Several of the members who assisted at the organization meeting of the society were present. They were accorded the honor of a seat in the sanctuary by the Redemptorist Fathers, who have charge of the parish, and who have always encouraged the members to continue in their good and pious undertaking. All the members were made the recipients of souvenir pictures, those of the charter members being very handsome.

SAINT BLAISE.—Sunday is the feast of Saint Blaise. On that occasion the Church is in the habit of performing the ceremony of blessing the throats. It is believed that this saint, when invoked in the proper dispositions, will prevent the faithful from falling victims to different kinds of throat disease. At the present moment, when gripe, diphtheria, sore throat, bronchitis, and such-like maladies are so prevalent, it is all the more important that at all events the fact of having the throat blessed by the priest, in one that dates very far back in the history of the Church, and has been universally practised for long generations. It is a wise man who tries to forestall everything, and to forestall every danger by taking every precaution that the material or the spiritual orders afford him.

MR. HACKETT MEETS WITH AN ACCIDENT.

The news comes from Stanstead of the almost miraculous escape from death of our esteemed fellow-countryman, Mr. H. H. Hackett, of C. E. and Grand President of the C.M.B.A. of Canada. The accident, of which

we have received the following details, occurred at Coaticook, on Thursday, last week, which place Mr. Hackett visited on professional business. He drove from Stanstead to Coaticook with his own team, and was in the hotel barn, standing behind his horse, when the latter was putting on the blanket, the latter must have buckled the girth too tightly, the result being that the horse kicked, striking Mr. Hackett in the stomach, but, owing to his being so near the animal, and having on a fur coat, the blow was not so hard as it otherwise would have been. However, he suffered considerably, and a physician was called, who declared that Mr. Hackett had a narrow escape. After a good night's rest, our vigorous and genial friend resumed his journey evidently none the worse of the accident.

RECENT DEATHS

MRS. T. QUINLAN.—St. Gabriel's parish mourns the loss of one of its oldest and most esteemed members by the death of Mrs. T. Quinlan, mother of the well known local contractor, Mr. John Quinlan, with whom she resided up to the hour of her death which occurred last week. Deceased had reached the ripe age of 75 years. Five sons and three daughters survive her, all of whom are well known and highly respected in Montreal. The funeral which took place on Monday, to the parish Church, was one of the largest which has been seen in the parish for many years. A solemn requiem Mass was chanted, at which Rev. W. O'Meara, P.P., officiated, assisted by Rev. Fathers McDonald and Dupras. After the ceremony at the Church the remains were transferred to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery for interment in the family plot.—R.I.P.

MR. McSHANE.—One by one the old generation is fast disappearing from amongst us, and a new one is rising in their place. Within the last few weeks died one of our oldest Irish residents in the person of Owen McShane. He was born in the County Armagh, Ireland, seventy-four years ago, and came to this country with his parents in 1841. Mr. McShane leaves a widow and two daughters to mourn his loss: Miss B. McShane and Mrs. Galloghy, of Port Lambton, Ont. The funeral took place to St. Ann's Church on last Saturday morning, where a Requiem Mass was celebrated.—R.I.P.

MARY McLAUGHLIN.—The funeral of this estimable member of St. Anthony's parish, whose death occurred last week, took place on Sunday, from the family residence on Coursol street, and was largely attended by all classes of citizens. Deceased was a sister of Mr. Henry McLaughlin, of the Customs Department, and of Mr. Joseph McLaughlin, superintendent of the erection department of the Dominion Bridge Company. The remains were taken to Lachine for interment.—R.I.P.

MARY COUGHLAN.—Another death which has occasioned deep regret in St. Anthony's parish, is that of Mary Coughlan, daughter of our esteemed fellow-countryman, Mr. William Coughlan, the well known master cabman. The funeral was held on Tuesday morning in the parish Church, and was largely attended.—R.I.P.

THE CHURCH IN HOLLAND.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

Bayo's Cathedral, which Protestants look from as during the so-called reformation, and would have succeeded but for the strong opposition of a few inveterate enemies of the Church. Well, Catholics will now be able publicly to show their zeal for the honor of God, who designs to do all personally and perpetually among the children of men.

"Catholics are no longer looked upon as an inferior race, unable to take in hand the affairs of State. At the last elections three Catholic priests were elected members of Parliament. A Dominican Father, J. V. de Groot, was appointed, a few years ago, professor at the municipal university of Amsterdam, to give a public course of scholastic philosophy; which appears to be a great success.

"No doubt, the Catholic Church in Holland is flourishing. Religious worship is daily increasing. In 1896 about 3,900 men and about 11,900 women were serving God in different religious orders and congregations, not counting the numerous foreign religions, from France and Germany, who have taken refuge within our hospitable borders.

"In 1890 the number of priests, parishes, churches and chapels in the different dioceses was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Priests, Parishes, Churches. Rows include Utrecht, Breda, Haarlem, etc.

From 1870 to 1890 the number of parishes increased by 68, the number of churches and chapels by 308.

"The number of Catholics in Holland amounted in 1869, to 1,307,765, or 38 per cent. of the whole population; in 1879, to 1,439,187, or 35.8 per cent. of the whole population; in 1889, to 1,596,482, or 35.4 per cent. of the whole population.

"The results of the latest census have not yet been published.

"Though we have made no progress, relatively, in numbers during those twenty years, though even some wretched tombs have fallen off, yet from what we have said

above, it sufficiently appears that the inner life has become much more vigorous than it was before.

"A fair number of conversions are made, but they are by no means as frequent as every fervent Catholic heart would wish them to be. This fact, which everybody regrets, is perhaps partly caused by the very peace we enjoy, when the outside of the Church are very tolerant and show themselves indifferent about religion, as is the case in Holland, there always is a danger of Catholics becoming tolerant, too, not merely with regard to the erring, but they should be, but also with regard to error itself. I may be mistaken, but I think Catholics in Holland are suffering a little from this great evil. But little controversy is going on. Protestants do not care much about religious matters, and, being dissatisfied with their own religion, daily swell the ranks of unbelievers and rationalists. And though many holy persons are privately praying for the conversion of the whole people, we are not praying, as a whole, for instance, Catholics do in England, that the Father by His all-powerful grace may draw those straying sheep to the one true fold of Jesus Christ."

THE PATHWAY OF CENTENARIANS.

There is a certain charm in reading gossip about centenarians which most people enjoy. This is especially the case when the reminiscences are directed towards enkindling in the minds of the readers a flickering hope that their days may be prolonged by the adoption of some of the methods of living of the sturdy men and women whose lives embrace a span which connects two centuries. Of course, the old saying, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison," or words to that effect, still holds good. But the accommodating of oneself to abstemious habits, as indicated in many of the sketches given below which we clip from the "Catholic Columbian," is always safe, pleasant and effective. The sketches run as follows:—

One of the most remarkable living examples of longevity is our venerable Pontif, Leo XIII. The secret of His Holiness' longevity is his marvellously regular mode of existence and the frugality of the fare he subsists upon.

It is said that in the coming century the general system of life will more closely resemble that followed by men of studious and ascetic habits like His Holiness, such men being proverbially long-lived. The development of medicine and surgery will successfully resist the evils of neurasthenia, of infectious and preventable diseases, and men though perhaps physically weak, will be far more long-lived than their ancestors. Statistics prove that the rate of mortality is constantly decreasing, and with improved hygiene and the increased perfection of international sanitary measures many dangers which threaten humanity will be eliminated during the coming century.

John Fahey, of Red Bull, Ill., who at last accounts was still chipping away at the age of 100, invariably told inquirers that his long life and good health in a great measure were due to his abstemious habits, and his active outdoor exercise on the farm. Noah Brockway Bacon, "a child of three centuries," at Des Moines, Ia., never drank intoxicating liquor, though he chewed tobacco very sparingly until about twenty years ago, when he abandoned the weed that his years might be longer in the land. He endured many knocks as a pioneer in the West, and led an active life in the open air in his youth and early manhood. Henry Hoffman, who lately died near Hazleton, Pa., aged 105, was a small farmer and wood-chopper, and after he was 100, he

CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT.

GRAND TRUNK AT BUFFALO.

An official of the Grand Trunk Railway, who has been at Buffalo for the last few days, has returned to Montreal after having secured space for the railway's exhibit at the Pan-American exposition. The space secured is one of the most prominent on the grounds, covering nearly 4,000 feet of the walls, and 600 square feet on the floor of the machinery and transportation building, which is said to be one of the finest architectural creations on the grounds and is completed and ready for the installation of exhibits. It is the intention of the Grand Trunk to make a display such as the company has not yet installed in any exhibition, and this will comprise a large selection of its choicest photographic gems, including a number that were awarded the gold medal at the Paris International Exposition of 1900. Canada will be represented by numerous typical scenes of the resorts which are reached by the Grand Trunk, and it is expected that as a result of this the influx of tourists during the season of 1901 into Canada will be something phenomenal. The building in which the Grand Trunk exhibit is to be placed is situated in a central location on what is known as "the Mall," reached by the Amherst street gate. While at Buffalo the Grand Trunk representative made a careful inspection of the entire grounds and reports that the management of the exposition is making favorable progress with the buildings. May 1, he said, will see the opening of one of the finest exhibitions that have ever been held in America, which, though not quite as extensive as the World's Fair, will exceed in quality anything that has ever been held on the western hemisphere.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, on the occasion of the Memorial Services for the Queen, the Italian Warehouse will be closed until ONE o'clock P.M. All orders given on Friday will be delivered on Friday night, and we will re-open for business at one o'clock Saturday afternoon. Our customers will kindly govern themselves accordingly. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Smoking Mixtures

The "GRAVEN" MIXTURE (Mild) Invented by the 3rd Earl of Craven. In Quarter Pound tins, 65c each. In Half Pound Tins, \$1.25 each. "HANKEY" MIXTURE (Medium) Invented by Major-General Hankey. In Quarter Pound Tins, 75c each. In Quarter Pound tins, 10c each. FRASER, VIGER & CO., Sole Importers.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM.

Fresh supplies Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Devonshire Cream is invaluable for consumptives and all suffering from pulmonary complaints. Leave your orders ahead for delivery on arrival. Deerfoot Farm Little Sausages and Sliced Bacon—Ask for one of our little Red Books, containing valuable recipes from Deerfoot Farm. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

The best packs of France, the United States and Canada, all specially selected for our high class trade, second to none in Canada. Here they are:

Table with 4 columns: Vegetables in Glass, Imported Canned Vegetables, Canned Vegetables Imported, Domestic Canned Vegetables. Lists various vegetable products and their prices.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., SOLE IMPORTERS. ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 207, 209, 211, ST. JAMES STREET. BISHOP WIGGER'S WILL. NEW INVENTIONS. Canadian and American patents recently granted. CANADA. 69,985—George A. Letourneau, Massville, P.Q., stove pipe dampers. 69,986—Charles E. Brodeur, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., milk cans. 69,975—Alfred Camo, Valleyfield, P.Q., clothes horse. UNITED STATES. 695,945—Edwin Harbottle, Hurford, Ont., draft equalizer. 666,272—M. M. Johnston, Edmondson, N.W.T., apparatus for cooking feed for animals and also for scalding hogs. 666,348—Eduard Durlissen, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., machine for shaping the bottoms of shoes.

Our Boys and Girls.

THE VISION OF MY MOTHER.

When the work of day is done,
In the dusk within her eyes
Rises on my night of gloom
Ever loved and ever dear.

of independence and boldness that
would quite astonish older heads.
In New York city a few days ago,
two boys were arrested for stealing
thousands of cigarettes from a tobacco store.

AN IDEAL HOME.—Young readers,
let home stand first, before all
other things. No matter how high
all other things, your ambition,
your talents, may reach, never forget
or longer away from that place
which you should at all times hold
sacred—the good home.

FRIENDSHIP.—To make friends is
easy enough, but to keep them is
much more difficult. There isn't a
person in the world, rich or poor,
high or low, who can afford to
slight an offer of friendship made by
one of the humblest of human beings.

LYING AND DISHONESTY.—
These two vices seem to take root
with many boys and girls in their
tender years. From whence do they
come? Not from the home, assuredly
not from the school? Certainly not.

FAITHFUL.—Two boys were at
work rigging a small sailboat. It
lay in an inlet on the New Jersey
coast, and had been hired from them
for the season by a stranger from
New York.

THE CIGARETTE HABIT.—
The cigarette habit is growing day by
day with the young. In fact, in
now-a-days it is a rare thing to see
youngsters even at the ages of six,
seven, and eight, who can't smoke
the poisonous things. Many of them
eat smoke them with a certain air

That very evening the New York
gentleman took a party of his
friends out for a sail, among them
several persons whose lives were especially
valuable to the community.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

THAT IS WHAT THEY SAY.

PROTESTANT DOCTORS.—
There is quite an unusual amount of space
being devoted to the above subject
in our Catholic exchanges. It would
appear from the tone of the comments
that Catholics sought the services
of the priest, in cases of sickness,
only when at the point of death.

NOTES FOR FARMERS.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

piage is early enough when it occurs
after the parties have arrived at ripe
manhood and womanhood. Twenty-
one in the case of the woman, and
from 23 to 25 in the case of the
man, are ages at which marriage is
as early as generally it ought to be.

To the wage-earner usually a wife
is a helpmate in every sense. By the
practice of industry and economy,
she will reduce the cost of living to
the lowest reasonable point. The
man will find that it is no more, but
sometimes is actually less expensive,
to provide for himself and his wife
than it was to get on alone.

This is because he is relieved from
many temptations to waste money.
Usually he finds that what he saves in
this way enables him to rear a family
which long before he has lost his
own usefulness has developed earning
capacity.

In view of these conditions early
marriage is good, but is it not true
that early marriage, such as this, is
quite generally practised? I believe
that statistics show that the great
majority of wage-earners do marry at
an early age, most of the men long
before 30 and most of the women
long before 25.

There is another class, however,
whose condition may be considered,
namely, the class of young professional
and business men. It is very
rarely that a professional or business
man has at 25 a practice sufficient to
support in the circumstances a wife
which she has been accustomed the
young woman who would make for
him the most desirable companion.

If such a young man waits a few
years longer, and does not marry
until he is 30, there is no reason
for censuring him.

I believe that the figures in the
case of this class show that the
great majority marry between the
ages of 25 and 30.

Under the circumstances I see no
reason for alarm that people do
not marry early enough.

GOOD ADVICE.—The fashion of
passing hasty judgment upon our
neighbor is one which is followed by
hundreds of people who will hunt
them to sleep with the idea that
they are mad parishioners. Every
parish has its little army of gossipers,
and for their special benefit
we reproduce the following sensible
advice:—

Perhaps it were better for most of
us to complain less of being misun-
derstood and know more care that
we do not misunderstand other people.
It ought to give us pause at
times to remember that each one has
a stock of cut-and-dry judgments on
his neighbors, and that the chances
are that most of them are quite er-
roneous.

It is we may never know, but we
may be pretty certain that he is not
what we have imagined, and that
many things we have thought of him
are quite beside the mark. What he
does we have seen, but we have not
his thoughts and his emotions. The mere
surface of his character may be known,
but of the complexity within
we have not the faintest idea. People
cramped with self-consciousness
and self-conceit are often praised as
amiable, while shy and reserved peo-
ple are never known to be proud. Some
whose life is one of studied self-
fishness get the name of self-reliance,
and other silent heroic souls are
condemned for want of human-
ity.

Those who take Hood's Sarsaparilla
for scrofula, eczema, eruptions,
catarrh, rheumatism, or dyspepsia,
say it cures promptly and perma-
nently even after all other reme-
dies fail. You may take this medi-
cine with the utmost confidence that
it will do you good. What it has
done for others you have every reason
to believe it will do for you.

Constipation is cured by Hood's
Pills. 25c.

COND STORAGE.—The following
article on the preservation of food
in Chicago by cold storage and the
refrigeration is taken from the British
"Board of Trade Journal," and is
full of interest to farmers and dairy-
men who are interested in the develop-
ment of this important branch of
industry.

"In a report received at the foreign
office from H.M. consulate in
Chicago, it is stated that in that
city there are four large cold storage
houses, representing some millions
of cubic feet, each carrying on
an extensive business in eggs, but-
ter, cheese, milk, meat, fish, poultry,
and fruits, etc.

"Ice for the preservation of perishable
articles and fruit has been used
in the United States for many years.
In 1836 the first mechanical applica-
tion for artificial refrigeration was
erected in New York, and three years
later in Chicago. This was the Pon-
tiff machine, and from it all the
other systems which are now more
widely used have sprung.

"Cold storage houses, where natu-
ral ice is used and the refrigerating
medium, are rapidly giving place to
artificial plants and the making of ice
has become a very important indus-
try.

"EGGS.—An enormous business is
done in eggs, which are taken into
cold storage in April, before being
put in cold storage they should be
selected with great care, each one
being subjected to the candling pro-
cess in order to detect any defects.

"The candling of eggs is a very
important factor in cold storage. The
egg is held up to a strong light in a
dark room and its quality tested.
Should one decayed egg be carelessly
passed over in the candling process,
D. V.C., as follows:—
It may be said that as a general
rule early marriage is good for the
great mass of wage-earners who com-
prise the larger portion of society.
But even in the case of these mar-

bulk, being emptied into fifty pound
tin cans and stored for any length
of time at 30 degrees Fahrenheit.
When taken out and thawed they
should be used as soon as possible.
Eggs should be stored apart from
any strong smelling product, such
as cheese, onions, etc., as they very
readily absorb bad odors. It is of
the utmost importance that the germ
in the eggs should be preserved and
the temperature of the room should
not vary one half degree.

"Opinions vary regarding the tem-
perature at which eggs should be
kept, two of the large houses in this
city storing them at 30½ deg., while
another carries them successfully at
as low a temperature as 29 deg.

Eggs may be held in cold storage for
six or eight months, or even longer,
and are packed in cases to contain
30 dozen each. They should never be
washed.

"During the month of September,
1900, 600,000 dozen eggs, each
case containing 30 dozen were taken
into cold storage at the Chicago
Stock Yards. Two of the largest
packing houses have been lying in
now in their chill rooms about 216-
000,000 eggs. The price per dozen
ranged from 4d. to 6d. per dozen.

"America, it is believed, is at pre-
sent the only country engaged in the
egg canning industry. The whites and
yokes of broken and cracked eggs
are separately preserved in airtight
tins. Decayed and colored eggs are
also saved in this manner for man-
uring leather and glossing finely pre-
pared leather. The principal markets
for this product are South Amer-
ica and the West Indies.

"BUTTER.—Butter may be kept
either cool or frozen, although the
latter process is more in practice in
Chicago, the flavor and quality being
well preserved. Ordinary cold
storage butter may be kept at 32
deg. to 35 deg. Fahr., while for
freezing a temperature of 20 deg. is
recommended, and when carried for
any length of time, say four or five
months, the prevailing temperature
in Chicago is 5 deg. below zero. June
is the best month to store butter,
which, made in this month is pack-
ed in wooden tubs, spruce or ash
being preferred with but a few ex-
ceptions covered with burlap to pre-
serve their cleanliness. When taken
from cold storage during the autumn
months or early in the winter it is
allowed to thaw in the natural way
the flavor is asserted, being stronger
than if it had been stored in a cool
place. Farmers in Iowa, Kansas,
and Nebraska during the summer,
taking contracts in small
towns to supply it.

"Butter and oleomargarine are
stored at about the same tempera-
ture.

"CHEESE.—Cheese will keep one
year, if necessary, in cold storage,
temperature 31 deg. to 32 deg. with
a variation of not more than one de-
gree. It should be in ripe condition
before being stored, which is gener-
ally from June to January. Damp-
ness should be excluded from the
room, otherwise the cheese will be-
come mouldy.

"MILK.—Milk may be kept in
cold storage for a short time, but
is not as a rule frozen. It is believ-
ed that there is a great future for
the dairy business in the freezing and
cooling of milk, in the making of
butter, etc.

"MEAT.—Meats of various kinds
are stored at temperatures varying
from 30 deg. to 45 deg. Fahr. Fat
meats are greatly improved by freez-
ing, as the vesicles are frozen and
the meat is thus made more tender.
Liver is harder to freeze than the
meat itself. It is packed in boxes of
100 pounds each and takes 48 hours
to freeze at a temperature of zero
and would not freeze any sooner if
placed at 10 deg. below zero. In
Chicago meats are generally stored
at zero, and after being thoroughly
frozen they are kept at 15 deg. to
avoid shrinkage.

"FISH AND POULTRY.—Fish and
poultry are treated similarly. Meat
will shrink about 1 per cent, and
fish from 2 to 6 per cent. This is the
moisture which is taken from the
surface and forms in frost on the
pipes of the room.

"During the month of June there
was a great demand abroad for
frozen poultry, principally on ac-
count of the Paris exposition. The
Monarch Cold Storage Company, of
Chicago, shipped 40,000 boxes to the
United Kingdom and France, and
the Union Cold Storage Company,
also of Chicago, forwarded a large
supply.

"The circulation of air in the
rooms is obtained by means of fans
and is done in separate rooms, in
which are placed pipes cooled by
direct ammonia expansion, the air
passing over the surface of the
pipes.

"The correct temperature at which
fish should be kept after first being
frozen is said to be 25 deg. The
largest fish storage house in Chicago
maintains a uniform temperature of
18 deg. Fish after being frozen is
subjected to a process known as
glazing to prevent shrinkage. It can
be preserved for an indefinite period,
though six to eight months is gener-
ally considered long enough, the
fish being frozen in the spring and
taken out during the scarce season.
Fish may be placed in 50 lb. bar-
rels, between layers of crushed ice,
the barrels being perforated at the
bottom. Oysters will keep for one
or two months at 40 deg. but should
not be frozen.

"FRUITS, ETC.—The average tem-
perature for apples is 32 deg. They
are kept in barrels or boxes and oc-
casionally in bulk and will keep
fruit, keep for one year. If stored
during the month of October at 2 to
3 deg. they will sell in May at 9s. The

barrels should be placed on their
sides. The weaker, though not neces-
sarily the poorer qualities, are sold
first.

"Grapes should be very carefully
selected and packed and no bruised
or decayed berries overlooked, as
they would spoil the whole lot. They
will deteriorate after cold storage,
their flavor better.

"Pears should be stored when
firm and used soon after being taken
out, the temperature to be higher
than for apples. It is recommended
that all soft fruits be placed in cold
storage when ripe.

"Onions will keep for months, if
put in sound and dry and packed in
crates. They should not be stored
with other articles.

"SYSTEMS OF REFRIGERATION.—
The various systems at present in
use in refrigeration are of three
kinds: (1) Direct expansion by the
use of either carbonic acid gas or
any gross ammonia; (2) Brine cir-
culation or indirect expansion; and
(3) Air circulation.

"There are also three processes in
operation in mechanical refrigeration,
viz., compression, condensation and
expansion of the gas."

RENEWED VIGOR

BROUGHT ABOUT THROUGH THE
USE OF DR. WILLIAMS'
PINK PILLS.

Mrs. Peter Beamer Tells How These
Pills Released Her From Years of
Neuralgic Pains After Doctors and
Other Medicines Had Failed.

Among the best known and most
respected residents of the township
of Gainsboro, Lincoln county, Ont.,
are Mr. and Mrs. Peter Beamer. For
a long time Mrs. Beamer has been
the victim of a complication of diseases,
which made her life one of almost
constant misery, and from which she
nearly despaired of obtaining relief.

"I am a reporter who recently inter-
viewed her, Mrs. Beamer gave the
following history of her illness, and
ultimate cure:—'For some nine
years I was troubled with a pain
in the back, and neuralgia, which
caused me unspeakable misery. The
pain in my back was so bad that
I could not sit or lie down. I
suffered more or less torture. My
appetite left me, and I suffered from
headaches accompanied by attacks of
dizziness that left me at times too
weak to walk. My nervous system
was badly shattered, so that the
highest noise would startle me, and
my sleep at night was broken by
sheer exhaustion. I was under the
care of three different doctors at va-
rious times, but did not succeed in
getting more than the merest tem-
porary relief. I also used several
advised medicines, but with no
better results. I was finally urged
to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and
got half a dozen boxes. In the
course of a few weeks I noted con-
siderable improvement, and as a con-
sequence, I gladly continued the use
of the pills for several months, with
the result that every symptom of my
malady disappeared without the least
trouble. As several years have passed
since I have used the pills, I feel
safe in saying that the cure is per-
manent, and the result also verifies
the claim that Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills cure when other medicine
fails.'"

"Mrs. Beamer's present condition
indicates a state of perfect health,
and speaks louder than mere words
can do, the benefit these pills have
been to her.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have re-
sulted in the cure of many other
cases of neuralgia, and ailing women
and girls to robust health, than any
other medicine ever discovered,
which in part accounts for their
popularity throughout the world.
These pills are sold by all dealers or
may be had by mail at 50 cents a
box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by ad-
dressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine
Co., Brockville, Ont.

"A zero atmosphere on land quick-
ly freezes the moisture in the atmos-
phere, which then falls in the form
of tiny particles of frost, leaving the
air bone dry. Dry, cold atmosphere
is a direct and instantaneous tonic
of recognized efficacy. The latest
treatment for consumption, and the
diseases leading up to it, is to keep
the patients in such an atmosphere
as prevailed in Michigan yesterday.
The benefits of the sudden change are
quite incalculable in extent, but
easily discernible in character.

"Grip" and pneumonia do their dead-
liest work in a moderately cold, humid
atmosphere. Their victims are
left with inflamed air passages, if
they survive the primary attack, and
are peculiarly susceptible to the at-
tacks of the consumption bacillus.
The dry, sharp atmosphere and the
bright sunshine brace the nerves of
the sick and the well alike. At the
same time, they weaken, if they do
not destroy, the power of the dis-
eases which have prevailed so gener-
ally during the past four weeks,
and they will greatly mitigate the
evil consequences which might have
followed the grippery period."

THE DOCTOR'S JOKE.

"Doctor," said the rheumatic pa-
tient, "you seem to hum at me for
the sore spots."

"I know them the moment I put
my fingers on them," replied the
specialist, who was giving his joints
and muscles a kneading. "I don't
have to hunt for them. That is a
part of my education."

"Your fingers become sensitive, I
suppose," groaned the patient, "like
those of a postal clerk, who can tell
whether a letter has money in it or
not as soon as he takes it in his
hand."

"Well, hardly so highly trained as
that," rejoined the specialist, with
a slight, muscular contraction of his
left eyelid. "I can never tell when I
take hold of a patient, whether there
is any money in him or not."—
Chicago Tribune.

Rich, warm, healthy blood is given
by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and thus
coughs, colds and pneumonia are pre-
vented. Try it.

Keep your
Hands White

SURPRISE won't hurt them.
It has remarkable qualities for
easy and quick washing of
clothes, but is harmless to the
hands, and to the most delicate
fabrics.

SURPRISE is a pure hand Soap.

ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO.
St. Stephen, N.B.

SAVE YOUR EMPTY BAGS.
Users of BRODIE'S "XXX"
Safely Empty Bags who per-
ceive the empty bags and re-
turn them to us will receive the
beautiful colored picture in solid gilt frame
shown in this ad. For 24 six pound bags,
12 five and 12 three pound bags may be sent in
place of one hundred empty bags. BRODIE'S
SAVES, 104 1/2 Murray St., Montreal.

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MEMBER P.Q.A.A.
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150 ST. JAMES STREET,
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tion with the liquidation of Private
and Insolvent Estates. Auditing
Books and preparing Annual Reports
for private firms, and public corpora-
tions a specialty.

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Superintendence of Real Estate, such
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Repairs. Fire and Life Insurance.
Valuations made of Real Estate. Per-
sonal supervision given to all mat-
ters.
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W. G. KENNEDY
Dentist

No. 758 PALACE STREET,
Two Doors West of Beaver
Hall Hill.

ABOUT LA GRIPPE.

An American newspaper in refer-
ring to the prevalence of la grippe
in its district, says:—
"Better medicine than this grip-
ping, eager air, which paints roses
in the palest cheeks, and makes the
nostrils of the gentlemen who imbibe
of a generous tint, could not be
found. The germ theory of the pre-
valence of disease still commands
the respect of scientists, in spite of
the jeers of the scoffers, who be-
lieve that the micro-organisms as-
sociated with certain maladies are
the product, rather than the cause,
of the diseases which are asso-
ciated with them. The respiratory
tract appears to be proof
against cold, but there are, in any
sort which can long withstand
the combined influences of dry at-
mosphere and bright sunshine. The
miserable germ which is associated
with la grippe, if it does not per-
ish, curls up and waits for another
period of slushy snow."

"A zero atmosphere on land quick-
ly freezes the moisture in the atmos-
phere, which then falls in the form
of tiny particles of frost, leaving the
air bone dry. Dry, cold atmosphere
is a direct and instantaneous tonic
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HUMORS, boils

W. K. ARCH, Architect, 106 d'Armes Hill, Montreal.

THE SINGERS' OFFERING.

Ville-Jossy is a large burgh of Touraine, which one sees lazily sleeping upon the river bank when going down the Loire, from Blois to Tours.

With all might upon his Bucephalus, and we will not even get the information we wish to obtain.

When they arrived at the parsonage, the priest's servant was standing in the door. The good natured Luigi called her attention to his guests by a glance of his eyes.

When they were alone: "That priest is a capital fellow!" said the marquis taking off his coat, while Luigi puffed like a porpoise as he pulled and tugged at his boots.

Humors, boils, pimples and all eruptions are due to impure blood, and by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparil, they are cured.

"Well, I have an idea of my own." "Ah, if you have an idea of your own, it's a different thing," said Luigi, laughing and spreading himself before the fire.

"But I should like to know what for." The servant spoke of builder—this old priest has surely not had a chateau built—it must be for his church.

"Bah! what's the good of trying to find out? We know that he needs the money, and if I had the five thousand francs, that would be enough for me; but as I haven't, not you either, it seems to me that all your investigations or shrewd endeavors to find out a thing which does not concern you would be simply indiscreet—still we are better off here than on the road," added he in order to give a different turn to the conversation.

"But the marquis again said: 'I have an idea of my own; we shall see.' During the dinner the priest, notwithstanding his efforts to conceal it, was preoccupied, and Jane was sad in spite of her bustling about the guests.

"Why, yes—indeed—" stammered the priest, who grew very red and seemed quite taken aback by the bluntness of his guest.

"Do you need them very much?" continued the marquis. "Does he need them very much, Holy Mother?" cried Jane. "Why for the last two weeks the poor dear man has lost his sleep over it."

"Let us see how," said the priest, with a somewhat incredulous smile. "My friend," replied the marquis, "was once Maestro di Capella for the king of Naples; that means that he has a magnificent voice and is an excellent musician."

"Ah! the gentleman is a chanter!" exclaimed Jane. The two friends burst out laughing, and the priest cast a look of reproach at the servant, who did not at all understand the anger of her master, for nothing seemed to her more honorable than to sing the praises of the Lord in His Holy Temple.

"My friends pretend," continued the marquis, "that I myself have a pretty good tenor voice. I propose, then, Father, that we shall sing for you a musical Mass by one of the masters, and set the price of the reserved seats at two hundred francs." "Two hundred francs each!" exclaimed in unison, the old man and the servant.

"Yes," said the guest quietly, "we might ask three hundred, but since five hundred francs are enough—'But do you think,' faltered the priest, 'that however rich they may be, our neighbors of the chateaux—' 'I promise you the five thousand francs,' said the young man mirthfully, and turning to Jane: 'Get me some pens, ink, paper and envelopes.' The old maid rushed out, pressing against her heart the plate which she held in her hand, and returned five minutes later with the objects asked for.

"The next morning the sky had cleared; thirty handsome chairs were set in rows between the choir and the ordinary seats; a small table covered with a little cloth, carried a large platter, destined to receive the contributions imposed upon the privileged ones; the altar was illuminated as on Whitsunday, and the choir was filled with flowers.

At the close of the service, the organ loft was invaded by the elegant people whom the marquis had invited to share in his good work, and who considered it an honor to shake hands with him and with Luigi. At the head of all the ladies, came the Baroness de Nangis, claiming her guests, many were the ladies who envied her when the two artists said that they would return with her, and asked a delay of five minutes only prior to their departure, to pay their respects to the good priest.

ASSOCIATION OF OUR LADY OF PITV.

Founded to assist and protect the poor Homeless Boys of Cincinnati, Ohio. Material aid only 25 cents year. The spiritual benefits are very great.

Address, The Boys' Home, 526 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, O.

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Business Cards.

LAWRENCE RILEY, PLASTERER. Successor to John Riley, Established 1866. Plain and Ornamental Plastering. Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to. Estimates furnished. Postal orders attended to. 15 Paris Street, Point St. Charles.

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DANIEL FURLONG, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, PORK & CURED MEATS. 54 Prince Arthur Street. Special Notice: Charitable Institutions. Telephone, Room 27. 11-2-36

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CHURCH BELLS Chimes and Pells, Best Quality, Copper and Tin. MESHANE BELL CO. FOUNDRY Baltimore, Md.

MENBELY BELL COMPANY TROY, N.Y., and 177 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY Manufacture Superior Church Bells

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY THE E. W. VANDEUSEN CO., Cincinnati, O.

Society Directory.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of each month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.P. President, Wm. E. Doran; 1st Vice, P. C. Shannon; 2nd Vice, T. J. O'Neill; Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corresponding Secretary, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Recording Secretary, S. Cross, residence 55 Cathcart street.

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

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2—Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, John Cavanagh; 1st Vice, Catherine Lennon; 2nd Vice, Centre street, telephone Main 2239. Recording Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernian street, —to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, financial secretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: —J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 3—Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1563 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Ald. D. Gallery, president; T. McCarthy, vice-president; F. J. Devlin, recording secretary, 1635 Ontario street; John Hughes, financial secretary; J. Brophy, treasurer; M. Fennel, chairman of Standing Committee; marshal, M. Stafford.

A.O.H.—DIVISION No. 9—President, Wm. J. Clarke, 208 St. Antoine street; Rec. Secretary, Jno. P. Hogan, 86 St. George street, (to whom all communications should be addressed); Fin. Secretary, M. J. Doyle, 12 Mount St. Mary Ave.; Treasurer, A. J. Hanley, 796 Palace street; Chairman of Standing Committee, R. Diamond; Sentinel, M. Clarke; Marshal, J. Flynn. Division meets in annual hall the first four Wednesday of every month, in the York Chambers, 2444 St. Catherine street, at 8 p.m.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885. Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2:30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe C.S.B.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in annual hall the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. Father McGrath, Rev. President; James J. Costigan, 1st Vice-President; Jno. P. Gunning, Secretary, 414 St. Antoine street.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—(Organized, 18th November, 1883.)—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 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:—Jas. J. Costigan, President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jas. H. Maiden, Treasurer.

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

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, President, John Killfeather; Secretary, James Brady, No. 97 Royal street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8:30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Members, J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew O'Leary.

# COLONIAL HOUSE

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

## Great Annual Clearing Sale

EXTENDING to SATURDAY, Feb. 9th.

For the convenience of those who have not yet been able to make or complete their purchases, we have decided to continue the present Discount Sale, until Saturday, Feb. 9th, inclusive.

After four such weeks of selling as we have had, it is to be expected that a great many lines of goods will be thinned out, the assortments destroyed, remnants, odd lengths, and quantities, left over that it is very desirable to clear out, in order to make room for fresh Spring goods. These FRAGMENTS will therefore be offered during the remaining days of the sale at such discounts as will ensure a speedy clearance, so that very decided bargains will be found in every department—the end of the web being as good as the beginning, and the discounts in a great many cases considerably better. It is almost superfluous to call attention to any particular class of goods, but we incidentally mention a few lines, with the promise of more to follow:

### SILK DEPARTMENT.

STRIPED PEAU DE SOIE, good colors, for Blouse Waists, 80c, less 50 per cent.  
 BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.25 and \$2.00, less 20 per cent.  
 BLACK MERVILLEUX SATIN, \$2.00 and \$1.50, less 20 per cent.  
 ART SILKS, large range, 90c and \$1.15, 20 per cent.  
 ALL COLORED SILK REMNANTS, 25 per cent., less 50 per cent. for cash.

### WINTER MILLINERY.

THE BALANCE TO BE PLACED ON FOUR TABLES.  
 TABLE NO. 1.—Containing values from \$5.50 to \$12.50.....All at \$2.50  
 TABLE NO. 2.—Containing values from \$9.00 to \$12.50.....All at \$3.50  
 TABLE NO. 3.—Containing values from \$13.50 to \$15.75.....All at \$4.50  
 TABLE NO. 4.—Containing values from \$17.50 to \$23.00.....All at \$5.50  
 ALSO—A small assortment of SUMMER MILLINERY, at nominal prices.

### Dress Goods Department.

OUR STOCK OF DRESS GOODS has all been gone through and re-arranged in price and assortment.  
 Special inducements will be offered on Tuesday and following days.  
 A CHOICE LOT OF TWEEDS, CHECKS, etc., to clear at Half Price.  
 ANOTHER TABLE OF CHOICE GOODS, at 33-1-3 per cent. off.  
 MUSLINS—Balance of our best Dress Muslins, Grenadines and Dimities, 20 per cent. off.

Five per cent for cash in addition to all discounts or reductions.  
 MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

## HENRY MORGAN & CO., - Montreal.

### THE PATHWAY OF CENTENARIANS.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE.

still went out into the woods daily and chopped several cords of wood. He never was ill a day in his life, never took any medicines, and never used tobacco or liquors. Now these old chaps, and many others like them, were all good boys. They shunned liquor and tobacco. They were abstemious in their personal habits, they avoided luxuries, excesses, indulgences.

More women than men seem to have attained the rank of centenarians at the opening of the twentieth century, and they offer a fair variety of recipes for keeping the inevitable at bay. Mrs. Mary Bradley of Philadelphia was 101 when the new century dawned, and to the friends who offered congratulations she bequeathed the magic secret. "I attribute my good health and long life to cold baths," she said, "and these I have taken daily summer and winter ever since I was a little girl. The cold water has always braced me and made me cheerful and bright. If you bathe with warm water you will be cold all day. In winter this is especially true. My daughters, my grandchildren and great-grandchildren."

Among other remarkable women who entered their third century on Jan. 1 were Aunt Polly Cloud Graves of Lexington, Ky., who if she lives will be 108 on Feb. 16, and Mrs. Laskowski of Porte County, Ind., said to be 105; Mrs. Hannah Torrance of Toledo, Ohio, who was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1797; Miss Larisha Shailer of Tylersville, Conn., who passed her 100th birthday on Sept. 21, 1900; Mrs. Mary McDermott of Philadelphia, Pa., who says she is 120 and expects to live at least ten years longer; Mrs. Celestine Negro, also of Philadelphia, who was born in Italy 108 years ago. Mrs. McDonald was asked to give a rule for long life.

"The best single rule for a long life," she answered, "is just this: Don't worry. If I added anything else it would be to be always employed in some useful work and to take plenty of sleep." Her theory partly agrees with that of Tesla, the wizard of electricity, who said, "The best sleep is conduct to longevity." He is quoted as saying: "I believe that a man might live 200 years if he would sleep most of the time. That is the way negroes live to such great ages—because they sleep so much."

Mrs. Celestine Negro, who was 96 when she crossed the ocean alone from Italy, says: "To insure a century of life live out of doors as much as possible, drink plenty of grape wine and eat lots of meat. The best single rule for a long life is happiness, which is another way of saying always keep a contented mind."

Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago, who within the last few years has given away millions of dollars for the aid and endowment of small colleges in various parts of the country, especially in the West, recently told how a man could live to be 100. It was on the occasion of the celebration of his eightieth birthday at his home in Hinsdale, a suburb of Chicago, that he gave out these rules for longevity:

"No pies or cakes; no pains or aches."  
 "Most men dig their graves with their teeth."  
 "If you overwork your liver it will be your ruin."  
 "Live like a farmer and you will live like a prince."

"Men can live ten days without eating; they can't do without pure air five minutes. Bradbury of Maine, was almost a century old and still hale and hearty he was asked if he had always enjoyed such robust health. "No," said he, "when I was a young man I had to leave college because of ill-health and my disease was thought incurable."  
 "Well, Governor," said the inquirer, "you must have had valuable experience in getting and keeping well. What would you advise to insure longevity?"

"To get an incurable ailment in your youth," replied the ex-Governor smiling, "and nurse it until your death."  
 John Overton of Long Beach, Cal., was 103 when he voted for McKinley at the last Presidential election. He was then a hale, hearty little man, so well preserved that his face was free from wrinkles, save for crow's feet, and with long, wavy, yellow hair that would never turn gray. He spent most of his life on farms in the middle West, but out on his one hundredth birthday and went to California to enjoy the evening of life in a milder climate.

James J. Cavanaugh of Watertown, Mass., was 110 last Christmas. His family said it was proof of his "unimpeachable nature" that he had lived to be so old.  
 Captain Jonathan A. Norton of Lee, Mass., was 104 when he passed away in December. His lifelong hobby was perpetual motion, and it was said to be the constant employment of his mind along this line of thought that had a tendency to bless him with perpetual years. John Taine, a Chicagoan, celebrated his 100th birthday in December, attributing his long life to his hardy Scottish ancestry. Barney Morris, Brooklyn's oldest resident, is still enjoying life and good health at 109, and still works for a living as a city employee in Prospect Park. It is said there never was a more contented, cheerful man, and therein may be found the secret of long life with him most likely.

ABOUT OUR FOOD.  
 A London journal thus sounds a note which is certainly far from being an aid to good digestion, especially of those who are obliged to take their food at some of our restaurants. Here is what it says:—  
 "We are living in an age fraught with danger to human health and life. Beer is not the only drink which contains chemicals. Our milk is frequently charged with boracic acid and borax. First of all the farmer puts a little in to keep the milk fresh on the railway journey. The wholesale man generally adds a little more, and, of course, the small retailer puts in his share to keep the milk fresh. Normandy butter is said to be wrapped in cloths soaked in boracic acid, and butter generally is colored with anatto to suit the tastes of different purchasers. Sauces are gradually becoming more and

## Clearing Sale of

# Used Pianos

By the LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO.

Every Piano a Warranted Bargain.

### UPRIGHTS.

\$190 payable \$10 cash and \$5 monthly, for a splendid EMERSON, of Boston. "Tone good, action solid. A piano which cost \$400 a few years ago."  
 \$195 For a three pedal Walnut LINDSAY Piano—looks like new, sounds like new and is as good as new; cost \$300 few months ago. Payable \$10 cash and \$5 a month.  
 \$200 CHICKERING BOUDOIR ROSEWOOD PIANO, sweet mellow-toned little piano, carefully done over; cost, when new, \$600. Terms, \$10 cash and \$6 monthly.  
 NEW \$450 STANLEY PIANO, of Toronto. Extra size and specially handsome hand carved mahogany case. Will sell for \$350, payable on very easy terms.  
 \$210 For a \$450 EVERETT & CO., BOSTON, CABINET GRAND. Good as new; three pedals; splendid tone; case a little marked, but that is all. \$10 cash and \$6 monthly.  
 \$215 A Walnut HEINTZMAN & CO. UPRIGHT; a regular \$400 piano, which has been rented for some little time. Fully guaranteed, and offered at \$6 monthly.  
 \$275 For STEINWAY & SON UPRIGHT. A \$700 Rosewood Piano; exquisite tone; neat, well finished appearance. Will accept \$10 cash and \$7 monthly.

### SQUARE PIANOS.

\$100 Payable \$4 monthly for a real Rosewood FOX, of Kingston. Very good tone and touch, and in excellent condition.  
 \$115 For a splendid FISCHER PIANO; one of the genuine Fischers. Has been put in fine shape; will now be sold at \$4 monthly.  
 \$125 Payable \$4 monthly, for an extra good tone LINDSAY SQUARE, which cost \$300 some years ago.  
 \$135 For PEASE SQUARE, New York; extra fine in tone; action shows no wear to speak of. \$5 monthly.  
 \$200 For one of the best Square STEINWAY PIANOS ever brought into Canada. A piano which cost its former owner \$800.00. Terms, \$10 cash and \$6 monthly.  
 The above list of Pianos represents instruments which, on an average, are worth at least double what we are asking for them. We agree, in any case, if customer is not satisfied with purchase, to exchange, free of charge, or if unable to suit, to return money in full. We have also magnificent stock of new STEINWAY, HAZLETON, NORDBHEIMER, HEINTZMAN and HOWARD PIANOS, all the latest styles in natural wood, special reduction in prices for balance of this month. Call or address.

## LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO.'Y

2366 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

a mystery as regards their composition, and the green peas which look so tempting at Christmas in their bottles are kept green by the addition of copper. Herein (say we) is a wide field for chemical poisoning in the future

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**THIS**

Great International Route

Runs through seven States

And two principal Provinces

Nature's favorite highway.

Delightful scenery everywhere.

Try its undoubted advantages.

Roadbed that travellers relish.

Universally good service.

Newest and best equipment.

Keeps its patrons' confidence.

MONTEAL CITY TICKET OFFICES:  
137 ST. JAMES STREET, AND BONAVENTURE STATION

**One Dollar**

If you will send us ONE DOLLAR we will send the "True Witness" for one year in any part of Canada (outside the city), the United States or Newfoundland.

...OUR REQUEST...  
Every friend of the True Witness can do something to assist us; all have a few friends or neighbors they might easily approach and who would subscribe if asked to do so.

**One Dollar**

**EVERY CATHOLIC YOUNG MAN**

SHOULD POSSESS A COPY OF "THE CATHOLIC STUDENT'S MANUAL OF INTRODUCTIONS AND PRAYERS"

For all seasons of the Ecclesiastical Year. Compiled by a Religious, under the immediate supervision of Rev. M. Roussil P. S. S., Professor of Moral Theology, Grand Seminary Montreal, Canada.

It contains Liturgical Prayers, Indulgences, Devotions and Pious Exercises for every occasion, and for all seasons of the Ecclesiastical Year.

718 pages, 4 full page illustrations, flexible cloth, sound corners. Price 75 cents.

...PUBLISHED BY...  
D. & J. SABLIER & CO.,  
1669 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

## THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street. SATURDAY, February 2.

# A MIGHTY SALE OF LINENS!

Linens for the Thousands! Cottons for the Millions! The Big Store never was so strong, never so well prepared, in Linen values as it will be Monday. Every Housekeeper in Montreal is interested in this the Greatest Linen Sale ever witnessed in Canada. - Extra assistants will attend in this department

—LADIES, buy your Linens for Spring at Carsley's Monday, and save ten to fifteen per cent.

**Damask Cloths**  
Over 1,000 Bleached Linen Table Cloths, Barnsley make, in a variety of pretty patterns. The chief in this department has decided that the whole lot must be cleared at once. The goods are all perfect and will be put on sale Monday at manufacturers' cost. Here are a few price hints:  
 Reg. Sale. Size 2 by 2 yards ..... \$2.00 \$1.35  
 Size 2 by 2½ yards ..... \$2.50 \$1.80  
 Size 2 by 3 yards ..... \$3.50 \$2.48

**A Rush on Towels**  
 Linen Huckaback Towels, size 14 by 24. Sale price, 3c.  
 Linen Huckaback Towels, size 16 by 30 inches. Sale price, 5c.  
 Linen Huckaback Towels, size 17 by 28 inches. Sale 8c.  
 Linen Huckaback Towels, size 18 by 32 inches. Sale price, 9c.  
 Linen Huckaback Towels, size 21 by 40. Sale price, 12c.

**Ladies' Underwear**  
 Ladies' SHEPHERD Piece Vests with high neck and long sleeves, soft, warm. Regular 15c. Special, 10½ cents.

**Ladies' Gaiters**  
 Ladies' Cloth Gaiters strongly made and fit well; regular 25c; sale 17 cts.

## OFFICE FURNITURE!

Nine only Office Table Desks, in oak finish, fitted with four drawers, regular value \$7.50, sale price..... **\$5.95**

Five only Roll Top Office Desks, made in solid oak, golden finish, well finished inside with pigeon holes and drawers, highly polished, worth \$7.00, sale price..... **\$5.30**

Seven only Flat Top Office Desks in solid oak, golden finish, fitted with drawers and book cupboards, well made, worth \$11.00, sale price **\$16.00**

Ten only Tilting Office Chairs well made and strong, the regular value of this line is \$6.75, special sale price ..... **\$5.20**

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

## THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

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

the American and British trade, which are being influenced, especially the latter by the death of the Queen. It does not appear that there will be much business done until after the funeral.

We quote as follows: Oats, 27c to 31½c; west freights, 27c to 27½c; peas, west freights, 61c to 61½c; barley, No. 2, east freights, 41½c; rye, 49c, east freight; buckwheat, east freight, 50½c; wheat, red and white, 67½c; spring wheat, 68½c.

FLOUR.—There is a fair local demand for flour, but the export business is quiet in sympathy with grain. Prices are steady, however, to firm.

We quote as follows: Manitoba patents, \$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.05 to \$4.20; and straight rollers, \$3.30 to \$3.45; in bags, \$1.60 to \$1.70; winter patents, \$3.75 to \$4.25.

ROLLED OATS.—There is a good jobbing demand for rolled oats, and prices are steady to firm.

We quote \$3.30 per barrel, and \$1.60 to \$1.62½ per bag.

FEED.—There continues to be a fairly good market for feed, and prices are steady.

We quote as follows: Manitoba bran, \$17 in bags; shorts, \$16; Ontario bran, \$16.50 to \$17 in bulk; shorts, \$17.50 to \$18 per ton.

HAY.—Prices continue steady and fair business is doing.

We quote as follows: No. 1, \$10.50 to \$11. No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9; clover, \$7.50 to \$8 per ton in car lots on track.

PROVISIONS.—The market continues quiet, but prices are steady and unchanged.

Dressed hogs are quoted at \$7.75 to \$8.50; according to weight and size of order; bacon, 18c to 14c; hams, 12½c to 14c; heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, at \$20 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, 10½c to 11½c per lb.; compound refined, 7½c to 8c per lb.

EGGS.—There is no change in the price of eggs, though supplies are small, and the demand fair.

We quote—Fall laid fresh stock, 24c to 26c; Montreal limed, 16c to 18½c; western limed, 15c to 15½c; cold storage, 14c to 14½c.

CHEESE.—Very little cheese can be obtained in the market to-day under 10c, and much reaches to 11½c. The cable is unchanged.

BUTTER.—There is a good jobbing trade for butter, and prices are steady.

We quote as follows: Choice creamery, 22c to 23c; roll dairy, 20½c to 21c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—The market continues quiet and steady. We quote syrup at 70c to 75c in large tins, and 50c to 60c per small tin, and 5½c to 7c per lb. in wood; sugar, 9c to 10c.

## JOHN MURPHY & CO.

### Clearing Sale.

1,000 yards Fancy Dress Muslins, a large assortment of colors and patterns, fast colors, regular value 15c, sale price 10c, and 25 per cent. discount, or 7½c per yard.

150 pieces Fancy Dress Goods, all wool, and silk and wool; prices from 50c to \$2; choice for half price.

A lot of Fancy Silks, about 50 patterns; prices from 75c to \$1; choice for 40c per yard.

About 200 Damask Table Cloths, slightly imperfect; to clear at half price.

3,000 yards Remnants of Cotton—the best makes; to clear at about one-third of the regular prices.

**Four Lots Worth Looking After.**

A lot of Sample White Underwear, extra fine finish, at specially reduced prices, less 20 per cent. discount.

A lot of Slightly Soiled White Underwear, at specially low prices, less 20 per cent. discount.

A lot of Boys' Heavy Nap Bedsteads, double breasted, heavily lined and with extra fine finish, sizes 22, 23, 24, 25, 26. To clear at half price.

A lot of Boys' 2-Piece Suits in Serge and Tweed, well lined and with extra fine finish, made up in different styles. To clear at half price.

**JOHN MURPHY & CO.**  
 982 St. Catherine Street, corner of a Beauséjour Street.  
 TERMS CASH. Telephone 25-22.



THE ONTARIO with the subject of the High Court. Vol. L, N.

"The demand of play and equal r of judicial nomin the accustomed o Every man to block the pro To let us add, Mc. It has been t tice to Catholics, "The Governme tion of the wish has a list of al available and ca didates. Not one have been submit of Justice but ca pared with any of the judges now of Justice of Ont these candidates ular circle of fring his claims. I political appointe all these little co at of them at portant is the g Catholic electora While the Govern able to obtain u immediate advis man to choose members of the there is no lack of the Catholic peop at principle."

Our contempora telling paragraph "If a Catholc Bench at the pres because the shall have prevai the Governme riousness of the lies or does not anger."

KNEELING IN ing in church, sa St. John, N.B., art. The method of cases is a kind eagling of ones manner. There is cessity of any on from the seats. T spreading the elb back of the seat compass as much The seats are no while kneeling—a for that purpose. sity of our men reach, there are able places for s cases. A "respec bended knees" w for prayer, does such lazy and stretching. Kneel ing the hands on if necessary. Ther as to find this pu are in Church bu dring Mass, and tion of that time

RICH AND GEN Western Watchm points to the su Canadian in the Thomas Kearnes Utah, was born years ago he was making three d cently he built a diocese of Salt L Lady of Ransom Mr. Kearnes alth publicans is not olic representing

MGR. VAU

TOWARDS NON is not often that number of very i —each the fit su treated in one a treated learnedly might be said of ly delivered by V Vaughan, before Lady of Ransom would be difficul duce all that the on that occasi three questions, touched, and whi our serious at "The Power of being with a n more or less of speaker said that If it was neces ar to be a man also necessary th his own life and Catholic should i sermon he slop