A. & B. SOCIETY

. Feeley, jr.; Medi-s. H. J. Harrison, and G. H. Merrill.

1.8-

Or Orucasione Williams



MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE TRUE WITNESS P. & P. CO., Limited.

2 Busby Street, Montreal, Canada. P. O. Box 1138.

SUBSORIPTION PRIOE—City of Montreal (delivered), \$1.50; other parts of Oanada, \$1.00; United States, \$1.00; Newfoundland, \$1.00; Great Britain, Ireland and France, \$1.50; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.00. Telms, payable in advance.
All Communications should be adenessed to the Managing Director, "Taux Wirtman," P. & P. Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1138

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION. .

"If the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and governal Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellen with PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

15th December the diocese of Montreal-the clergy and faithful combined-will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of His Grace the Archbishop. The actual day of the anniversary is the twenty-first of December, but owing to the nearness of that day to Christmas, it was considered advisable to celebrate the occasion on next Tuesday. We will give our readers, next week, a full account of all the ceremonials on that occasion, but we cannot allow this issue to go to press without stating, in the name of all our readers, well as in our own, how heartily we congratulate His Grace, and how sincerely we hope and fervently pray that God may grant him many long years to come, in health and happiness, to carry on his mission, and to devote his great talents to the cause of the Church, for the benefit of the faithful of his diocese, for the good of our young country and for the glory of God.

Vol. LIII. No. 23

THE ROOT OF CRIME. - Under the sensational heading—"Only Fools Take to Crime," one of those New York dailies, that present the reading world with a score of pages, each Saturday, of all manner of articles, regardless of their moral, social, or educational effects, has displayed the wisdom of the age-a wisdom that is so shallow that the lead of reason is scarcely needed to demonstrate how muddy and close to the bottom it really is. Out of this peculiar article we will select one passage; and the one that we select is about the wisest of them all, for it rises higher than the others above common place. Mark this wisdom:-

"The truth is that the ordinary criminal is always lacking in mind."
The word "mind" is written in large characters, in order to emphasize it the more. "He feels immensely superior in shrewdness to the honest people around him, regarding them simpletons. He may be endowed with plenty of rat-like cunning, which he and others are apt to mistake for intelligence. But in cold fact he is the stupidest of men, since he is destitute of imagination (imagination in capitals), the intellectual faculty which enables one to picture in advance the consequences of acts which one may be tempted by the lure of immediate advantage. because he is without imagination that the criminal has the courage to do things from which a man with imagination must shrink, for with the eye of imagination the prison er's dock, the judge and jury and the The rest of the article consists in advice to insist up-

Here we have the writer, who sets himself up as a monitor, discarding the very principles that alone car cope with crime and reduce the num ber of criminals. It is not a matter of "mind," nor yet of "imagina-tion;" it is rather a question of "soul" and of "heart." The faculty of foreseeing the consequence of foreseeing the consequences of crime is not going to deter the hard-ened criminal from performing the deed that tempts him. He does not need imagination to be brought into play—for he knows, just as well as does the writer of that article—that the prison lies beyond the robbery and the gallows beyond the murder. It is upon his chances of escaping de-

on the folly of crime and to show

the criminal that it does not pay.

ARCHBISHOP JUBILEE .- On the tection that he calculates. He has mind and intelligence enough, often more than enough, to pave the way to impunity in crime. Were he to have the most elastic imagination conceivable, and were he able with a perverted poetic vision to contemplate all the results, to himself, of his crime, he would commit it just same; especially if he had an idea that there were chances of being undetected. You are not going to reduce the number of criminals, nor deminish the lists of crimes, by cultivating minds and fostering imaginations. There is but one means of successfully coping with criminal inclinations, and that is by the inculcation of religious principles, by the cultivation of the soul, by the moulding of the heart, by the awakening of the conscience. There is the source to which all reformers of the criminal world must return.

The criminally inclined, under the guidance of the writer of the foregoing passage, would first ask himself, am I likely to be caught, and to come under the rod of the law?" The criminally tempted, under the guidance of the true Christian educator, would ask himself: "Does God see me, and am I going to blacken my soul with that sin?" In the former case the mentally trained and morally deficient creature will proceed without hesitation to his deed and will look back upon it without remorse, ready to follow it up with a second like deed. In the latter case the severely tempted one will pause, will shiver, and if he falls, it is with horror and fear, sorrow and repentance that he will gaze upon his own deformity-and before taking a second step down the stairway crime, his heart, his conscience, and his faith will combine to drive him to the retracing of the step already taken. In matters of a moral char acter it is not the mind that governs, it is the conscience that sways, The former is a pagan manner of regarding the subject, the latter is the

Christian way of contemplating it. This brings us to our oft-repeated conclusion, that in matters affecting crime, as well as in all others, the Catholic Church affords the only safe-standard and the only infallible guarantee for society.

A SEVERE INDICTMENT .- Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, of old Trinity Church, New York city, delivered a sermon on Thanksgiving Day, which he drew a fearful picture of the and moral condition up to date in America. One passage is certainly deserving of reproduction, for it is an indictment that almost surpasses belief, were it not that facts substantiate every item in its brief but comprehensive compass.

Dr. Dix says:-

"The State is secure from foreign ssault and domestic disaffection. What casts some shadows? Class alienation; the insolence of wealth and the angry discontent of the poor he growth of luxury, riotous living the misuse of money, and its reckf squandering on pleasure and pride; education without religion; the steady breaking up of homes, by diorce, and adulterous remarriage; the appearance of vast systems religious imposture, and their sucess in making converts; the spirit of gambling in every place where it can be practised; the cold-blooded assaults on private property by those who attack corporations and drag them down to bankruptcy for their own advantage, in order to enrich themselves by the losses which their acts bring about; the insecurity of life, through contempt for the law, and the freedom of assassins, whether same or insame, to wreak their will upon their innocent victims; the steady decline of womanhood from its old ideals, and its deterioration through copying the ways and invading the sphere of men."

What could be stronger than this series of statements? Taking each item of this great national indictment separately we find that it accords exactly with facts, as we see them, as we read of them, as we know them to exist. And on each point that this preacher has placed before us, what the Church has been fighting not only the great battle of morality and of religion, but also the battle of the State. No other power within the State can stand forth and proclaim that it has consistently, and under all circumstances and conditions, kept up the struggle against the hydra-headed monster of corruption that has been

thus forcibly pictured for us. No doubt such able and energetic men as Dr. Dix, and hundreds of his character, can see clearly the mighty influence for good that the Catholic Church exercises in all the great Republic; but it is quite possible that they do not feel it to be to their own interest to make the avowal, or to draw attention to this special phase of the subject. Nevertheless, the time is coming very rapidly when all this will become known, will be admitted, accepted, and acted upon in accordance; and that will be the hour of the Church's mighty triumph over all her enemies, both on this continent and the world over.

ABUSED MONASTERIES .- There certainly no more anti-Catholic publication in England, to-day than "Reynolds." Yet a writer, in a refuted some of the old stock-in-trade calumnies against the Catholic monasteries of the earlier times. After telling of the "right of sanctuary," and the protection thereby extended to the persecuted, the writer closes his reference to this phase of subject by saying:

"In a word, the Celtic monasteries gave to the people what was not to be obtained elsewhere—protection to person and property."

Passing along the city streets the other day we noticed some theatrical placards that represented the monks of Mount St. Bernard, with great dogs, going forth to rescue, at their own peril, the unfortunate traveller lost in the mountains. Although this placard was simply intended to advertise a play, still it told a great, a wonderful, a much ignored truth. The work performed only one of the many-phased blessings bestowed by the inmates monasteries on the world. And when we contemplate the mere fact that that monasteries were the shrines of learning, the refuges of science, the homes of true education, the depositaries of the priceless archives of the centuries, we cannot but wonder at the ingratitude that could the slanders that are poured out upon them and upon their inmates And yet we cannot well call it gratitude; rather is it a sentiment of hostility that springs from ignorance. We do not like to use this last word, for it conveys to us something akin to a harsh and repugnant feeling; but, what other word can we use to characterize the lack of know ledge concerning those institutions that their detracters exhibit.

Cast your eye over the ways Europe during the Middle Ages: be hold the rocking of thrones, the the shattering of sceptres, the uptearing of the roots of empire; behold the wild tide of barbaric invasion from the north; follow the destructive march of Hun, Goth, Vandal and Visigoth; watch the torch of incendi-arism placed in the libraries of science; behold the richest relics of anticuity trampled into dust be-

neath the hoofs of their chargers: and then gaze upon the subline work of the humble monks as they gather in the debris and hide them away from the reach of the ravagers.

It is thus that we can form some small idea of the services rendered to humanity, to the world, to the past, the present and the future, by the monasteries and the monks. And, certainly, if any exception can be made to the general rule, it must be in favor of the Celtic monasteries. Out of their doors poured the tide of Christian enlightenment and civilization that spread over the whole of Europe when the night of barbarism seemed to rush over space and to engulf in its black waves the priceless treasures of the bye-gone. It is certainly a relief to find that, amongst the detracters of the Church, honesty has found one to do partial justice at least, to the Celtic monks

LESSONS OF THE NEWS,

A SAD OCCURRENCE,-The Leautiful Church of St. Peter's, at Rosendale, New York, was destroyed by fire on the 8th December. It was the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, and its celebration will be long remembered by the faithful of that parish. In trying to save the sacred vessels, the parish priest, Father Lunez, was overcome by the smoke and would have infallibly perished in the flames had it not been for the heroism of his curate, who, partly overcame himself succeeded in carry ing the priest out of the burning edifice. We regret that the name of the curate is not given; his heroic action deserves recognition.

DISORDERS IN FRANCE. -

Combes and his Government must surely be insane. Not satisfied with

passing laws for the tearing down of

he most beneficent institutions in

France, when they try to create they merely form laws for the erection of institutions that are contrary to every wish and interest of the people. The last feat of this peculiar Cabinet has been the creation 'employment offices''-called official-"bureaux de placement." On the 8th December demonstrations were held in almost all the important centres of France, against the establishment of these offices. And in a few instances very serious conflicts took place between the workmen and the police. At Brest over a thousand workmen, after a meeting of their labor organization, made a demonstration in the streets and two pothose devoted monks represents devoted monks represents deaux, a very large crowd made public demonstrations in protest against the employment offices. The police had to be called upon to break up processions. At Clermont-Ferthe rand, near Paris, a free fight took place between the police and the workmen, who had organized a de monstration of protest against the employment offices. Several police officers were wounded, but the rioters were finally forced to abandon their procession. At Lyons, immediately after a meeting held by the strikers, they organized a demonstration a gainst the "Bureaux." The police The police were obliged to charge the striker with a great force, and to wound many of them before the display o ill-feeling against the Government could be stopped. At Brest, in the evening the military had to be called out to quell a fresh and more serious riot, and at Bordeaux during the latter part of the day the cavalry had to be called to the assistance of the police. This is the sad state of affairs in France under the present in competent and perverse government

And, side by side, with this news, do we read despatches that tell how the Holy Father, Pius X., is concen-trating all his attention upon the re-lations between the Vatican and

France, and that his most ardent wish seems to be to find some way of putting a stop to the anti-Catholic campaign carried on by the French Government. He hopes that the beatification of Joan of Arc. which will be the first function that kind, during his Pontificate. may help to realize his desires. At all events, it is clear to the world that France, under its present Government, is actually rushing head-long to national suicide, and that the Head of the Church, as has ever been the case, will yet prove to be the redemption, protection and sole hope, on earth of the "First Daugh-

ter of the Church."

SPAIN SATISFIED. - The new Conservative Cabinet of Signer Maura has been well received by the peo ple. The principal ministers members of the Silvela Cabinet. One of the planks in the platform of this new Government, is a project of law to allow all citizens the right to vote. They propose to remodel entirely the election laws of Spain, and to make voting obligatory. Universal suffrage is likely to be most popular, but it remains to be seen how the people will look upon of ligator voting. There is a vast difference between the two proposed clauses of the new law.

QUEER SENTENCES.-In one of his fables Lafontaine tells of a mar who had heard that a crow generally lived one hundred years, and who caught one for the purpose of keeping it and finding out if it were true that it could resist death for a cen tury. There is a negro, named Alen Brown, down in Cherokee Coun ty, Texas, who might enjoy the reading of this fable. Brown was found guilty of a serious criminal offence and as the law of that State does not allow capital punishment. judge condemned the prisoner to one thousand years in the State prison. There had been talk of lynching; but in view of the "terrible severity of the sentence," the angry citizens resolved to leave Brown to his fate and to let him suffer the penalty inflicted by the law. There was, how ever, one dissatisfied man, who declared that when Brown got out he would organize a gang, and either lynch him then, or see that he wa driven out of the State forever. In all probability Brown welcomed his sentence of a thousand years, as it was the means of securing for that oblivion which is ever to be desired when lynching is in the air.

A NEW REPUBLIC.—There are all kinds of rumors afloat regarding Panama and the likelihood of invasions and revolutions in the infant Republic of the Isthmus. But no faith can be placed in any of these flying reports. From a more certain source than Colon, from St. Petersburg, we learn that Mr. Mac-Cormick, the United States Ambassador to Russia has been of the recognition of the Panama Re public by the Russian Government The signing of the decree was one of the first official acts of the Cza nis return from Skierniewice, in Russian Poland. It is also stated, on the most reliable authority, that the Cabinet at Copenhagen has advised King Christian to also recognize of ficially the Panama Republic: All this clearly indicates that there has been European voices behind the curtains, when the handful of people ir little Panama undertook to establish an independent State, or Republic, for themsefves. It looked ridiculous at first; but in view of the paramount importance of the situation inter-oceanic trade, and the haste shown on all sides to recognize the new Republic, it is clear that the movement was one of grave importance.

A FAMILY QUARREL. - A prominent Protestant newspaper of London, England, thus refers to a recent scene in a Protestant church

"The Bishop of Chester,, kn Monday evening, was the victim of a wanton outrage at Birkenhead. His Lordship was presiding at a meeting in connexion with the Church Pastoral Aid Society, when he was assailed with a storm of hisses and uproar, in con-

hearing for half an hour. Peace was at length established, and the meeting went forward to its close, but a large and excited crowd assen bed in the street for the purpose of further molestation, from which, however, the Bishop happily escaped.

It is said that, in a recent speech, he had spoken of the extreme Protestant section as a reforming mob; hence these reprisals. It really looks as though liberty of opinion speech is going to be denied to Churchmen. Dissenters and other Protestants can say with impunity what they choose, but a Churchman may not open his lips.

We should have thought that, if anywhere, the Bishop of Chester would have been safe from Protestant rancour at a meeting of the Church Pastoral Aid Society. His presence there was an emphatic proof of tolerance and even-handed rule, and we are sure that the Society, whose guest he was, would be as indignant as other Churchmen are at the rude treatment he received.

The Protestantism of Birkenhead and Liverpool seems to be of a peculiarly virulent type. If it had way, it would be impossible for the Church to exist at all in such an atnosphere'.'

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, according to ecent advices persists in his resolution, made some weeks ago, to retire from public life in Ireland. He has written to Mr. John Redmond, M.P., refusing to withdraw hs resignation as member for Cork city.

This is Ireland's loss as few men have done more for the cause than Mr. O'Brien, and few men are better quipped in every manner than he to do effective work in the future.

A SAD END.-Volumes could be written to illustrate the methods of a certain class of so-called Christians, Catholics among the number, who are ready to sacrifice their fellowman to feed their own ambitious passions—love of power and envy.
The death, the other day, in New York, of an Italian diplomat, who was set aside by a political party, in a poverty-stricken home is a striking illustration of that fact.

TREATMENT OF INSANE.-This is evidently going to be a century of invention, if we are to judge by the various reports of new devices to cope with disease. A writer in referring to the insane and their treatment says:-

"Within a year or two we will have the locks off every door and the bars from every window in this hospital. Instead of the padded cell, the bathtub; instead of the straight jacket the Scotch douche.'

A RELIGIOUS DAILY .- Mr. Stead is made the object of many shafts from the big guns of the yellow press as a result of his recent announcement that he intended publishing a religious daily journal in London, England.

The day is coming when the vellow press will exercise but little influ-

A MEAN ACT .- The effort to inluce women to remove their hats Paris theatres is strongly opposed by many fair ones who desire to the triumphs of their milliners in full

COSTLY EXPERIENCE. - There are some people who fancy they car run educational establishments, dining rooms and banks without previous years of experience. The recently announced deficit of \$20.0 in connection with the dining hall of Yale, an American college, is a case in point. The pity is that the experimenters escape ''paying the piper."

ONE MAN, ONE OFFICE .- In various parts of Europe there is a vig-orous attempt being made against public men accepting two and ofte three mandates of a public charge ter, such as representation on school and proper in the opinion of a lection. No man can faithfully his duty in so many offices is cry which has been popularly co into the apt phrase "One man, office."

DEATH IN CATHOLIC RANKS Ranks



LATE MR. M. J. F. QUINN. K. C.

It was with no ordinary sorrow that we learned, on last Sunday, of the death of our fellow-countryman and co-religionist, the late Mr. M. J F. Quinn.

It is not an east task to condense into an obituary notice all that we could write on such a mournful subject. The passage of Death's Angel thought not anticipated had been foreshadowed, off and on, during the past few months; and when it came of the most familiar faces Montreal, disappeared in its sha-

Mr. Quinn was yet at the noon of life; he had passed the half century by only two years, and to all arpearances was destined to enjoy quite a long span for the future. But again are we reminded of the olden saying and its striking truth, that 'man proposes and God disposes.'

Mr. Quinn was a native of Kingston, where he was born in 1851. He came to Montreal for the purpose of studying law, and after his admission to the Bar, in 1878, he was elected to practise his profession in this city. Since that day, until the hour of his death, his career, in the legal profession has been steadily upward and onward. He was easily at the head of the profession as a criminal lawyer, and during his term of Crown Prosecutorship, he displayed erudition, tact and varied ability.

He was gifted in many ways, a splendid presence, a fine voice and a strong intellect, qualities calculated to make a successful lawyer, in the particular branch of his profession of choice, and to make a popular politician. During the one Parliament, in which the deceased gentleman sat for St. Ann's Division, he made a mark for nimself in of Commons, and left the kindliest of memories behind with the members of both political

It was, however, as an Irish Canadian that we knew him best. On every occasion, when the interests of the Irish race were before the public. Mr. Quinn was found present, and his gift of eloquence was ever at the service of the land of his forefathers and that of his fellow-countrymen in this the land of his birth.

The funeral, which was held on Tuesday afternoon, from the residence of his cousin, Mr. Michael Arwas a striking manifestation of the esteem in which Mr. Quinn was held in this city.

Citizens prominent in public life, in the professions, in commercial and industrial life attended in large num-

On Wednesday morning a solemr Requiem Mass was chanted at St. Anthony's Church, at which a large

To Mrs. Quinn and family and the venerable father of the deceased the 'True Witness' offers its most sin cere sympathy in their great sorrow

A CATHOLIC VIEW

The feast of the Immaculate Conception, which occurs next Tuesday, is the patronal feast of the United States.—Sacred Heart Review.

Catholic In England.

SWEET CHARITY'S SAKE .- The sual annual dinner of the Catholic Benevolent Society of London, Eng., was held recently, and from the re port of the addresses delivered the clergy and laity present, which we take from the "Universe," all our readers may learn a lesson which will ensure a dignity of attitude and a spirit of enterprise, needed in our ranks in this country in the performance of our duty to our religion and nationality. Mgr. Canon Fenton presided, and in proposing the health of the King, spoke of the visit of His Majesty to Ireland, pointing out that his visit to that country and the Land Bill, which was passed last session under his auspices, were a proof of the interest which His Majesty evinced in the welfare of his people, and it gave color to the report which was circulated that said he would die happy if during his reign he saw Ireland once more a happy, peaceful, and prosperous country.

In proposing the toast of "The Benevolent Society," the Chairman said it was the oldest Catholic charity. The report stated that during the past year the sum of \$7,350 had been distributed amongst poor old people. Furthermore, the sum of £28 had been given in small Christmas gifts. He had looked through the list of pensioners, and found that one had reached the patriarchal age of 90; there were 34 between the ages of 80 and 90; there were 97 between the ages of 70 and 80; and the rest were between 60 and 70. Surely, added the Very Rev. Chairman, this society could not be charged with helping those who would not help themselves. This weeldy pension protected the home and protected the recipients from the workhouse.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Walton proposed the toast of "The Archbishop and the Clergy of Westminster and Southwark." He mentioned that it was 53 years ago since the health of the Archoishop of Westminster was proposed at that dinner. The speaker briefly reviewed the progress which had been made, and mentioned that the number of Catholic churches during that period had increased four fold. From what they had heard of the energy, the activity, and the zeal of the late Bishop of Southwark, and of the great traditions of the clergy of the Metropolitan dioceses, might they not, turning their backs for the moment upon the past of which he had spoken, expect during the next 50 years a tale of achievement which would not be unworthy of the record of the past? (cheers).

Dr. Wiseman, as Vicar-Apostolic of the London district, writing to Cardinal Newman, referred to the great progress which had been made, and amongst other things he said: "We set up an excellent middle school or grammar school, already containing 70 pupils." That was That was written 53 years ago. He *the speaker) could not help feeling that in that particular department of work the development had not been quite the progress made in other directions. Speaking as a layman from a business point of view, he could not help feeling that this was a matter of the utmost importance for the future our people in this country (cheers). parents of the middle must have proper schools for the edu-cation of their sons, for if they were to be a success in life they must be adequately and properly educated (hear, hear). He was old-fashioned enough to think that it was of the greatest importance to the interests of the Catholic Church that their children should be educated in Cath-

olic schools wherever possible. Nothing would make him happier than the knowledge that his would inspire some active. zealous Catholics to commence such a work By so doing they would be assisting His Grace the Archbishop in a work in which he took a very considerable interest. He (the speaker) knew that such a work would require money, but he was satisfied that schools of the class to which he referred, when once they were started and once equipped, would really be self-supporting, not perhaps out of the pay-ments of parents, but they would un-doubtedly receive large and liberal grants of public money (cheers.)

less they were efficient. They must be equipped and they must be supplied-and here was the great difficulty with thoroughly qualified and com teachers (hear, hear.) worls was possible, and it could be

The Very Rev. Canon White re-

Mgr. Fenton announced that £1,-066 had been collected in the room that evening for the society.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY. - Another annual gathering at which other annual gathering at which a review of a year's endeavor is enter-ed upon is that of the Catholic Needlework Guild, an organization that has much support and many willing hands in its ranks working for poor Catholic families.

This year the meeting of the West-minster Division of the Guild was an enthusiastic one. The report sum marizes the work performed by the Division in the following manner

"Number of branches, 27; mem bers, 1,062; associates, 165; number of articles of clothing received for distribution, 3,700; of these 175 were made by poor needlewomen; 78 suits were purchased with associates' contributions and 100 pairs of boots. At the general meeting held after

the adoption of the annual report, Dom Gilbert Higgins, C.R.L., urged all to work for the Guild and poor according to their leisure and their power. Work of this kind was work for Him who said, "What you do for the least of My brethren you do for Me." It is therefore doubly blessed; a blessing comes through it to the giver as well as to the re-ceiver. The grants of clothing are of the greatest help to the poor - in some cases by helping the poor to keep their situations, or by helping them to get s, tuations, which the could not get if they were not suitably clothed. They saved such persons from becoming destitute, they enabled the poor-and especially children-to come to Mass, and they regular attendance promoted school. He strongly urged men, and those who were unable or unwilling to use the needle, to become associates of the Guild, that by so doing they might assist the committee to buy boots and boys' suits, which were in great demand, and were in great demand, and which could not be worked by the mem-

The exhibition of the work sent in by the members to be distributed to the poor was much appreciated.

A PLEA FOR UNITY .- Much prestige is lost and pressing reforms set aside through lack of solidarity in Catholic ranks in every country where the vast machinery of Catholic parishes is not guided by those who can work upon a common ground in relation to temporal concerns.

At the recent meeting of the Catholic Democratic League, of London, one of the speakers said:-"Catholics did not know each other sufficiently well. He thought that was a shame. They were all striving after one thing, and therefore they should be united, and do everything they possibly could for each other. They could have no better means of doing that than afforded by the Catholic Democratic League. They should select candidates to represent them on various public bodies, especially on Boards of Guardians, that they might see Catholic inmates got their

BOYS' BRIGADES .- Much encouragement, and properly so by an enlightened and wise section of Catholics, is given to the Boys' Brigades in England.

One of the members of the clergy

speaking at a recent exhibition of the boys at "East" Dulwich, said:— "He did not speak without experience when he said that they would never regret it, and that in after years they would bless the day when they became members of the Catho lic Boys' Brigade. Without touching on politics, he wished to point ou the momentous fiscal question applied even to a boys' brigade. A eading public man remarked in a recent speech that his fiscal policy merely meant taking money from on pocket rather than from another, e.g., from a coat pocket rather tha from the waistcoat, and that if his policy was accepted by the country o one would be the loser by it. He (the speaker) in applying these remarks to the subject in hand would go further, and say that in giving ecuniary support to a cause s this it was not a question of taking money from one pocket rather than from another, but it was really taking money from one pocket to re-place it in another; in other words, in thus assisting to build up and fit out the lads, morally and physically, for the great battle of life, people were flaying 7out their money at

splendid interest. It was not a que tion of self-denial. On the contrary, those who gave were materially be-nefitting themselves."

MEMORIALS.-The manner in which the memories of zealous and saintly priests or distinguished and charitable members of the laity, who have gone to their reward, are held green, is a striking testimonial the public spirit of priests and laity who have survived them. A recenevidence is to be found in the lowing item taken from the London

"In the presence of a large gathering on Sunday last, a memorial to the late Rev. Father Geraghty, who served the Mission of Our Lady Reconciliation, Eldon street, Liverpool, was unveiled at the Catholic cemetery, Ford, near that city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Walmesley and the Rev. Father Browne. The memorial was erected by the members of the congregation of Our Lady's Mission and a number of friends, and it consists of a handsome Celtic cross in Sicilian marble, richly carved, and bearing a suitable inscription. The deceased priest died in July last from an attack of smallpox, contracted whilst ministering to the sick in the parish with which he was connected. Many of the poor people who knew Father Geraghty in life did not forget him in death, for they tramped several miles to the cemetery to be present at the impressive ceremony of paying a tribute to the memory of one who had died a martyr duty."

THE NEWSPAPER MAN'S REVENGE

It is amazing how some nurse the idea that they are pregnable and beyond the focus of the perceptive faculties of their fellowmen. Here is an amusing incident recorded by an American journal. It is as follows:-

One day David Lewsley, a bright young Irishman employed as a reporter for a Washington newspaper was sent to interview Senator Ingalls on a matter of grave national mportance. Before calling at the Senator's home Lewsley barber shop and was shaved and had his hair combed.

The Senator, who divined the purpose of the reporter's call and did not wish to talk on that subject, came into the reception-room with his watch in his hand.

"I can give you just fifteen min-utes," said he. "What can I do for you?"

Lewsley put his question squarely, but the Senator answered after the traditional Yankee fashion by putting another.

"Young man," said he, noticing Lewsley's sleek appearance, "do you shave yourself)' "No, sir."

"You ought to," Senator Ingalls asserted. "Every man ought to shave himself." Then in that delightful way of his he set forth the many advantages enjoyed by the man who is his own barber. He enlarged upon the economic benefits in time and money to be derived from shaving one's self. He delivered a dissertation on the aesthetic phase of the case, after which he descended to the practical details, told Lewsley what razors he considered as and highly recommended kind of soap. Then, still holding his

watch in his hand, he said: "I see I have exhausted my time You will have to excuse me now." And with a twinkle in his eye the Senator bowed his caller out.

The next morning the leading article in Lewsley's paper was an tractively displayed report of this interview. Lewsley's wonderful memory made it possible for him to re produce the Senator's entertaining discourse almost verbatim, at leas so nearly so that Senator Ingalls himself marvelled at it, and many persons that although the reporter had not taken a single note, he had reported him more accurate ly than most stenographers did.

This clinched the matter so that the Senator could never deny the interview afterward. Then Lewsley sent a copy of the paper to the manufacturer of the soap which Sen ator Ingalls had so enthusiastically praised, and for months and months the Senator had to grin and bear the sight of his own face accompanied by his own words in broadcast

advertisements of that shaving soap.
He was, however, frank enough to admit that the joke which he intended to play on the reporter had been cleverly turned back on himself.

COLONIAL HOUSE. PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Christmas Presents.

DRESS GOODS.

SPECIAL PURHASE of 3,000 Yds of HOME-SPUNS for the Christmas Trade, 40 in and 48 in. wide.

THESE ARE ALL GOOD COLORINGS AND FINE MIXTURES.

Prices 16c, 21c, 32c and 35e per yard, being much below the wholesale price.

Art Pottery Department.

Unique Specimens of Art Productions in Royal Vienna, Royal Dresden, Royal Doulton, Royal Bonn, Cauldon, Clement Messier, Zsolnay, McIntyre, Sevres, Teplita, Etc., Etc.

Curtain Department.

Arabian Lace Curtains, 3½ yards in length, from \$9 to \$20 per pair.

Arabian Lace Curtains, 4 yards in length, from \$20 to \$75 per pair.

Sash Curtains to match, both single and double borders, from \$8 to \$15 per pair. 3 yards in length.

Arabian Laces and Centrepieces, for Door Panels, Cushions and Bed

Spreads.

Duohess and Saxony Brussels Lace Curtains, from \$20 to \$75 per pair.

With Sash Curtains to match, from \$8 to \$15 per pair.

Choice collection of Silk Brocades, Silk Damasks, Moires, Etc., for Drawing Room Draperies, Curtains, Wall Hangings, Upholstering, etc., from \$2.50 to \$10 per yd. 50 inches wide.

ing Room Draperies, Curtains, Wall Hangings, Upnoistering, etc., from \$2.00 to \$10 per yd. 50 inches wide.

Special line of Wool Tappestries, for Halls, Dining Rooms and Libraries, from \$2.75 to \$5 per yard. 50 inches wide.

Linen Velours—Single faced Linen Velours, 50 inches wide, at \$1.15 per yard, in shades of Crimson, Dark Green, Nile and Dark Blue.

Linen Velours at \$1.50 per yard. 50 inches wide, in shades of Crimson, Dark Red, Terra Cotta, Dark Blue, Light Blue, Old Gold, Dark Green, Olive Green, Nile Green, Brown and Linen. This grade specially adapted for Upholstery as well as for Curtains.

well as for Curtains.

Double Faced Velours, at \$2.25 per yard, 50 inches wide, in shades of Crimson, Dark Green and Nile Green.

Velours Table Covers, both in plain and figured centres, from 1½ yards square to 2 yards wide by 3 yards long, \$8 to \$15.

Sofa Cushions, covered in Tapestries and Silk Brocades, for Drawing Rooms, Sitting Rooms, Bedicoms, etc., at various prices.

Sterling Silver Novelties.

Puff Boxes, Cut Glass Bowls, from \$2 to \$10.
Cologne Bottles, Silver Deposit, \$3 to \$8.
Glass Tooth Brush Holders, from 50c to \$1.
Glass Hair Pin Holders Bottles, from 50c to \$1.
Glass Hair Pin Holders Bottles, from 50c to \$1.
Glass Hair Pin Holders Bottles, from 50c to \$1.
Salve Boxes, from 25c, 35c to \$5 each. Pressed and Cut Glass.
Pencils, from 45c up to \$1.50.
Bag Tags, from 40c up to \$2.50.
Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets, from \$15 to \$50.
Hair Brush, Comb, Mirrors, including Manicure pieces and brushes, from \$20 to \$65.
Four Manicure Pieces, including Leatheratte Case from \$1.65 to \$50.

Hair Brush, Comb, Mirrors, including Manicure pieces and brushes, from \$20 to \$65.

Four Manicure Pieces, including Leatherette Case, from \$1.85 to \$8.
Other Sets, from \$1.50 to \$15.
Manicure and Desk Pieces, such as Files, Cuticles, Nail Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Shoe Horns, Hooks, Seals, from 25c each up to \$2.
Scissors, all kinds, from \$1 up to \$3.50.
Match Boxes, from \$1 up to \$3.60.
Cigarette Cases, from \$5 up to \$15
Pearl Paper Cutters, from 75c to \$1.75.
Whisks, from \$1 to \$3.
Baby Brush and Comb Sets, \$1.75 to \$3 50.
Buffers, from \$1 to \$4.
Hair Brushes, from \$3 to \$9.
Mirrors, from \$7 to \$20.
Combs, from \$7 to \$2.
Military Brushes, \$6 pair, up to \$20.
Clothes Brushes, from \$3.25 up to \$10.

Print Department.

A new line of WASHING PRINTS, for Dresses and Wrappers, suitable for Xmas Presents, 11c and 15c per yard.

Xmas Presents, 11c and 15c per yard.

Art Sateens, for Pillow Covers and Comforters, 23c, 40c and 65c per yd.

Art Linens, Green, Pink, Blues, Yellow and Red, 50c and 60c per yd.

Fanoy Tickings, assorted shades, 40c per yard.

Reversible Oretonnes, Blue, Green, Pink and Red, 30c and 35c per yd.

Men's Furnishing Department. SPECIAL.

1 line of Heavy Lambs' Wool Underwear (Turnbull & Co.), 14 gauge, nearly all sizes, fine quality and finish. Less 20 Per Cent.

OTHER LINES.

Penman & Co. LAMBS' WOOL UNDERWEAR, good weight, good quality, 85c and up.

Turnbull & Co. FINE HEAVY LAMBS WOOL UNDERWEAR, also super finish, neatly made and very warm, \$1.50 and up.

J. & R. Morley ENGLISH NATURAL WOOL, made up in all weights.

We can show you a large range of these goods, \$1.75 and up.

Oartwright & Warner's FINE ENGLISH GOODS, well made, and a first class article. We carry their best lines only, \$2 and up.

Peter Scott (Peseo Brand), the finest goods shown on this continent, made in Wool, Silk and Wool, etc.

Henderson & Co. best grades Scotch Lambs' Weols. We carry all weights in Wool, Silk and Wool, etc.

Henderson & Co. best grades Scotch Lambs' Wools. We carry all weights in plain and superb finish. Goods bought early last spring, before the rise in prices.

Black Dress Goods Department.

Novelties in Black Dress Goods for Winter Wear.

BLACK LOUISENE BLACK ZIBELINE BLACK BOYAL; BLACK BUFFELINE BLACK BROCAT BLACK TAILOR-MADE BLACK CHEVIOT

BLACK SERGE BLACK PRIEZE.

BLACK HEAVY CANVAS BLACK LADIES CLOTH BLACK BROCAT MOMAIR BLACK BROCAT SOIE BLACK HEAVY CREPE DE CHINE BLACK CHEVIOT NATTE BLACK DIAGONAL FOULE BLACK POPELINE BLACK CORKSCREW.

Wall Paper and Decoration Department,

Exterior and Interior Painting in all its Branches.

Wall Hanging in Paper, Silk, Tapestry, Burlap, Japanese Leather and other material.

Belief Work, Frescoing, Tinting and Coloring. Orders carefully and promptly executed by competent and experienced works men. Satimates given.

SPECIAL ATTENTION CIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

Our Curb. Ol

SATURDAY,

ON THE PI

HIS is the

real snow. Quebec, to Ottawa, to Ottawa, to at least tw fore it came to sta is to be favored, th be congratulated. I judge from my pers I may say that Mor not appreciated. In the merchants find of the snow is injuri ness and affects the the farmers find the makes bad and roug miss the snow on a wear and tear of wh the muddy or frozen the children miss the they cannot slide on walks, and they can the street without son every one wants because it is natural and is in accordance should be our share i versal plan of the wo riations. Consequent pleased to have the Father Santa Claus

more convenient for h

laden sleighs#

THE CORPORATIO going to come down ties to some special i have observed and fro tion of which I have deductions. In the fir confident that the co happy to see the whit down, and coming to the elections—I mean elections-are at hand. more pleasant for alde about in sleighs than up in wheeling vehicle easier to get in and sleigh, on a canvassir there is something ger ous in the merciful sno like a vast sheet, all t neglect that might be sins are cast up in the who seek preferment ar confidence. It is so m lightful to glance down you go past, and to see more or less immaculat to have your thought tious and dreams distu tracted by the ungain garbage, refuse, mud, barrels, rotten heaps of dering undescribable n snow covers all that, a man glides past in a sleigh, in quest of vote entirely oblivious of the all his sins of omission kindly snow has covere there are no complaints and lack of carts to si streets, nor about mud, and lack of scrapers to fine, a generous public l about all the inconvenie spring, summer, and au the City Father escape pleasant and inconvenier What a delightful thir and no wonder that it been entitled, by comme "the beautiful.

There are, however, som flections that come to the with the coming of the s but a few days ago tha "constitutional" over th I descended by the nor and passed through the and around by Cote-des-Westmount. It was a ve sight that flashed upon n stood on the side of th out over the tomb-market dead, and watched the falling slowly and in las upon the green mounds rown avenues between th crosses, the monuments, the humble tombs and t tious mausoleums all seen more silent, more deserted and uninviting than ever. seemed to have fled. The seemed to have fled. The devoid of leaves, the gras most covered, the birds he the scene and sought out mates, the clouds were ast nereal, and the air was openetrating. The monumentalle, granite and stone see silentic.

THE SADDER THO

ent. Vienna, Royal Dresden, ier, Zsolnay, McIntyre,

t. to \$20 per pair. to \$75 per pair. rs, from \$8 to \$15 per els, Cushiens and Bed m \$20 to \$75 per pair foires, Etc., for Draw-ring. etc, from \$2.50 oms and Libraries, from

ide, at \$1.15 per yard, hades of Crimson, Dark ark Green, Olive Green, apted for Upholstery as wide, in shades of Crims, from 11 yards square

es, for Drawing Rooms, ies.

Cut Glass.

eces and brushes, from \$1.85 to \$8.

Wrappers, suitable for and 65c per yd. and 350 per yd.

Co.), 14 gauge, nearly

ment.

, good weight, good DERWEAR, also ade up in all weights. up. well made, and a first is continent, made in carry all weights in fore the rise in prices.

ment. Wear. NVAS DHAIR EPE DE CHINE w.

epartment,

apanese Leather

RDERS.

& CO.

Our Curbstone Observer

SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1903

ON THE FIRST SNOW

HIS is the week of our first real snow. They had it in Quebec, to the east, and in Ottawa, to the west, of us, at least two full weeks before it came to stay with us. If this is to be favored, then Montreal is to be congratulated. But, if I am judge from my personal oliservations may say that Montreal would be glad to be excused, as the favor is not appreciated. In the first place, the merchants find that the absence of the snow is injurious to their business and affects the Christmas trade; the farmers find that lack of snow makes bad and rough roads; cabmen miss the snow on account of the wear and tear of wheeled vehicles in the muddy or frozen autumn season; the children miss the snow, because they cannot slide on the hilly sidewalks, and they cannot tumble on the street without soiling. their clothes. In fact, at this special season every one wants to see the snow, because it is natural to our climate and is in accordance with what should be our share in the grand universal plan of the world and its variations. Consequently, we are all pleased to have the snow, and old Father Santa Claus will find it much more convenient for his big, heavily-

THE CORPORATION .- I am now

going to come down from generalities to some special instances that I have observed and from the observation of which I have made my own deductions. In the first place, I am confident that the corporation happy to see the white snow coming down, and coming to stay. Of course the elections-I mean the municipal elections—are at hand, and it is much more pleasant for aldermen to run about in sleighs than to be perched up in wheeling vehicles. It is much easier to get in and out of a low sleigh, on a canvassing tour. Then there is something genial and generous in the merciful snow that covers, like a vast sheet, all the evidences of neglect that might be cast up, as sins are cast up in the faces of those who seek preferment and the popular confidence. It is so much more lightful to glance down the lanes, as you go past, and to see an avenue of more or less immaculate white, than to have your thoughts and ambitious and dreams disturbed and distracted by the ungainly sight garbage, refuse, mud, slime, broken barrels, rotten heaps of fever-engendering undescribable matter. snow covers all that, and the alderman glides past in a comfortable sleigh, in quest of votes, and he is entirely oblivious of the evidences of all his sins of omission that kindly snow has covered over. Then there are no complaints about dust and lack of carts to sprinkle the streets, nor about mud, inches thick, and lack of scrapers to remove it. In fine, a generous public has forgotten about all the inconveniences of the spring, summer, and autumn, and the City Father escapes these pleasant and inconvenient reminders. What a delightful thing the snow, and no wonder that it should have been entitled, by common consent, "the beautiful."

THE SADDER THOUGHTS. There are, however, some sadder reflections that come to the observant. with the coming of the snow. It was but a few days ago that I took a "constitutional" over the mountain. I descended by the northern slope passed through the cemetery and around by Cote-des-Neiges an Westmount. It was a very mournful sight that flashed upon my vision as I stood on the side of the hill, look out over the tomb-marked city of the falling slowly and in large flakes, the green mounds and the brown avenues between them. es, the monuments, the vaults the humble tombs and the preter tious mausoleums all seemed sadder more silent, more deserted, more cold and uninviting than ever. All life seemed to have fled. The trees were devoid of leaves, the grass was almost covered, the birds had fled from the scene and sought out warmer cli-mates, the clouds were ashen and fu-nereal, and the air was cold and penetrating. The monuments of mar-ble, granite and stone seemed to rise silently from the earth, like the

ghosts of the dead, and to point each like an index-towards the region above, where we all hope to meet some day those who have taken precedence in their departure. A silence reigned such as I have rarely known, or felt; and it seemed to be accentuated by the falling of the snow and the gradual disappearance of the grass and mounds under its white cloak. I passed on through the cemetery, and at one place I crossed the track of the guardian who had recently passed over that quiet abode. His foot prints actually startled me, for they seemed to be the sole evidences that life still was to be found in this mournful enclosure. I felt almost like following him to seek more tangible evidence that death had not come to reign supreme in our midst. I passed out! of the further gate. I will not go back that way until the suns of next spring shall have melted all the until the grass again appears until the birds begin to return, until the sap gain courses through trees, and the foliage begins more to appear. I will not go back till then—if ever I go back alive, for none of us can tell whether we shall see the vanishing of the snow that we now see falling. And as I moved away, looked back, for a last glimpse at that sad and instructive scene, I recalled lines read over quarter of a century ago- I think

Nor yet for the ravage of winter] Kind nature the embryo blossom shall save;

from Beattie's "Hermit"-

But when shall spring visit the mouldering urn? Ah, when shall day dawn on the night of the grave?"

Knights of Coluumbus In Cornwall,

(By An Occasional Correspondent.)

On Sunday, November 29th, another new Council of this Order was stablished in Cornwall, Ontario, being the third established in Canada during the present year. Special trains were run by the Knights from Ottawa, Montreal and Kingston, and there were representatives also from Peterborough, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Ogdensburg and Malone Councils. In all about 300 Knights were present including five Grand Knights many other officers. At 10 a.m. the visiting Knights and the candidates, who numbered 45, assembled in front of the Oddfellows' Hall, and marched to St. Columban's Church, where High Mass was celebrated, and where special seats were reserved for them After the Gospel, the pastor, Very Rev. Vicar-General Corbett, read a letter from His Lordship Bishop Macdonell, expressing his regret that illness prevented him from being present, and granting his blessing to the new Council. A very eloquent and powerful sermon on the subject of the Order, was preached by Rev. D. R. Macdonald, pastor of Crysler, Ont., and a member of Ottawa Council. After Mass the Knights and candidates marched back to the hall, and then separated for dinner

At 2 p.m. all assembled in the Oddfellows' Hall, where the first degree was conferred by Grand Knight J. Gorman, Chancellor Hon. F. 13 Latchford and Deputy Grand Knight E. J. Daly, of Ottawa Council. This was immediately followed by the sec ond degree, which was given by W. McMahon, of Ottawa, and Rev. ther Shea, of Montreal. An adjournment was then had for supper. at 8 p.m. the third degree was exemplified by State Deputy J. 1. Dunne, of Ottawa, assisted by Captain T. F. Clancy, of Ottawa and staff, and State Warden A. J. Mac-

Cracken, of Montreal. At 11 p.m. everybody repaired to the Sons of Scotland rooms in the rear of the building, where a Lountiful repast was spread. After justice was done to the supper, all re-assembled in the hall, where a jolly hour was spent in songs and The new Knights were very eloquent in their expressions of de light over the experiences which they had just gone through. Among the initiated were Vicar-General Corbett Cornwall, and Rev. Dr. Kehoe. ector of the Cathedral at Kingston the latter having been prevented by the retreat then going on, from he ing initiated at Kingston on Labor

ADVERSITY.

Sailors show their best skill, and the real ability of their ships, by using the winds that blow against

In the "Catholic World Magazine" for December appears an eloquent most instructive contribution, from the pen of Rev. Dr. Brann, on the life, work and influence of Frederic Ozanam. On account of length of the article we are obliged, for lack of space, to curtail it in parts. But we cannot refrain from reproducing the major part of it in We will call special atthis issue. tention to the last portion of the essay, in which the gifted writer tells of Ozanam's magnificent appreciation of Ireland, and the saints and scholars which she sent out over Europe in the days of her glory. No grande tribute, and none more exact and conscientious has ever been paid to the sanctity and learning, as well as the missionary spirit of the than that which come from the fertile and accurate pen of the great Ozanam. Our readers will find pleasure in perusing these passages, and may lead to a study, by some, of the works of this, the most gifted son of France, during the first half of the last century.

It is just ninety years since Napo leon the Great, after imprisoning the Pope, was scourged by divine eance in the disastrous retreat from Moscow, and crushed in the battle of Leipsig in 1813. It was on April 13 of that year that Frederic Ozanam, he second of fourteen children, was born, at Milan. He was the son of a voluntary French exile who had been physician. The Ozananı family, qlthough for centuries settled France, near Lyons, were of Hebrew origin-of that wonderful race which has given to the world the greatest poets, the greatest lawgivers, and the most illustrious characters in history. It was at Lyons that young Frederic began his studies. He show ed ability, and wrote philosophical essays and good verses even in his early years. But unfortunately, like too many young Frenchmen of that time and since, influenced by infidel traditions and by the infidel teachings of many of the professors in the state schools and colleges, he lost

his faith, so that like the contemphilosopher, Jouffroy, seemed at one time, as he tells us, to doubt "even his own existence." But at this crisis in his life Provisent him a counsellor and friend in the Abbe Noirot, an adept in guiding young men through the tangled wood of passion and incredulity to the open glades of virtue and religion. Frederic was the youngest of the able abbe's one hundred and thirty pupils, but soon shone at the head of them all; "an elect soul," as the venerable priest, who lived long after his favorite pupil's

death, loved to call him. In France, once the model Catholic nation, a despotic and immoral dynasty, a selfish and infidel aristocracy, and a clergy corrupted by secular intrusion into the sanctuary and by simoniacal practices, had throne and altar into the mire False systems in religion and in politics were everywhere rampant. In 1830 particularly the St. Simonians became a very numerous and noisy sect of social reformers. The policy and the teaching of the founder this sect were to build a religion of the future on the ruins of Christianity. His disciples Enfantin and Bazard, developed his socialistic theories and won over to their ideas

many talented Frenchmen. Ozanam tells us that he was the old, entered the lists against them and in 1831 composed a refutatio of their theories in a treatise which won the admiration and the praise o Lamartine. The condition of society at that time in France was deplor able, owing to the frequent revolutions which destroyed public order and filled the country with dreamers and sophists who, having rejected ings of Christ, were tossed about by every wind of doctrine. Atheism reigned supreme in schools and colleges. Materialism swayed asses, and Utopias in politics and religion were nightly dreamed and preached by the visionaries daily who undertook to lead the people. In the law school of Paris, when nam entered it in 1831, he found only three Christians among his fellow-students. The rest were rationalists, atheists, or St. Simonians.

Oxanam tells us that he was the only one in his boarding-house who But he soon found a more con genial place of residence in the home of the celebrated mathematician, Anof the celebrated minimater, and dre Marie Ampere, a good Catholic, who afterwards became Frederic's father-in-law and faithful friend. Am-

the saying of the philosopher, Jouifroy, who, after years of scepticism, publicly confessed before his death 'that all the systems put together are not worth one page of the cate

Frederic, surrounded on all sides by enemies of his fgith, bravely defended its doctrinal and its moral principles from constant attack, But he felt that words were not the me efficacious weapons to use in defence of truth. Deeds are better.

The St. Simonians pointed particularly to the condition of the laboring classes and of the very poor, and taunted the Catholics with indifference to their welfare. The Revolution of 1789, the despotism of Napoleon, and the Voltairianism of the Bourbon restoration had effaced men's minds the memory of the leneficent monasteries and of the count less charities of the church in the ages of faith, when her wealth was shared with the sick and the needy. Show us your good works done for the poor!" cried the new quack doctors of poverty. Under the stimulus of this taunt the young law student Ozanam, and two friends, Lallier and La Mache, determined to organize a society under the patronage of St. Vincent de Paul, to visit and assist the poor. They were aided by Mr. Bailly, the very worthy proprietor of a small newspaper, the "Catholic Tribune," which became their organ 'Most of you," said Bailly to Ozanam and a group of his. friends, "are studying to be lawyers, some to be doctors; go help the poor, each in your special line let your studies be of use to others as well as to yourselves; it is a good and easy way of commencing your apostolate as Christians in world." But they had little experience until they made the acquain ance of good Sister Rosalie, a name held in benediction to this day among the infidels of France for her devotion to the poor. She supplied work enough for these young gentlemen determined to be Christians in act as well as in word. It was a the very beginning of this aposto ate to relieve the poor that Oxana, wrote to a friend the letter in which he used a phrase that characterized his whole life: "For some time past -above alli since I have seen very young men laid low by deathlife has worn a different aspect to me. Although I gave up the gra tice of my re; igion, the idea of the other world had not sunk deeply enough into my heart, and I only le gan now to realize that I had hitherto been mindful enough of two companions who are always waiking by our side, even when we do not no tire them-God and death.

The motive of Ozanam and companions in founding the St. Vinde Paul Society was derived from Christian faith and from Chris-tian charity. There was nothing of mere humanitarianism or of agree natural philanthropy in their work It was prompted by higher considerations and by nobler ideals. They loved the poor because they loved Jesus Christ

Ozanam was a sound philosopher and a safe theologian as well as a good Christian, and consequently he was not misled by socialistic theories his work. He lenew that the real solution of the problem of poverty and of the questions disputed between capital and labor is found only the gospel of Christ. In his study of Dante and of Dante's master in theology, Thomas Aquinas, the founder of the St. Vincent de Paul Society learned the essence the qualities, and the effects of the virtues of justice and of charity. From Thomas Aguinas, speaking for all the great philosophers, theologians, and statesof the world, he had learned that the right to private property, founded in the natural law. tioned by the universal custom and law of nations and by the canon la of the church, should be sacredly respected; that respect for this right stimulates private activity and public industry; preserves public order; for, this right being intact, each man knows his place and his limitations. This right promotes public peace by guaranteeing each one the possession of what he was law fully acquired. Defending this right stands justice with a drawn sword, preserving property from the use the name of the state or his own

in the attempt to despoil and plunder. But all rights are limited The right of property is not abso lute. It is limited by God, by dea?h and by the necessities of our fellow men. The only absolute owner the universe is God, for he alone is tion of helping their neighbor in disress or affliction.

The growth of the Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul was rapid. In 1833 there were only nine of them; in 1845 they had increased to nine thousand, six of which were in London. Ozanam intensely realized the importance of their work. The social question of class distinctions and of poverty for him was the great ques-'It is a social question, wrote in 1848; "do away with misery, Christianize the people, and you will make an end of revolutions. It is the struggle of those have nothing with those who have too much." "If it be the struggle of those who have nothing with those who have too much, if it be the violent shock of opulence and poverty which is making the ground tremble under our feet, our duty, as Chris tians, is to throw ourselves between these irreconcilable enemies, and to induce one side to give, in order to fulfil the law, and the other to ceive as a benefit; to make one side ease to exact and the other cease to refuse; to render equality as general as it is possible amongst men. He never ceased during his life to occupy himself specially with founding and organizing of new Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul.

Still, the foundation of these con ferences for the spiritual and temporal relief of the poor was only an incident in the life of Ozanam. His chief claim to honor and fame is in his great literary talent, his numerous historical works, and his fidelity, from first to last, in an age and circle of infidelity, to the doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church

He became a professor in the University of the Sorbonne in 1840 when he was only twenty-seven years old, and he had for contemporaries men like Cousin, Guizot, and Villemain, who disagreed with him in religion, yet honored him for his geand for his virtues. Among Catholics he could always count on the aid and sympathy of Montalembert, the eloquent and invincible lay champion of Catholic principles, on Lacordaire, the greatest and the most influential preacher in France in the last century. For fifty years no practical Catholic had taught in the Sorbonne; while the voices of ra tionalists and of Voltairians had rung through the halls of the once famous Catholic university, denoun cing the Catholic Church, and misre presenting her creed and her action in history and in philosophy. Cousir had taught pantheism, and Ville main had calumniated the church with the applause of crowds of list ening students.

But now Ozanam entered the field The crowd was against him. The students had been corrupted by infidel fathers at home, or by infidel teachers in the primary schools. It requir ed great tact and great courage to stand up against self-interest and popular prejudice. Yet the young professor was not found wanting. He was gentle, but he made no compromise; he was calm, but he made no concessions. He knew the truth had studied well his subjects; he had facility, eloquence, magnetism, genius; and the infidels were dumb, while the Catholics applauded, for he spoke with the eloquence of convic tion and of truth.

Even when engaged in the arduous of most serious studies, Ozanam never forgot the poor. After his morning lecture at the Sorbonne he often spent his evenings in lecturing in the basement of the Church of St Sulpice to assemblies of laboring men. He took a deep interest in this work, and prepared himself as carefully for it as for the audience cultured young men who listened to him in the university. "Let us what Christianity has done for the workingman," said he in one of his St. Sulpice lectures.

Ozanam in his beautiful work on the Franciscan Poets brings strongly the love of poverty characterized that perfect follower of Christ, St. Francis of Assisi; Ozanam was always fond of offering him as a model to the laboring class and to the rich, for the life and example of this thirteenth century saint, if imitated by Christians, would leave this world free from conflicts between capital and lab wanam saw these conflicts in the streets of Paris in 1848

There is no more interesting scen in his life than the death of Mon seigneur Affre, the Archbishop of Paris, in the revolution of that blood-stained year. The streets of Paris were deluged with blood. All the evil elements of that turbulent

capital had risen in insurrection, had formed barricades, and were defying and holding in check the regular army which defended the ment. On Sunday, June 25, Ozanam, with two other friends who were on duty as national guards, thought it would be a good plan to the archbishop to come to the barricades and intervene as a peace maker between the two factions. The brave prelate acceded at once their request and went with them towards the Faubourg St. Antoine, then the worst quarter of Paris, where the rebels held absolute sway. The people saluted the archbishop in the streets, applauded him as passed, and many knelt for his blessing. For the Frenchman, no matter what may be his defects, loves cour age, a virtue never lacking sons of Gaul. General Cavaignac, in command of the regular forces, warned the archbishop that his life would be in danger if he went to the barricades. The insurgents behind them had already made a prisoner of General Brea, although he carried a flag of truce. But to every remonstrance the archbishop answered, "I am going." He was cool and determined to the end. He would allow no one to accompany him or share the danbut repeated as he went along, The good shepherd giveth his life for his flock." He climbed up the nearest barricade in the Place de la Bastile, holding up the branch of a tree to which a white handkerchief had been attached, as a flag of truce and a sign of pardon, when suddenly a shot, from a window over head, struck him and he fell back, exclaiming as he died, "May my blood be the last shed!" The news of the death filled Ozanam with remorse, for it was he and his friends who had suggested the archbishop's intervention. But his blood guenched the fires of the insurrection, which was really a civil war, the most dangerous of all wars, as we know by our own sad experience.

Ozanam continued his arduous studies and labors in the Sorbonne until 1852, when a fatal illness, which had been destroying his health for some time, compelled him to retire to Eaux-Bonnes, in the south of France. There he stayed for some time, and then travelled through Spain. It was on this trip that he wrote these beautiful words: "In this land, where man has done little, I see only the works of God, and now say, with all the might of my faith, that God is not only Geometer, the great Legislator, He is also the great, the Supreme Artist. He is the Author of all poetry. He has poured it over creation in the floods, and if wished the world to be good, He also meant it to be beautiful." Same as challeng .

The evidence of this Christian faith and Christian spirit runs through all his works; and on this account the pleasantest task of one who undertakes to study his life is the perusal of his writings, as well on count of the learning which they manifest as of their polished style. An admirer of Dante, Ozanam's Dante and Catholic Philosophy is a master work on the subject. St. Francis and the Franciscan Poets is a gem of literary beauty. Civilization of the Fith Century and German studies are the works of erudite, conscientious, and impartial historian, who writes in the elegant and classic French. The matter as well as the form of his writings is perfect; for he was a painstaking, hard-working scholar, had the virtue of application as well as the gift of genius. The second part of the German studies is devoted to civilization among the Franks. In this work there is one especially interesting chapter on the labors the Irish missionaries of the century. Ozanam loved the land, the race, and the character of those wonderful Western Celts, who may said to have reconverted Europe after the barbarian invasion and the destruction of the Roman Empire. The heart of one whose blood, line age, and faith are derived from the same Celtic source as these apostles derived theirs, cannot read their fas cinating story in the beautiful pages of Ozanam without palpitating with love for the noble and Christian Frenchman who made the faithful record of their labors, their suffer-

ings, and their glory.

In his luminous book we follow these Irish missionaries across the Irish Sea to England and to Se land; we see them build schools and religious houses for the education Then we follow them across the Channel, up the Rhine to South Ger many, into France, into Switze up the Alps, over them to South tions of learning at Malmedy, Jeuil, and Stavelo, at St. Gall, at Bolibio; braving the wrath of vicious and the ignorant, hulf-say

(Continued on Page Eight.)

OTTA

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.



REV. JOHN M. FRASER.

When Father Fraser set, out, for China, just one year ago, to take up work in the densely populated districts of that wonderful land, he had no idea that he was making history; his only thought doubtless was, that the call to the mission was the call of his heavenly Father, that in answering it, he was answering Him Nevertheless, the entrance of Father Fraser into the fields of the Chinese missions marked an epoch for in him is seen the first Canadian priest to undertake the carrying of the Gospel to China, and according to press notices commenting on his departure, he is in all probability the first English-speaking priest ever appointed to the field. These facts make a sketch of his life interesting, and the further fact that he is far remote from the opportunity to oppose the publication makes it possi-

When Father Fraser landed on the soil of the Celestial, the archdiocese of Toronto was represented in his person, for he was literally a present sent from here to the great eastern Empire; he had belonged to Toronto, and had been educated for this diocese in which priests are none too plentiful, his friends and relatives had anticipated his settling amongst them and having him with them always, yet when a special summons was heard there was no hesitation, permission was at once given that our young Canadian should take the path indicated-a path leading to exile from home and friends. Yet one too, which led to a particular lustre in the shining of God's glory.

Father Fraser was born in Toronto on June 28th, 1877. He is of Scotch parentage, his father being from Edfie, Banfishire, and his mother one of the Chisholms from Strathglass, Invernesshire. Here perhaps is the key to the force of character which dominates the life of our young Levite, enabling him to acept a life filled with many and unknown dangers the fortitude which enabled his fore fathers to preserve the Faith even when forced to hide neath cover of landly heath in order to reach the cave in the mountain side, where the sacred mysteries were being celebrated, is now his; it is his birthright, and will serve him well in his grand calling. Three other members of the family have given themselves to the cause of religion; one a brother, is at present in Genoa studying for the priesthood; a sister is in community of the Good Shepherd at Texas, and still another one of the Sisters of St. Joseph in this city.

Father Fraser received his early education in the schools of St. Mary's parish, under the direction of the Sisters of St. Joseph and the Christian Brothers; from these he gradu ated to the De La Salle Institute, from which he entered St. Michael's College, where he studied classics and made his course in philosophy Next we find him at Brignole Sale in Genoa, where he remained five years. Here he was or dained by the Archbishop at the Cathedral, and shortly afterwards

It was during his residence in Gen that the thought of carrying glad tidings to the heathen first entered his mind, the thought strengthened and developed, and ended in his application to the Propaganda. The great aptitude which he had already nes, together with his adapta-y to new and strange surround-wers doubtless some of the factors that pointed him out as suited to the labors, and which added to his always pious and earnest dispo sition, led to his acceptance. It was not, however, until some months after his return to Toronto that the specific call came; meantime, he had done duty at the Cathedral St. Mary's and St. Joseph's, in which latter place he had charge during the temporary absence of the pastor. During his short stay Father Frase more than fulfilled the promise of his boyhood days, and he so endeared himself to those to whom he ministered, especially at St. Joseph's, that they were loathe to part with

On landing in China Father Frase went direct to a college, where studied the native tongue for three months; after this he was called by his bishop, Mgr. Raynaud, to assist outside, and it was the intention that he should return; this, however, was never accomplished; parish work demanded him ever since; in that short time, however, he had acquired sufficient command of the language to converse ordinarily and to hear confessions. He has had but one opportunity to ministering to an English-skeaking Catholic, that of a man from Adelaide, Australia, named McGrath, who died half an hour after Father Fraser reached him.

The charge of a school where large number of native boys and girls are being educated is part of the work in which Father Fraser is engaged. The martyrdom of Father Chu, as related in last week's "Truc and who occupied Witness," room next to our young Canadian has brought the dangers of the life all too near home, and the friends of Father Fraser pray that God may protect him to do long rears of work in the country which he has been called, and the hope is entertained that even a visit from the absent one may not be am ong the impossible things of the fu-

SYMPATHY WITH OTTAWA. Keen and general was the grief felt in Toronto when it became known that Ottawa University had been de stroyed. The beautiful building lying a smonldering ruin, was a picture that brought sorrow to many s heart, and expressions of regret were heard on every side. About six years ago I had the pleasure of being one of a party shown through the College by one of the professors, Rev Father Antoine; from cellar to attic our gracious guide led us, and I remember while exploring some of the apartments, he remarked, "well, I have been in the house for sever years and I have never been here be-

The time of our visit was just after the former fire when part of the building, principally the chapel was destroyed, and though the men were even then engaged on the work of reconstruction and the place more or less upset in consequence, yet the impression made was most pleasing and the institution as a whole seem ed a grand and progressive place of learning. The home-like and artistic reception rooms, the long corridors, the students working in the laboratories or in the various class-rooms the gymnasium, the large library with its thousands of volumes, the fine museum, the handsome chapel, the refectories with the green plants adorning the window sills come be fore me as I write-to think of them as a prey to the flames is truly sad. Sadder still to think of the loss of life-even though but one- of the several injured and the large numof students rendered destitute and without homes, though but for a short time. We know, however, that many hospitable hearts have already opened to them, and that the kindly best to mitigate the severity of the blow; we feel too that in the near future a new university will arise even grander than that of the past and then the present days of suffering and deprivation will be but as dream reminding us that all things mortal are perishable; meantime, To ronto mourns with Ottawa for the great loss she has sustained.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY. -The St. Mary's branch of the Catholic Truth Society held its opening meeting for the season at St. Andrew's Hall, on Monday evening of last week. The hall was filled, about five hundred being present; a good programme of vocal and instrument al music was given, under the direction of Mr. P. J. McAvey, those tak ing part were the "Toronto Ladies' Symphony Orchestra," the Maddock Bros., Master Willie Mills, the Misses Margaret Ford, A. Breen, M. Mc Avey, Minnie McAvey and Mr. F.

The lecture was delivered by Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V.G., who tool as his subject "Can anything of good come out of Nazareth? Come and sec." The application of "Naza-

reth" in this instance was to the Church, and the lecturer developed tions regarding this great institution arise, often through ignorance and indifference - Catholics too are often not sufficiently active in enlightening their neighbors regarding their religion. The very rev. speaker many instances of apparent absurdities and inaccuracies after a little investigation had turned out to be reasonable and correct The lecture was happily interspersed with annecdotes which tended popularize the event even with the large number who dread the tedium of a "lecture." A vote of thanks was tendered the speaker on behalf of himself, and the audience by the chairman, Mr. J. D. O'Donoghue, L.S.D.

These popular gatherings will be held monthly during the winter season.

PATTI, THE QUEEN OF SONG. Coronto has said farewell to Patti. On Tuesday of last week an audience of four thousand greeted the little lady, who, in the country where she now resides, is known as the Queen of Wales, and to the world elsewhere is familiar as the Queen of Song. If time has lessened her musical power the audience knew it not, if the voice that for fifty years and over has held its listeners spellbound has lost any of its witchery there was none to discover it. From first to last the winning manner simplicity and flute like voice held the audience, and when the song was sung Patti had to return again and again while the Toronto assemblage—usually calmly criticalshouted and enthusiastically waved dainty bits of cambric in the air.

In response to repeated recalls Patti appeared again and again, the last time in her cloak ready to de part, the little gracious figure in its soft draperies covered by the folding cloak, her face all smiles, amongst which one could easily imagine tears, her little hands extended again and again repeatedly, throwing kisses of farewell towards the audience, whom she then saw for the last time, and whom she felt were really her friends. Toronto critics are said to be censorious as a rule, but in the case of Patti no dissenting voice was heard; here she still reigns, alone and supreme as the Queen of

MGR GRAVEL.

News comes from Pierreville of the serious illness and approaching death of Mgr. Gravel, the good Bishop of

Mgr. Gravel was born on the 2nd October, 1838, at Saint Antoine, on the Chambly River, of the marriage of Nicolas Gravel and Julie Boiteau. He received his education at the colleges of St. Hyacinthe, of Montreal, and of Holy Cross, at Worcester Mass. He made his theological course in the Grand Seminary, Montreal. After giving two years to a professorship at the College of Ste. Marie de Mannoir, he entered the military school, and also made a course of law at Laval, University. It was only in 1870 that he was ordained priest. However, he had a splendid preparation for the exercise of his sacred mission; he had experience in the world, and a vast amount of knowledge, not only of law and sciences, but of the various ques tions that occupy the public atten tion. And his promotion was rapid. He was first stationed at Sorel as curate, then in the same capacity at the St. Hyacinthe Cathedral. From 1874 to 1880 he was parish priest of Bedford, State of Maine In this latter year he was named a canon of the St. Hyacinthe Cathedral. He was parish priest there, when, in 1885, he went on a visit to the Holy Land. On his return journey he was appointed Bish op of the new diocese of Nicolet, and was consecrated at Rome on the 2nd August, 1885. Under the painful circumstances, indicated by the sad news of to-day, it is the duty of all the faithful to pray fervently for the good Bishop of Nicolet.

SIGN OF TIMES .- According on American journal, Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson proposes appropriations of \$2,750, 000,000 to give the United States the largest navy in the world. The value of his proposition would be he could suggest the means of keeping foreign navies down while the idea was being car-

THAT COSTLY CAN .- The Mas chusetts Board of Health's experts have confirmed the private expert's discovery that the outbreak of ty-phoid fever in a local college, came from a single can of infected cresm.

THE LATE HERBERT SPENCER

(By a Regular Contributor.)

Of the galaxy of eminent writers whose lives and works arrested pub lic attention during the lengthy Vic-torian period, few, if any, remain The close of the last century and the first year of the present one. wit the disappearance of almost all of them. However, there yet are a few-very few-of the olden familiar names, that the world had grown so well acquainted with, and the mention of which seemed to be a matter of course. Of these one of the most prominent, and quite possibly the last, has just gone down to the grave, in the person of the late Herbert Spencer.

This voluminous writer had reached his eighty-third year, and his activity, like in the case of many of his contemporaries, was apparent unto almost the end. He was endowed with exceptional gifts of mind and intellect. He was a deep thinker, a patient investigator, an untiring student, and a clever writer. His works, unfortunately, have left lasting impressions upon the readers of his age. The misfortune of it is that of the thousands that he led into the labyrinths of doubt, uncertainty, and inrest, not one in a hundred have the benefit of his entire life's experience—which was a failure.

The life of Herbert Spencer been one of the most signal failures of the nineteenth century. Not that he ever squandered one hour of time; but because his entire mass of labor and devoted talents, has ended in a confession that he merely sought for the unattainable. He was called a scientist, because he based his efforts upon the secrets of science-without faith-and he was called a philosoph er, because he elaborated a system of ethics that eventually he had to acknowledge was wrong. We do not begrudge him the titles, for in truth he had no other consolation and no other source of satisfaction in twilight of life, when the great darkness was gathering around him.

"Black and White" has a sketch of Spencer from which we may take the introductory passage, as it sums up the whole of his life-work. That organ says:-"There is something almost pathetic in the life-work of a man like Herbert Spencer. For years and years he had worked at Synthetic Philosophy, gathering together all the materials afforded by the scientists in almost every branch of knowledge with the intention of at last publishing a crowning work dealing with the Principles of of Ethics, which should give a practical issue to all his former theoretical studies. Then when the time came to write the last work of all, he found his expectations were pointed. All the immense material gathered throughout a long life-time proved insufficient to give the conclusive and irrefutable evidence which would satisfy the philosopher. And so in the preface to his "summum opus," Herbert Spencer practically admits himself conquered by the too difficult problem of the complexity of human nature."

It was in 1860, the middle year.

his life, that Spencer entered upon that course of studies and works they were quickly put out.

John Gilligan, a son of the dead wostudy Evolution one year after win had astonished the world (1859) with his "Origin of Species:" during those forty years he produced a library.

In presence of death, looking down into the still open grave of the aged thinker and writer and with his own sorrowful acknowledgment of his ultimate failure to attain the aim of his life-work, may we not honestly, and in the very kindliest spirit pity, say that Herbert Spencer's life crated the one-tenth of such talents the one-fiftieth of such research, the ne-hundredth of such knowledge to the cause of faith and of truth, what might not have been the results? At least, he would not have had to con ess his final failure in life. Spencer made use or his splendid quipment in the cause of construct ve philosophy, instead of that of a destructive system, he might have his name would go down through the ages, side by side, with the greatest philosophers of the centuries. But he freely elected to ignore revelation, to

base his entire system upon the re sults of material science, and to overthrow, if he could, all precon ceived and all revealed conception of God, of creation, of man's respon and, in a world, of the religious ele ment in human existence. To this end he consecrated forty years of a laborious life, and he accepted sacri-fices, the merits of which, under other circumstances, would suffice to nsure a wealth of eternal and perishable riches.

He did all this with but one grand im-that of overthrowing the basic truths and principles of revelation. And, in the end, he bowed down an exhausted mind, and admitted that science could not satisfy him nor justify his conclusions. A huge fail-

Random Notes And Gleanings

THE A.O.H.-Mr. James E. Dolan national president of the A.O.H., in an interview with a Catholic American newspaper recently, said:- To revive the Gaelic language the Order is devoting thousands of dollars a year to spread the movement, because they believe that with a general knowledge and use of their native Irishmen will regain their racial individuality and her national independence.

Speaking of the progress and the work of the Hibernians in the United States, Mr. Dolan referred to their successful crusade against the stage Irishman and the recent endowment of a \$50,000 Chair of Gaelic at the Catholic University at Washington.

"The Order is at present growing at the rate of 1,200 members month in this country alone," said Mr. Dolan. "We have invaded Africa, Argentine, and the Philippines, and we have over 100,000 members in Australia. Our rolls in Africa, England, and all Europe are large, and from every standpoint the Order is in a flourishing condition."

ON DISSENSION .- "The friends of Ireland, wherever dwelling, should sternly frown upon all fomenters of dissensions at this crucial time. Disunion has ever been the bane of unhappy Erin; and those responsible for these factional disturbances are simply agents of the demon of dis-

Thus writes a Catholic American editor in his newspaper. It would be well for the race in the United States and in Canada if they could show the same spirit of unity and co-operation as that displayed in Ireland where so many sacrifices been made for the cause.

ABOUT WAKES .- The daily press of New York reports the following fatalities at a house of mourning in Brooklyn:-

Two lives were lost last week where a wake was being held over Mrs. Mary Gilligan's body by relatives and neighbors. The blaze was started, it is supposed, by the upsetting of one of the lighted candles which stood at the head of the casket, while about twelve of the persons in attendance were asleep dozing. Charles Burley, who was 23 vears old, and Michael Stafford, aged 78, a tenant in the First street were overcome by smoke and suffocated in the burning rooms while trying to save the coffin and body of Mrs. Gilligan after the other mourners had fled to the street.

man, had a narrow escape from suffocation while trying to make his escape from the apartment. He was asleep in bed when the fire started and was almost overcome by the moke. He finally managed to get to the street, where he was soon revived.

WIFE BEATERS .- During a preiminary investigation into a a man accused of the cowardly crime f beating his wife many times, in an American court, the presiding magistrate made the following remarks:—
"I am going to do everything in

the rest of his natural life. T lieve with the facts in my hands can convict him as a habitual crim inal. If so, a life penalty is the pun-ishment the law prescribes."

The prosecuting attorney in an in-

adjudged a habitual criminal if he had been convicted of wife-beating five times," he said. "I understand that this case is an aggravated one and when all of the facts are laid be fore me I will do all in my power to punish this brute as he deserves."

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

One of the most important subjects of the hour, the one which most dis-turbs men's minds and causes the half-learned to waver in their adherence to true principles, is that of the relation of science to religion. We are not now going to enter upon a minute study of so vast subject, for it would demand volumes to treat it in all its phases; but we desire to point out, in a few words the great difficulty that the advancriters of the day meet with in their efforts to come to logical and fair conclusions regarding religion and science.

They begin with the inferior and seek thereby to reach the superior; they start with the material and therefrom at the immaterial: they base themselves on the finite. In other words, they essay the impossible, and when defeated they fall pack upon their only plea - agnos ticism. They seek to know, and not being able to attain the desired knowledge, they are unwilling to admit their own limited powers, so they deny everything. The very opposite is the only course that can be taken with any hope of ever reaching sane and rational conclusions. You must beg;n with religion and thence travel into the various fields of science.

On this we have some the most clear, most simple, and most convincing statements imaginable in the first Encyclical of the present Vicar Christ, the mild, learned and saintly Pius X. In a few sentences he has set before the world the exact attitude of the Church regarding science and the scientific wonders that the genius of man' is constantly bringing to light. In reproducing these remarks of the erudite Pontiff we call the special attention of Catholic readers to their wisdom and completeness, for in them may be found a complete answer to the enemies of religion, on this important ssue. The Holy Father says:-

"It is indeed natural for man to thirst after the truth, and to em brace it lovingly, and cling to it on the other hand the corruption of nature causes only too many to hate above all else the proclamation of the truth by which their errors are laid bare and their passions checked But the abuse and threats of all such still have not the least influence upon us, for we are sustained by that admonition of Jesus Christ: 'If the world hates you, know that it hated Me before you,' (John xv., 18.) After all what need is there to show how false are the envious charges laid against Catholic truth - that it opposes liberty that it thwarts science, that it retards human pro

"The Church does indeed condemn and deem worthy of severe restraint that boundless license of thinking and acting for which no authority, human or divine is sacred, no rights free from assault and which by undermining the foundations of order and discipline is hurrying States to their destruction; but this is not true liberty but the corruption of liberty. Sincere and genuine liberty, the liberty which permits everybody to do what is right and just, the Church not only does not suppress, but she has ever contended that it should be as broad as possible. Their assertion that faith is opposed to science is not less at variance with the truth, for it is absolutely true that faith is of service to and in no small degree.

"For, in addition to those truths which are above nature, and of which nan can have no knowledge without faith, there are many and very portant ones in the order of nature to which human reason may attain, but which are perceived with much greater certainty and clearness with the light of faith upon them; as for the others, it is absurd to set truth against another, since both kinds of truth proceed from one source and origin; that is, God.

'Why then, should not we, are the guardians of Catholic truth, approve all the inventions of genius, all discoveries of experimental science every increase of knowledge; short, whatever is calculated to pronote the interests of human Nay, the examples left by our predeors show that all this is to ncouraged by us. But on the other and, we are bound from the nature of our apostolic office, to reject and rebuke those conclusions of modern philosophy and social economy by which the course of human affairs is led whither the Divine precepts do the process of the pro ot allow. But in this we are hindmanity.

LE

The fire at the Un tawa is still the subj tion at the Capital,

By Our Own Corn

been revived in it by Rev. Father Charles, ccumbed to the inju that fatal morning. that of a veritable n Fulham gave up his a was only thirty-three and a native of Irelan ordained priest, as a Oblate Order, at Cey a year ago he came obedience to the order riors, and here took professorship of Engl His two brothers, w Philadelphia, were

during his last illness On the morning of t Fulham was forced to fourth storey to the s his fall he received th The funeral, a most in took place on Thursday Joseph's Church, and sung by Rev. Father F tor of the University.

Another priest, an ember of the fine sac of this diocese has pas we might almost say t tunate fire had a good with the sudden death recorded. Rev. Patrick an Oblate of Mary Im was in his twenty-fourt had an attack of heart all probability, th caused by the fire brou fatal blow to which the other day. He was Massachusetts.

It is rumored that the the University propose ing the institution at C near the scholasticate by Oblates. Ottawa East that will soon be annex city, and bears about th tion to the Capital as mount to Montreal. If is reached by the Univer ities, they will probably on which the late univer ing was constructed. In this proposed movement pondent, whom 1 have 1 well informed from offici

"The authorities of the look with favor, it is und the plan to rebuild at le of the university in Ott The Oblate Order now ow of land there comprising at the scholasticate, and property adjoining were would afford ample ro erection of separate de The location of the univer-suburb would have other tages, as the doubtful att city life would be removed students. This would lear hall separated from the o partments for the present, students have to attend c very serious matter. For s past the students have to in the suburb where there area for such objects. If t East property is purchased ing purposes, the old pladjoining the 'Varsity Ove well as the pro which the ruins of the unive stand. A high price could for all this property, when in the suburb could be secu reasonably, leaving a good on hand for building purpos the steady growth of the the annexation of the suniversity, if rebuilt, in Ott

The Feast of the Immacul ception was celebrated in gr in all the churches of Ottaw Tueeday, His Exce, lency, M, etti, officiated pontifically irch of Notre Dame de while His Grace Archbishop esided at the services at t ca. On that day the collect Peter's Pence was made, and that it was an exceptionally

The electric car service of

RELIGION.

lar Contributor.)

st important subjects one which most dis-inds and causes the waver in their adhe-rinciples, is that of f science to religion. of so vast subject, demand volumes to its phases; but we out, in a few words ilty that the advanche day meet with in come to logical and regarding religion

ith the inferior and reach the superior the material at the immaterial. selves on the they essay the im hen defeated they fall only plea - agnosek to know, and not attain the desired are unwilling to adlimited powers, thing. The very ophope of ever reachational with religion and to the various fields

ive some the most ole, and most convinimaginable in the of the present Vicar mild, learned and In a few sentences re the world the ex-the Church regarding he scientific wonders of man is constantly ight. In reproducing al attention of Caththeir wisdom and r in them may be e answer to the en-, on this important Father says:-

natural for man to y, and cling to is a offered to him, but nd the corruption of ly too many to hate he proclamation of hich their errors are eir passions checked d threats of all such ne least influence up-re sustained by that esus Christ: 'If the know that it hated (John xv., 18.) Afhe envious charges tholic truth - th y that it thwarts retards human pro-

loes indeed condemn of severe restraint license of thinking which no authority, is sacred, no rights and which by unundations of order hurrying States to but this is not the corruption of lind genuine liberty, permits everybody ght and just, the does not suppress, contended that it d as possible. Their ith is opposed to at variance with is absolutely true service to science, legree.

on to those truths nature, and of which knowledge without many and very imreason may attain, rceived with much and clearness with upon them; as for absurd to set one other, since both proceed from one that is, God. uld not we,

of Catholic truth, ventions of genius, experimental science knowledge; calculated to pros of human life? all this is to be But on the other nd from the nature office, to reject and clusions of modern nce of humanity.

OUR **OTTAWA** LETTER

SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1903.

By Our Own Correspondent.)

The fire at the University of Ottion at the Capital, and interest has been revived in it by the death of Rev. Father Charles, J. Fulham, who succumbed to the injures received on fatal morning. After six days sufferings that made his ending Dr. De Costa Ordained that fatal morning. After six days that of a veritable martyr, Father Fulham gave up his soul to God. He was only thirty-three years of and a native of Ireland. He had been ordained priest, as a member of the Oblate Order, at Ceylon, and about a year ago he came to Ottawa, in obedience to the orders of his superiors, and here took up the double professorship of English and Latin. His two brothers, who reside Philadelphia, were at his bedside during his last illness.

On the morning of the fire Father Fulham was forced to leap from the fourth storey to the street, and in his fall he received the fatal shock, The funeral, a most imposing one took place on Thursday, from St. Joseph's Church, and the Mass was sung by Rev. Father Emery, the rector of the University.

Another priest, another young member of the fine sacerdotal army of this diocese has passed away and we might almost say that the unfortunate fire had a good deal to do with the sudden death that is to be recorded. Rev. Patrick O'Brien, was an Oblate of Mary Immaculate; be was in his twenty-fourth year. He had an attack of heart failure, and, in all probability, the excitement caused by the fire brought on the blow to which he succumbed the other day. He was a native of Massachusetts.

It is rumored that the Faculty of the University propose reconstruciing the institution at Ottawa Past. near the scholasticate building of the Oblates. Ottawa East is a suburb that will soon be annexed to the city, and bears about the same reinmount to Montreal. If this decision is reached by the University authorities, they will probably sell the land on which the late university building was constructed. In referring to this proposed movement one correspondent, whom I have learned was well informed from official sources,

"The authorities of the university look with favor, it is understood, on the plan to rebuild at least a part of the university in Ottawa East The Oblate Order now owns 30 acres of land there comprising the grounds at the scholasticate, and if the Kane property adjoining were secured, it would afford ample room for the erection of separate departments. The location of the univers, ty in the tages, as the doubtful attractions of would be removed from the students. This would leave science hall separated from the other ents for the present, but as the students have to attend classes there only twice a week it would not be a past the students have taken their recreation in part at the institution in the suburb where there is ample area for such objects. If the Ottawa East property is purchased for building purposes, the old playgrounds adjoining the 'Varsity Oval will be sold as well as the property on which the ruins of the university now stand. A high price could be secured for all this property, whereas land in the suburb could be secured very reasonably, leaving a good balance on hand for building purposes. With the steady growth of the city, and the annexation of the suburb the university, if rebuilt, in Ottawa East would not be lost to the city.'

The Feast of the Immaculate Conception was celebrated in grand style in all the churches of Ottawa on last Tueeday. His Exce, lency, Mgr. Sbar-etti, officiated pontifically at the Church of Notre Dame de Lourdes, while His Grace Archbishop Duhamel presided at the services at the Basilica. On that day the collection for Peter's Pence was made, and I learn that it was an exceptionally large

was stopped for two hours during Tuesday forenoon. Already the Electric Heat, Light and Power Company is beginning to feel the effects of the "anchorice." Montreal is free from that bother. During the last session of Parliament, in the month of March, a great deal of annoyance was caused by the extinction of the electric lights all over the city. This was due to what is called the "anchor-ice." It is a kind of flakey ice that gathers at the Chaudiere and takes possession of the machinery at the power-house. It gets into the wheels and is almost unmanageable. Some system will have to be devised whereby it can be prevented from gathering, otherwise the city is entirely at its mercy.

Some time ago Rev. Mr. Briggs, an eminent Presbyterian minister had been found to be "heretical" by his church, and he sought admission into the Episcopalian communion. Some of the Episcopalian clergymen of New York objected to his being admitted to orders in their Church, as he preached and held doctrines to which they could not subscribe. Amongst the ministers who so objected was Rev. Dr. De Costa. Despite their protests, Bishop Potter ordained Rev. Mr. Briggs. Immediately, Dr. De Costa felt that he must seek else where for the infallible teaching of Christ. Our readers will recall amount of noise created in the religious world of New York, when, a few years ago, Rev. Dr. De Costa became a Catholic. Shortly after that important step being taken he entered upon a lecturing career, for the purpose of explaining his course, and also for the necessary and laudable purpose of making a living and supporting his family.

A short time afterwards his wife died. Since then the aim of Dr. De Costa's life has been to become priest of the Catholic Church. He is now in his seventieth year; and with the burden and snows of time upon he has had the courage to go to Rome to study for the priesthood. On the 29th November last he was ordained, and had the glorious satisfaction of hearing pronounced upon him, from episcopal lips, the sublime words-"Tu es Sacerdos"-"Thou art a priest unto all eternity, according to the order of Melchisadech." In its last issue the New York "Freeman's Journal" gives the following account of the ordination of Rev. Dr. Costa, as well as explanation of how

it comes that he was obliged to leave

Rome before there attaining the ob-

ject of his desires. The article says:

"Dr. De Costa, who went to Rome last January to prepare for the priesthood, found that the climate of that city did not agree with him as in former years, and at the end of July, acting on medical advice, went to Fiesole, situated on the mountains, near Florence, where the Nursing Sisters of Mary known as the Blue Sieters, occupy the ancient convent of San Girolomo, formerly the seat of the Jesuits. It was finally decided that he could not with safety return to Rome to continue his preparation. Archlishop Farley had authorized Monsignor Kennedy, rector of the American College, to have him ordained as soon as convenient, and the rector kindly obtained the requisite dispensation, placing the case in the hands of Monsignor Falcini, Vicar-General of Fiesole, who, by direction of the Bishop of Fiesole. took the arrangements in hand, acting with much zeal and interest showing a broad and sympathetic nature. The Blue Sisters also acted ar important part, being quite resolved that their patient should have holy orders, and employed all their skill in the work of building up strength. In the temporary absence of the Bishop of Fiesole, Monsignor Novella, a Titular Archbishop, now Vicar-General of Florence, gave Dr. De Costa minor orders and the sub deaconate, Oct. 25 and Nov. 15; and the Bishop of Fiesole gave the conate on the 22nd, and the priesthood last Sunday, Nov. 29, in the venerable conventual Church of San Girolomo, where the other orders

MAKING MONEY .- It will now be n order for American sensational journals to present portraits to their eaders of the gang counterfeiters who were recently arrested.

Paper, ready for the press, capable producing more than \$1,000,000 in almost perfect fac-simile of \$20, \$10 and \$5 government notes, was also found.

AN IRISH EXHIBITION. - Much prominence is given in press of Ire-land to a proposal to hold an industrial exhibition in Dublin which specialty; - Grows an will be open to the whole country.

LOCAL NOTES.

ST. MARY'S PARISH .- Rev. Fa. ther Brady expects to open the doors of the main entrance of his Church on Christmas Eve for night Mass. The work is rapidly approaching completion.

ST. ANTHONY'S PARISH.-Rev. Father Donnelly and his parishioners are determined to see the end of the difficulty in connection with the education of his young parishioners.

DIVIDING ST. PATRICK'S petition, for sometime in circulation of a number of parishioners of St. Patrick's parish, in the northern district, has been presented to the Archbishop asking that certain territory be taken from the mother parish to organize a separate one for their convenience. Next week we hope to be able to publish the full text of the

MRS. McSHANE'S HLINESS. -The many friends of Mrs. James Mc-Shane, a prominent and zealous member of St. Patrick's parish, and noted for her enthusiasm in all good works, will regret to learn of her continued illness.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC. - All the Irish parish choirs-St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, St. Gabriel's, St. Mary's, St. Anthony's and St. Michael's ar preparing elaborate programmes for Midnight Mass on Christmas Eve. inauguration of a new organ will be one of the features at Mary's, in which the well known and talented organist and choirmaster, Prof. James Wilson, and the priests and parishioners are much interested

Catholic Topics And News Notes.

REV. DANIEL J. O'SHEA writing to the "Pittsburg Catholic" refers to Catholic societies and their work in a way which is certain make him unpopular in society ranks, but which at the same time shows that he is one who has the courage of his convictions in temporal concerns as well as in the spiritual

What, he writes, are they doing to prove their usefulness? From societies enjoying episcopal approbation we have a right to demand more than constitutions and by-laws and pledges. We want results. Religious societies, like political parties, sometimes expend all their energy in making promises and formulating programmes and platforms.

It seems to me that if some of our Catholic societies did not run much to banquets and lodges and parades and would do a little more for the spiritual, mental and material improvement of their members, they would serve a more useful purpose, and would give more tangible evidence for their right to exist.

BISHOP M'DONNELL SICK. -Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, who has been very ill, has been taken to These remains the Sanitarium of the Dominican Sisters at Monticello, Sullivan County. The Bishop has been suffering from a severe attack of grip.

A NEW CHURCH. - Archbishop Farley dedicated, recently, the new costliest church in New York the exception of the Cathedral. The church will hold 4,000, and it was filled to its utmost capacity. Following the dedication Bishop Colton, of Buffalo, celebrated the first solemn Pontifical High Mass in the edi-

The new church is built of white marble and is so constructed that an unobstructed view of the altar be had from any part of it. Both the exterior and interior show mixed designs of architecture, Roman predominating. The building | ing it with prayer.'

ost more than \$300,000. The parish was organized nine years ago.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE, if such ere necessary, to the humble and loyal Catholic parishioner, of the self-sacrifice of the majority of our priests, may be had in the following

"Archbishop Harty, before he departed for Manila, left his parted for Manila, left his entire fortune, amounting to \$14,000 to St. Leo's Church, St. Louis, parish in which he spent f years of his life. When Archbishop left last Monday evening for the Philippines he took with him only money enough to pay his passage and expenses. Purses presented the departing prelate were also con-tributed to the parish."

THE LITTLE ONES. - The San

The Children's Christmas Tree Festival, under the auspices of the Sisters of the Holy Family, will be held this year at the Alhambra, on the 21st of December. At the request of many friends a small admission fee will be charged. Reserved seats can be obtained at the Convent, 890 Hayes street.

STATISTICS .- According to the latest statistics of the religions of the world "at the end of the nine teenth century," published by Father Krose, S.J., the Catholics number 264,505,922. Of these 177,657,261 are in Europe, 71,350,879 in America, 11,513,276 in Asia, 3,004,563 in Africa, and 979,943 in Australia.

Appeal for the Orphans

At no time of the year are the orphan children more liable to miss their parents than at Christmas. This season which is a season of joy to all others, may be one of grief to them. Think of the two hundred little orphans of St. Patrick's Asylum whose expectation of Santa Claus, are as great as those of the children in the wealthiest homes, whose parents and friends will bedeck with the costliest gifts. Parents and children will exchange greetings and every home will be filled with joy. This joy will be all the more real if easoned by acts of charity.

The Magi of old came to shrine of poverty and offered their gifts. They were guided by the brilliancy of a star. Kind friends, the Star of Charity shines for you, offering you its light to guide you to the poor orphans. Do not close your eyes to its blessed brilliancy, but like the Wise Men of old follow its holy guidance, and leave your gift, no matter how small at the tar of charity. Your reward will be a thousand-fold in return.

J. R.

QUEER HUMOR

We have frequently listened to the remarks of politicians, not all of them Protestants, who when reproached for their dependence on the power of the "reptile fund" in conducting an election campaign, peated the old saying: are not run with prayers."

This is considered a clever saying, as are all the magpie utterances of a class of politicians, professional and amateur, who laugh at their

These remarks were suggested by reading the following incident related by a Catholic American contem-

It is said of Richard Henry Stoddard, the veteran poet, lately deceased, that attempting one evening, after Mrs. Stoddard and the servants had retired, to prepare an impromptu luncheon for a number of friends, he came upon a box of sardines. His somewhat vigorous marks, inspired by a sardine can's objection to the "open sesame" dull jack-knife, attracted the attention of Mrs. Stoddard on the floor "What are you doing?" she called down.

"Opening a can of sardines." "With what?"

"A dashed old jack-knife," replied he exasperated poet. "What do you

think I was opening it with?"
"Well, dear," she said dryly, "I
didn't exactly think you were open-

Walter G. Kennedy, Dentist.

883 Dorchester Street, Gerner Mansfield

Special Sale of 2,000 Cases

CANNED GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS DEMANDS VECETABLES AND FRUITS.

THE BEST PACKS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. PEAS, CORN, BEANS, TOMATOES, PEARS & PEACHES CANNED PEAS.

Oshawa "Standard Sifted" Peas, "Kitchen Brand," 9 cents per can; 95 Oshawa "Sweet Wrinkled Peas," " Poppy Brand," 9 cents per tin; \$1.00

Belleville Sweet Wrinkle Peas, 9 cents per tin; 95 cents per dozen.

Boulter's Sifted June Peas, 9 cents per tin; \$1.00 per dozen.

Boulter's Sifted June Peas, 9 cents per tin; \$1.00 per dozen.

Belleville Sifted June Peas, 9 cents per tin; \$1.00 per dozen.

Oshawa Extra Sifted Peas, "Blue Bell Brand," 10 cents per tin; \$1.10

Oshawa "Petit Pois," "Kitchener Br and," 12 cents per tin; \$1.25 per

Simcoe French Peas, 15 cents per tin; \$1.50 per dozen. Belleville French Peas, 17 cents per tin; \$1.75 per dozen.

CANNED SUGAR CORN-The Best Packed in Canada Belleville Cream Sugar Corn, 10 cents per tin; \$1.00 per dozen.

CANNED WAX BEANS

The Kent Golden Wax Beans, 8 cents per can; 90 cents per dozen cans. CANNED TOMATOES-The Best Packed in Canada:

The Belleville "Queen Brand," Toma atoes (extra solid packed), 12; cents

per can; \$1.25 per dozen.

Gallon Cans, Tomatoes, 20 cents per gallon can; \$2.25 per dozen cans.

CANNED FRUITS

Simcoe Pears, 3 lb. Cans, 20 cents per can; \$2.25 per dozen.

Schenck's Bartlett Pears, 3 lb. Cans, 20 cents per can; \$2.25 per dozen.

Schenck's Crawford Peaches, 3 lb. Cans, 25 cents per can; \$2.75 per

Boulter's Yellow Peaches, 3 lb. Cans, 25 cents per can.

"CORN," "LIMA BEANS" AND "SUCCOTASH" [Corn and Beans]

FINEST MAINE PACK, 1903. It is well known and acknowledged that the State of Maine grows

the finest Corn and Beans on the Co ntinent of America. We have the very finest Maine pack, the "Lawson Pink" and "Webb's Cream" brands.

THE "LAWSON PINK" MAINE SUCCOTASH, 2-lb. Cans, 15 cents per can; \$1.65 per dozen; \$3.20 per case of 2 dozen cans.

THE "LAWSON PINK" MAINE LIMA BEANS, 2-tb. Cans, 15 cents per can; \$1.65 per dozen; \$3.20 per case of 2 dozen cans. THE "LAWSON PINK" MAINE CORN, 2-Ib. Cans,

15 cents per can; \$1.65 per dozen; \$3.20 per case of 2 dozen cans. "WEBB'S CREAM SUGAR CORN (MAINE PACK), 2-lb, Cans, 15 cents per can; \$1.50 per dozen; \$2.85 per case of 2 dozen. WEBB'S CREAM LIMA BEANS (MAINE PACK), in 2-Ib. Cans,

15 cents per can; \$1.50 per dozen; \$2.85 per case of 2 dozen cans. WEBB'S CREAM SUCCOTASH, (C ORN AND BEANS), 15 cents per can; \$1.50 per dozen; \$2.85 per case of 2 dozen cans.

Lay in your Christmas and Winter Stock of Canned Vegetables Now

THE GOLDEN GATE PACKING CO. CALIFORNIA FRUITS. The " Golden Gate" Brand

(Extra Quality, 3 lb. Cans.) Apricots .. Plums, Golden Drop 40 4 50 Plums, Egg 40 4 50 Plums, Damson 40 4 50

Peaches, White Heath 45 5 00 Pears, Bartlett The above are the finesI fruits packed on the Continent of America. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

CALIFORNIA WASHINGTON NAVAL SEEDLESS ORANGES

"Holly W reath" Brand.
96. 126, 150 and 176 to the box - \$4.25 per box, all round. 60 cents, 45 cents, 40 cents, and 35 cents per dozen, according to size. All finest extra quality.

PRUNES! PRUNES PRUNES! FOR THE THE MILLION Fine French Prunes, New Crop for the Table and Stewing Purposes The French Plum Crop was almost a total failure this year; prices are corresponding high; but the quality is most excellent, and our

best trade must have them. HERE THEY ARE: New Crop Finest Quality Stewing Prunes.

Stewing Prunes-10 cents per pound.
"Belle Rame" Stewing Prunes -- 15 cents per pound. New Crop Finest Quality Table Prunes. "Imperiales" Table Prunes-45 to 50 to the pound. 35 cents per po und; large selected fruit. 30 cents per pound in 28 lb. boxes. TABLE PRUNES IN GLASS JARS AND TINS

"Imperiales Superfines" In 2 lb. Glas Jars \$1.10 each "Imperiales Fleur" In 2 lb. Glass Jars 1.10 cach
"Imperiales Extra Fleur" In 2 lb. Glass Jars 1.30 cach
"Imperiales Superfines" In 4 lb. Glass Jars 2.10 cach
"Imperiales Superfines" In 7 lb. Glass Jars 3.50 cach
"Imperiales Superfines" In 7 lb. Glass Jars 3.50 cach

For Christmas Demands The Healthful and Delicious Light Wines of Gernany. We offer upwards of 500 cases Still and Sparkling

Hocks and Moselles

Rhine, Moselle and Franconia Wine. HOCK WINES

HENKELL & CO. tMAYENCE).

Per Pint Per Quart Per Case of Per Case of Bottle. Bottle. 12 Bottles. 24 | Bottles 6 50 7 50 7 00 8 00 Laubenheimer Niersteiner 7 00 8 00 15 00 16 00 12 00 13 00 Rudesheimer Liebfraumilch Hochheimer 11 50 12 50 DEINHARD & CO. (COBLENZ). Laubenheimer 9 00 10 00 16 50 17 50 Niersteiner 45 80 Rudesheimer, 1886 19 00 20 00, 25 00 26 00 NOTE-Out-of-town customers will please note that in lots of one of

more cases; we will deliver any of the above wines free by express as

PRASER, VIGER & CO.,

THE NORDHEIMER Buildings 207, 209 & 211 St. James 61.

The Critical Years Of Life.

Boyhood is the deciding time of human life. It is the time of dreams -bright dreams, dreams dark, wicked and rebellious. In the forge of early youth is fashioned the may shape itself into the sickle or the burglar's jimmy. The outcast boys of a big city constitute its deadliest peril in the future outlook. So clearly is this fact recognized that zealous men are everywhere working for the salvation society by providing means whereby bright young minds of the friendless boys may be preserved in brightness for the good of society and their own souls' sake, rather than the spread of evil's widening kingdom.

One of the most effective modes of appeal to the boy mind is that which suggests simething martial. Boys brigades exist in many places, they are found most effectual in stimulating the ambition of youngsters to excel in order, neatness, alertness of mind and devotion to truth. have here in Philadelphia a most admirable one-considering the fact that it is only a little over three years in existence. It is called St. Anne's Boys' Brigade, and its founder is the Rev. Joseph J. Hannigan. With the permission of the late lamented Father Barry (then pastor of St. Anne's), Father Hannigan called a meeting of the lads of the parish in May, 1900. The gathering was held in the basement of the church. About four hundred boys responded to the call, and Father Hannigan placed before them in stirring terms his ideas on the attractions and advantages of the brigade idea. Most of those present received it with enthusiasm, and two weeks later a per manent organization was effected, with a membership of 175.

. . . .

The brigade now embraces all kinds of boys in the parish, ranging in age from 12 to 18 years. An army officer drills them once a week. The second Sunday of every month they receive Holy Communion in uniform and in a body. Their weekly dues are ten cents, payable at the regular meetings which are held every Sunday after the 9 o'clock Mass. The uniforms cost five dollars and a half. This cost is one of the principal obstacles to greater popularity, but by perseverance Father Hannigan (who has been the spiritual director of the brigade from the outset) hopes to be able to overcome it. Besides the military features there are literary and social features connected with the plan. Dehates and lectures by able priests and laymen are given during the winter months. Readings, mock trials and spelling bees are attractions also provided.

The boys occupy a large threestory building containing a spacious reading-room drill-room, library, game-room and a fairly equipped gymnasium. It is well lighted and ell heated. Being the old school building, it adjoins the church and is given rent free by the present rector. Rev. M. A. Hand, who encourages and promotes in every way the wellbeing of the organization. The hall is open every evening from 5 to 10 o'clock, every Saturday from 12 to 10 Sundays and holy days from 9 to 10 in the evening. During these hours the library containing five hundred volumes is open to all members. After a careful examination of catalogues and libraries, a judicious se lection of boy literature was made. and from the avidity with which the boys read it was seen that the selection was a happy one. The current magazines and periodicals are ceived. For outdoor sports they have baseball in the summer, and in the winter basket ball indoors. A strict watch is kept over the teams with whom the boys compete.

The organization has achieved wonderfully good results among the boys of the parish. It is the pride of the parish, the delight of the priests and the cherished object of parents. The boys not as yet in ok on it with a wistful eye, eager for the time when they may it. The financial question is only obstacle in the way of ex-ding the brigade's spheres of use-less. Not only the physical, but also the moral and intellectual standard of the boys has been raised to a higher level by the efforts and aims of the brigade.

In the city of Dublin there exists a splendid erganized boys' brigade founded five or six years ago by Rev. Father Benvenuto of the Franciscan Order. It can boast of possessing one of the best bands in that very musical city, and turns out on every great religious and public occasion in such brave array and stirring melody and perfection of martial disci-pline as to give pride to its host of patrons and well-wishers in the city. -Catholic Standard and Times.

Christmas Morn.

(By An Occasional Contributor.)

Merrily the children mingle. By the door the sleigh bells jingle O'er the earth has mother nature spread a coverlet of snow. Through the glass the sunlight glin

Father swings the baby in her cradle

Jack his rocking-horse is chiding; Fiercely, recklessly, he's riding, First to Ireland, then to Texas

space defying, on he goes. Tom, with blocks, upbuilds a castle-He the lord, and Bill, the vassal, Bound by solemn vows to guard it 'gainst all enemies and foes.

To her dollie Grace is singing Ditties low and sweet and winning In the manner of a mother lulling

her first babe to sleep. Now a drum is beaten madly. Now a trumpet blown gladly, Sending forth in tones triumphant sounds most wonderful and deep

Picture books and fairy stories, Antidotes to childhood's worries, Get an inkling of the interest that them the night will bring. Little Bol by, with a hammer, Lends his quota to the clamour, While the eyes of pretty Mary rest upon her first gold ring.

Laughingly the happy mother Moves from one child to another, Speaking words affectionately, words

that never go amiss. When the children all surround her And with mistletoe have crowned her Father takes his place among them. struggling nobly for a kiss

Gentle nods and smiles bestowing, Grandma, old, with heart o'erflow ing, Shares the happiness about her, he

dear face with love aglow. Mem'ries to her mind come teeming And, anon, she's softly dreaming Of a Christmas morn in Ireland

many, many years ago.

GREY NUNS OF BOSTON

(From an Occasional Correspondent

Annually the fifth of December brings to the Grey Nuns of the Working Girls' Home, 89 Union Park street, Boston, the quiet and abiding pleasure of the presence of their beloved Archbishop, and lounder, Most Rev. J. J. Williams, as celebrant of the Holy Sacrifice little chapel. The occasion which secures this privilege is the anniversary of the blessing of this which he himself performed on that date in 1893.

During the Mass on Saturday last music was rendered by a quartette composed of Miss Elizabeth Halpin, soprano: Miss Mac Donovan, contralto; Mr. Eugen Crayne, tenor, and Mr. Thomas Kelley, bass. Miss Kath-aryn Melley, at the Offertory, sang an "O Salutaris;" at the close of th Mass the quartette sang "Hack, My Miss Genevieve Lee accompanied on the organ.

The chapel was tastefully adorned with white flowers and lights. The shrine of the Sacred Heart in the chapel corridor was devotional with arches and candelabra of red lights. Palms broke the plainness of the en trance hall and the stairway.

The chapel in itself is small, but the opening of the folding doors makes of the whole corridor a chapel the length of the building. An unusual number of the boarders were forced to be at their place of en ployment knelt at least through the early portion of the Mass. All were

sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving to God for the many blessings showered upon the Home.

The permanent home which is now in the eleventh year of its existence, steadily grows in patronage, holding to-day at least 175 boarders upon its roll.

Since entering the permant abode 89 Union Park street, the Nuns have never made a public appeal for help, the home as far as daily existence goes, being self-sup-porting. Neither have they since since then had large gatherings of those who were benefactors of the work during its early days on Dore street and while the present home was in course of erection, if we except a decade reunion, commemorated tenth anniversary, when all the old friends were welcomed once more

The annual celebration of December 5, is never public, no invitations being extended. It is an occasion when the working girls of Boston who dwell within its walls may feel that their venerated Archbishop at the close of the Mass of thanksgiving uplifts his hands in a special benediction upon themselves, strengthen them in their trials, and to make fruitful their labors for self and others.

Striking Lessons Of Devotion.

POPE AND PRESS -It was stated at the jubilee congress of German Catholics that a Catholic paper pullished at Venice was on the point of stopping publication some years ago for want of funds, and that Cardinal Sarto, now Pope Pius X., saved it with his own money, saying: "If I had to sell my pectoral cross, the ornaments of my church and my furniture to guarantee the existence of this Catholic paper, I would do so willingly."

GAVE UP A FORTUNE. - The Right Rev. Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, N.Y., speaking at the recent golden jubilee of the diocese of New ark, N.J., of James Roosevelt Bay ley, its first Bishop, said:

"Very few men knew Dr. Bayley as well as Monsignor Doane and myself, and we are the only ones now living who can speak of him as he was. He was a true gentleman, an educated man of good family, and he loved the poor and always worked for their betterment. He was a Catholic mind, walk, talk and in every fibre of his body. He sacrificed a fortune of \$100,000 by joining our faith, because he believed in heart and soul it was the only true faith. He lieved in education, and brought the Sisters of Charity here to teach the young children. He established Seton Hall College to educate young men for the priesthood, and St. Elizabeth's Convent for educating young women as Sisters to teach daughters."

Cold and Drafty Churches.

This is the time of the year when complaints are made by many who regularly every Sunday as to cold and drafty churches. It is a complaint which is more serious than it at first sight appears to be. Many worshippers contract throat, bronchial. and pulmonary diseases through these defects in the internal arrangements of our churches; and in this climate these maladies not frequently develop into pneumonia the most deadly of all diseases in our country during recent years, not even excepting tuberculosis of the lungs, or "consumption" as it is popularly called.

But in addition to these dangerous physical effects, cold and drafty churches produce upon many of those who frequent them discomforts which interfere with, if they do not altogether prevent, the devotional feeling that presence at and participation in religious ceremonies generally spire.

Those who have reason to make complaint in this grave matter should address themselves to the pastors of their churches, who are presumably unaware of the exist-ence of any cause for criticism on this score, and who will doubtless take the steps necessary to remove it.—Pittsburg Observer.

eager by their presence to testify to their veneration for their beloved Archbishop, who upon this morning, never fails to be there to offer the

(By a Regular Contributor.)

The world has had a few perons of this wealth was accumulated in the fabulous wealth. When we read about Cresus it seems almost impos sible to believe that one man, even a king, could possibly gather ther, in the short space of a life-time such an amount of riches. When the "Count of Monte Cristo" was written it was taken to be one of wildest flights of imagination that ever human pen recorded. Even so was it when Jules Verne the World in Eighty "Around Days." The circuit of the globe can now be made in far less time, and with an ease that Verne never conceived. There are realities in our day that constitute the fulfilment of visions of our forefathers. When, in Ireland, they used to tell of the 'headless coach," and the carriages that went without horses, they had no idea that ever people would be fortune cannot buy. rushing along streets in electric cars, or darting over country roads in automobiles. But all this is foreign to the subject that is before us. We deto mention an instance wealth, centered in one individual. and amounting to such a figure that the mind refuses to calculate and the imagination fails to soar to its lim-We will tell the story just as we find it in a French contemporary; the figures being taken from official records in the city of New York, Ot course, we cannot lay claim to any originality either in regard to the calculations made or to the facts stated; but we have no reason to dispute or doubt either, and therefore are at liberty to draw our own conclusions from them.

"Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller jr., of New York, have announced the arrival of their first born, a daughter, to whom they give the names Abby Aldrich. It is a well known fact that the Rockefellers are the richest family in the world. John D. Rockefeller, sr., the Petro leum King, is the grandfather of this He declared that he leave the greatest part of his immense fortune to his grand-daughter. During the past ten last years Rockefeder fortune has considerably eugmented from \$150,000,000 \$1,000,000,000.

"In keeping the same proportion of increase, little Miss Abby, when she will reach her sixtleth year, if lives that long, will own \$87,356,000,000,000 — that is, in word eighty-seven trillions, three hundred and fifty-six billions of dollars. This seems to belong to the domain of fable. On careful calculation, with this fortune you could pave an avenue around the world, with one thou sand dollar bills to a depth of one hundred feet. The total wealth of the United States, according to Mul hall's statistics, is \$81,750,000,000. Miss Rockefeller would be one thou times richer than the entire American people. She could give a cheque for \$58,987.62, to each man, woman and child in the world.

"If Miss Rockefeller were to marry an English lord and wished to trans fer her whole fortune to England and take it in gold, she would quire a fleet of 5,694 vessels as large fulfill their duty of attending Mass as the "Cedric"-the largest steamer afloat—and the tonnage of her wealth would be 121,855,469. To carry that we value and recognize the ut

Born the 8th July, 1839.

1873 34 4 1883 44 ... 1893 ...54 ...

Fortune of Miss Rockefeller at 60 years:

gold from the wharf to the palace would require 3,016,387 freight cars — a train that would reach around the world. Now here is the tabulated statement of the rate at which is the realities of life—with their sequel in the realities of eternity.

1865 26

1856 17

space of fifty-four years, It may seem like the madness o romance, or the extreme of madness itself, to talk of wealth that runs into the trillions. Now what are we to conclude from such statistics and facts? Are we to say that this one individual, whose life represents such an incalculable and inconceivable sum, is endowed with more of the elements of true happiness than any other given individual on earth? Not at all. There is only one certainty in regard to that child's future, and it is a certainty that depends upon many uncertainties; if life and health are accorded by Providence, there is no moral possibility of the possessor of so much wealth ever being hungry, or cold, or in misery. But imagin all the things that such a colossat It cannot purchase one instant of

life; not the mere fraction of an instant. She will live just as long as it pleases God that she should live, and not one millionth part of a second laonger. It cannot purchase im munity from sickness of a physical character, bodily afflictions of the ordinary nature. It may secure the very best of attendance and the aid of all that science can afford; but all that is of no avail in presence of a decree that governs each human life. cannot expand beyond a given limit of elasticity the enjoyments, or pleasures of life. The stomach will not accept more food, nor will passions bear any more gratification than if the individual possessed only an ordinary competency. It cannot render the mind proof against the terrible menace of insanity hangs perpetually, like a sword of Democles, over the head of each individual in the world. Not one human being alive to-day, or that ever lived or ever will live, can be cer tain of a moment of possession of life, of physical health, or of mental faculties that are all pure and free gifts of God to man.

What is still more; all that vast pile of wealth cannot secure to person the certainty of ease of mind or common place, every day content ment, or happiness. It can draw admirers, lovers, friends; but it cannot efface the consciousness that it is th wealth and not the person that they admire, love, covet, and make the object and aim of their friendship And even granting that, by means of such a fortune, every wish has been gratified, every pleasure procured every ambition realized, every hope fulfilled, every desire attained; there yet remains the cold fact that a few months only-for a few years are but a few months, and seem as but a few days when once passed-has a person the satisfaction of such triumphs And does it all compensate for terrific ordeal of a final and positive separation from it all? Here is where comes in the "Quid prodest" of St. Paul, and the simple but won derfully striking denunctations of all vanities that we find in the inimitable "Imitation," of a-Kempis. They say that wealth of this character is calculated to excite envy; but we see nothing to envy in the life of its pos-We would not exch ssor. we value and recognize the

Fortune.

\$100.00

\$500.00

\$1,500.00

\$5,000.00

\$300,000.00

\$1,200,000.00

\$150,000,000,000.00

1,000,000,000.00

\$1,000,000,000.00

\$6,670,000,000.00

\$44,400,000,000,00

\$296,000,000,000.00

1,976,000,000,000.00

\$87,356,000,000,000.00

The World's Novelties for Holiday Giving!

A year's prepar-ation—a year's ran-sacking of the great markets of Europe and America, of the far-off Orient—has placed us in posses-sion of an unrivaled collection of the latest novelties for latest novelties for most everything

most everything the investment, for instruction, for adorament, for instruction, for adorament, for presentation purposes in general, will be found included in our vast assort.

Appropriate Presents.

IN CELLUION—Dressing Cases, Shaving Sets, Manicure Sets, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Work Boxes, Glove Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Necktie Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Albums, Smoking Sets,

EBONOID — Dressing Cases, Manicure Sets, Stamping Sets, Shaving Sets, etc. IN LEATHER GOODS—Dressing Cases, Jewel Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Work Boxes, Neckwear Boxes, etc. Ladies' Belts in Large Assortment.

Works of English and

American Poets. Bound in French morocco, padded, gilt edges, worth \$1.25; our price, 90c Another line worth \$1.50; our price, \$110.

Christmas Cards.

Christmas Booklets,

Art Calendars. A choice assortment of everything new and

JOHN WURPHY & CO. 2343 St. Catherine Street, corner of Metcalfe Street.

Terms Cash.....Telephone Up, 274

THE OGILVY STORE

Ladies' Handkerchiefs. Handkerchiefs for School, Handkerchiefs for Christmas, Handkerchiefs for Collars, Hankerchiefs for Fancy Work. A few of the many lines are here given

JUST PUT INTO STOCK, a Special Line of Pure Linen Hemstitched Handker-chiefs, hand embroidered initials, narrow hems. Good value at 38½ cents. Special, 12½c each.

A SPECIAL LINE of Handkerchief Centres pure linen, worth from 12½ cts. to 20 cts Special, 5c, 7c and 10c each. LADIES' Initialed Pure Linen Handker-

chiefs, 122c, 20c and 25c each

Ladies' Skirts, \$8.

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS, made of All-Wool Cheviot Serge, with box pleats, down centre of front and on each seam-graduating to bottom of skirt, with circular tuck, with groups of two and and three in each gore, stitched and piped in Black Cord, ten rows of stitch-ing around bottom of skirt In Blue and Black only. A regular \$12,00 Skirt. Special, \$8.00.

Ladies' Gloves.

Every Lady likes to receive Kid Gloves as Glits; why not purchase some of our Special Lines, which we are offering this week. All good value at special prices. week. All good value at special prices.

Our leader, the "QUEEN" Gloves, in shades of Tan, Mode, Brown, Gray, White, Black, 2 clasps, with fancy stitching, in self, black and white, All sizes. Price 75c a pair.

LADIES'KID GLOVES, better qualities, at 95c, \$100, \$125, \$150, \$1.75 and \$200 a pair.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS, St. Catherine and Mountain Sts

The Montreal City and District

Savings Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of eight dollars and a bonus of two dollars per share, on the Capital Stock of this Institution, have been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House in this ity on and after SATURDAY, the 2nd JANUARY next.

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

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

Montreal, 30th November, 1903.

Subscribe to the

" The Witness

ANNUAL M

The eighty-six ar the shareholders o tion at noon on M There were present. Drummond, Vic A. Drummond, Vic William C. Macdon Mackay, Messrs. R. Paterson, E. B. Gr Reid, Charles Ale Greene, G. F. C. Si lor, Hon. J. K. Wa master, K.C., C. J. S. Lyman, K.C., B gus Hooper, Richard Gilmour, James ' Moore, George Hagu James Croil, D. George Filer, R. H.

Foley, W. Howard Farguhar McLennan, Alfred Piddington, J John Morrison. On the motion of Hon. George Vice-President, was u ed to the chair, in th Rt.-Hon. President. cona and Mount Roy Mr. B. A. Boas n by Mr. Henry Dobell lowing gentlemen be act as scrutineers: Me man K.C., and G. F. that Mr. James Aird

John Taylor,

Robert Archer, Hug

D. Gillean, Robert 1

DIRECTORS' REPO port of the Directors olders at their eight; general meeting was Macnider, Manager, as follows:-The Directors have p

the meeting."

senting the report, sh sult of the Bank's bu period from 30th April ber, 1903, in accordance tion at the special ge held 7th January, 190 Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th

April, 1903 Profits for the half-year ended 31st October 1903, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts ... Premiums received on New Stock

Dividend 5 p.c., payable 1st December, 1903... Amount transferred to Rest Account

Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward. Since the last annual the Shareholders, branch Bank have been opened ton, Alta, Indian Head,

GENER

Capital stock Balance of Profits carrie

Unclaimed dividends .. Half yearly Dividend, pa 1903

Notes of the Bank in circ Deposits not bearing int Deposits bearing interest Balances due to other Ba

Gold and Silver coin cur Government demand note Deposit with Dominion G ed by act of Parliamen general bank note circul Due by agencies of this ba other banks in G Britain

Due by agencies of this be and other banks in For countries ... Call and short Loans in G

Britain and United State Dominion and Provincial G

Railway and other Bonds, Notes and cheques of other

Bank Premises at Montreal Current Loans and discount elsewhere (rebate interes provided for)

A year's prepar-ation—a year's ran-sacking of the great markets of Europe and America, of the far-off Orient—has placed us in posses-sion of an unrivaled collection of the latest novelties for holiday giving. Al-most everything most everything
ulty of man has conceived
for instruction, for adornation purposes in general,
cluded in our vast assort-

ate Presents. Dressing Cases, Shaving tre Sets, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Glove Boxes, F Boxes, Necktie Boxes, Albums, Smoking Sets,

essing Cases, Manicure ng Sets, Shaving Sets, etc. S—Dressing Cases, Jewel dkerchief Boxes, Work wear Boxes, etc. in Large Assortment.

American Poets.

h morocco, padded, gilt \$1.25; our price, 90c th \$1.50; our price, \$110. urds.

Art Calendars. ent of everything new and

mas Booklets.

URPHY & CO. ine Street, corner of ... Telephone Up, 274

andkerchiefs. or School, Handkerchiefs andkerchiefs for Collars, Fancy Work.

STOCK, a Special Line Hemstitched Handker-mbroidered initials, nar-dood value at 38½ cents.

of Handkerchief Centres rth from 12½ cts. to 20 cts 7c and 10c each. d Pure Linen Handker-20c and 25c each

Skirts, \$8. SKIRTS, made of All-t Serge, with box pleats, f front and on each seam. bottom of skirt.

with groups of two and each gore, stitched and Cord, ten rows of stitchy. A regular \$12,00 Skirt 00 ' Gloves.

s to receive Kid Gloves t purchase some of our ich we sre offering this alue at special prices "QUEEN" Gloves, in n, Mode, Brown, Gray, , 2 clasps, with fancy elf, black and white, All

75c a pair. OVES, better qualities, OO, \$1 25, \$1 50, ive Prompt Attention

GILVY & SONS, and Mountain Sts

I City and District gs Bank.

by given that a Diviollars and a bonus of share, on the Cap-his Institution, have and the same will be Banking House in this er SATURDAY, the

Books will be closed to the 81st December

he Board. LESPERANCE,

Manager H November, 1903.

the "True Witness

ANNUAL MEETING OF BANK OF MONTREAL

The eighty-six annual meeting of the Bank of Brench at Sherman avenue, Hamil-ton, has been arranged for, to be tion at noon on Monday.

There were present: Hon. George L. Drummond, Vice-President; Sir william C. Macdonald, Hon. Robert Mackay, Messrs. R. B. Angus, A. T. Paterson, E. B. Greenshields, R. G. Reid, Charles Alexander, E. K. Greene, G. F. C. Smith, A. T. Taylor Hon. J. K. Ward, Donald Mac master, K.C., C. J. Fleet, K.C., F. S. Lyman, K.C., Henry Dobell, Angus Hooper, Richard White, Thomas Gilmour, James Tasker, James Moore, George Hague, B. A. Boas, James Croil, D. Forbes Angus, George Filer, R. H. Clerk, John Mol-John Taylor, H. Macdougall, Robert Archer, Hugh Cameron, Gillean, Robert Hampson, M. S. Foley, W. Howard, W. H. Evans Farguhar McLennan, H. J. O'Heir, Alfred Piddington, J. J. Robson and John Morrison.

On the motion of Mr. John Morri-Hon. George A. Drummond Vice-President, was unanimousry voted to the chair, in the absence of the President. Rt.-Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal

Mr. B. A. Boas moved, seconded by Mr. Henry Dobell: "That the following gentlemen be appointed to act as scrutineers: Messrs. F. S. Lyman, K.C., and G. F. C. Smith; and that Mr. James Aird be secretary of the meeting."

DIRECTORS' REPORT .- The report of the Directors to the Share holders at their eighty-sixth annual general meeting was then read by Mr. A. Macnider, Acting-General Manager as follows:-

The Directors have pleasure in pre senting the report, showing the result of the Bank's business for the period from 30th April to 31st October, 1903, in accordance with resolu-tion at the special general meeting, held 7th January, 1903:-

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th April, 1903 \$ 724,807.75 Profits for the half-year ended 31st October. 1903, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad

and doubtful debts ... 917,156.31 Premiums received on New Stock 416,024.00

\$2,057,988.06 Dividend 5 p.c., payable 1st December, 1903... 684,000.00 Amount transferred to

Rest Account 1,000,000.00 Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward. 373,988.06 ton, has been arranged for, to be opened on the 1st December 1903. The Bank also established Branch at Yarmouth, N.S., through

the purchase of the business and premises of The Exchange Bank of Yar. mouth. The Bank is at present erecting premises for the branches at Edmon-

ton, Alta., and Birchy Cove, Newfoundland, and has acquired properties on the corner of St. Catherin street and Papineau road, Montreal, and the corner of Greene and West ern avenues, Westmount, where premises are being erected for the pation of branches to be established at those points.

The Bank has also, since last annual meeting, gone into occupation of the new premises on Craig street, Montreal, and the reconstruction of the St. James street building is proeeding satisfactorily.

With deep regret the Directors have to record the death of their esteemed colleague, Mr. A. F. Gault, who had been a member of the Board for upwards of ten years.

The vacancy on the Board has been filled by the election of the Hon. Robert Mackay.

It has been thought desirable to provide an assistant to the General Manager, and Mr. H. V. Meredith has been appointed to the position of Assistant-General Manager, retaining also the position of Manager at Montreal.

The issue of \$2,000,000 new capital stock authorized at the special general meeting of 7th January last, has been all subscribed for, and all taken up with the exception of \$12,-660, which will be paid up on the 23rd December, making the capital stock, all paid, \$14,000,000.

The Head Office and a number of the branches have been inspected since the meeting last June. All the branches will be inspected, and reported on at next meeting. STRATHCONA

AND MOUNT ROYAL, President.

Bank of Montreal, Head Office, 31st October, 1903.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS .- Hon. George A. Drummond then said:-

The statements now presented show clearly the position of the Bank, and will, I feel assured, be accepted as satisfactory.

In Montreal the new banking room to the rear has been occupied, and, giving as it does ample and convenaccommodation to the public and the staff, has proved most satisfactory.

The old building had long been out-Since the last annual meeting of the Shareholders, branches of the which was being carried on in it un-Bank have been opened at Edmon- der crowded and most unsanitary ton, Alta, Indian Head, Assa., and conditions.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

LIABI LITIES.

Capital stock\$13,973,560.00 \$10,000,000.00 Balance of Profits carried forward 373,988.06 \$10,373,988.06

Unclaimed dividends 3,620.01 Half yearly Dividend, payable 1st De cember,

684,00,00 - 11,061,608,07

25,035,168.07

Notes of the Bank in circulation \$11,325,203.00 ... 57,84 Balances due to other Banks in Canada 94,499.36

- 92,846,556.02 \$117,881,724.09

ASS ETS Gold and Silver coin current \$ 3,286,113.46 Government demand notes 4,197,915.50 Deposit with Dominion Government required by act of Parliament for security of general bank note circulation 454,634.63

Due by agencies of this bank and other banks in Great and other banks in Foreign

3,093,898.41 Britain and United States. 15,356,366.00 - 24,138,451.23

Dominion and Provincial Government Secur-435,697.46 Railway and other Bonds, debenture's and Notes and cheques of other Banks 2,304,119.85

Bank Premises at Montreal and Branches Current Loans and discounts in Canada and elsewhere (rebate interest reserveed) and

provided for)

Mank of Montreal, Montreal, Sist October, 1908.

- 74,884,843.46 \$117,881,724.09

-\$42,396,880.63

600,000.00

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

The reconstruction of the old building in modern fireproof manner is nor proceeding, the original facade alone remaining, and when finished the premises of the Bank in this city will no doubt be accepted as creditable alike to the architects, the bank and the city.

It may be mentioned that the original building, fronting the square was first occupied in 1847, at which period the liabilities of the Bank to the public were \$3,660,000, as compared with \$93,534,000 at present, figures giving some indication of the expansion of the Bank's business and the accommodation required.

Turning to general questions, the most striking event of the year has been the serious decline in the market for securities.

Primarily, this has been the result of over production of stock certificates, bonds, debentures and all marketable securities, in some cases th necessary consequence of great industrial activity, but in others due to excessive capitalization, the disclosures of which excited public distrust.

It is to be noted that such cases have been rare in Canada, but we have by no means been exempt from the consequences.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, which have made the receipts of wholesale houses occasionally slower than usual, the general trade of the country has been prosperous, as the following summary will indicate:-

Dry goods - "An unusually good

Wool - "A good demand at good

Iron and hardware-"An excellent rear's business at fairly remunera tive returns, equalling those of any former year.' Leather exports-"An increase of

late at prices netting shippers good returns.' Boots and shoes - "A very good

ear's trade."

Grocery — "A satisfactory year's business, materially greater than last year."

Lumber-"A very satisfactory year at prices 10 to 15 per cent. higher than last year."

Cheese - "The most profitable for years."

Summarizing the figures approximately they stand thus:-Exports of lumber\$33,000.000

Exports of butter and cheese 27,000,000 Exports of bacon, ham, eggs, poultry 16,000,000

Exports of grain of all kinds 28,000,000 Exports of flour and 7,500,000

Exports of live stock ... 12,500,000 \$124,000,000

And it will be noted a large proportion of the year's crops has yet to come forward.

The opening of the trade with South Africa promises well. Already an extensive trade in flour, meal, lard, meats, canned goods and lumber has been established.

As regards the business of the port of Montreal, very full information is already in the hands of the public, and it need only be stated that the tonnage visiting the port shows a steady increase over the past three years, the excess being 41 vessels and 350,662 tons for 1903 over 1902.

The abolition of tolls on our canals has been effective in increasing the business of the port, the exports of wheat for the season from Montreal being larger than from New York; nevertheless, our grain ports are below the figures for 1896

The cattle exports for the past sea on show a very great increase over any previous year.

The rapid development of the Northwest Territory, and the conse quent increase in exportable duce, is amongst the most important of recent events. During the past sixteen months the Canadian Pacific Railway has sold for settlement over three million acres of wild lands add to this the sales by the Government and private holders, and the aggregate must reach into large figures. It is known that at least 115, 000 immigrants have entered these territories since the 1st of January

If disposed to attempt a forecast, which I have no intention of doing it would undoubtedly be necessary to give weight to the great factors already alluded to. The prosperity of our farmers, the wealth pouring into territories only recently a barren waste, the full employment of labor of all kinds at high wages, and the great industrial activity caused by the establishment of many branches of manufactures; but I should also be compelled to enforce the counsel of prudence and economy.

I have much pleasure in moving:-"That the report of the Directors now read be adopted and printed for distribution among the Sharehold-

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

THANKS .- Mr. Donald Macmaster moved:-

"That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their attention to the interests of Bank."

Mr. Angus Hooper seconded the motion. which was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman - In the absence of Lord Strathcona, and in the name of my brother directors, I beg to express sincere thanks for the honor Mr. R. B. Angus-I beg to move:-

"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, Assistant-General Manager, the Inspector, Managers and other officers of the Bank for their services during the past year.'

The ability, integrity and zeal with which the officers of the Bank have displayed deserve this recognition at our hands. It is a matter of regret to us all that the General Manager is at present absent, having been do tained in England by business matters, and also by a slight indisposition. But he is now well, and will be here in a few days.

The motion was seconded by Mr. R. G. Reid, and was carried unanim-

Mr. H. V. Meredith, Assistant Gen-Manager, said:-I regret that the General Manager, whose duty and pleasure it is to reply to this resolution, is not in his place to-day. He is, as Mr. Angus has said, tained in London undergoing treatment for an ailment, which we are all glad to know is not a serious one, and we expect to have him back with us in the course of a few days. I am aware the vote of thanks to the staff, which you have been good enough to pass, is to a large extent one of form and usage. At the same time, I feel that the words of appreciation and confidence which mover of this resolution has used. coming as they do from one of our oldest and most successful General Managers, must prove an incentive, were incentive wanting, to greater exertions in obtaining the best possible results for your investment and at the same time safeguarding the large responsibilities you have confided to our care.

Mr. A. Macnider, Acting General Manager, returned thanks, on behalf of the other memoers of the staff, for the kind words of appreciation that

had been spoken. Mr. George Hague moved, seconded

by Mr. A. T. Taylor:
"That the ballot now open for the election, of Directors be kept open until 2 o'clock, unless fifteen minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time and for that purpose only this meeting be continued.

This was unanimously concurred in, and a hearty vote of thanks was then accorded the chairman, who acknowledged the same.

THE DIRECTORS.—The ballot resulted in the election of the following directors:-

R. B. Angus, Esq. Hon. George A. Drummond. E. B. Greenshields, Esq. Sir William C. Macdonald. Hon. Robert Mackay. A. T. Paterson, Esq.

James Ross, Esq. Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.

Patent Report.

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and American Governments, seured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington D.C.

\$4,107-Robert Oliver, Portage la Prairie, Man. Chocking machine. 34,144—Hormidas Hamel, Granby

Que. Cattle guard. 84,150—Messrs. H. & S. Fox, Temple, N.B. Tongue support. 84,212—Ls. A. Melanson, Church Point, N.C. Auxiliary xhill coupling.

UNITED STATES.

744,298—Geo. G. Corbet, Fairville, N.B. Cuff-holder.

A. D. Cull-holder.

Auguste Gamache, Columbus, Ohio. Telephone transmitter support.

Joseph Racul Marcotte,
Montreal, Que. Paint
brush.

Notes for Farmers.

Within a decade or more the farmers of Canada, in various districts have realized the importance of uniting in public assemblies for the purooses of an interchange of thought in regard to all questions affecting their calling.

At a recent gathering held in Lake-field, Ont., under the auspices of the West Peterborough Association, several well known experienced leaders in agricultural matters delivered addresses. From one of the addresses that delivered by Mr. T. H. Mason, we take the following extracts. Mr. Mason said:-

Dairying had made great strides during the past few years, and he could remember the time when cheese making was a very rare thing. Canada was now a great cheese producing market and the industry was becoming more widespread. The amount supplied to Great Britain was increasing yearly. The value of cheese exported to Great Britain during the last season was twenty-five million dollars and this would likely be increased next season. The butter industry had not gone ahead as the cheese industry, but had fallen off somewhat in the last two years. The value of dairy industry county, however, could not be estimated merely by the amount of cheese and butter exported. Dairying was the leading export industry in Canada to-day, which fact was recognized by all farmers.

Regarding the care and feed dairy cattle, Mr. Mason said that in districts where the farmers went in exlusively for making cheese, Holstein, and Ayrshire cattle should be raised, while in sections where the farmers wish to combine raising for cheese factory purposes and for beef milking short horns should be the style raised. The short horn breeders in this country neglected to improve their herds as milkers and raised them chiefly for beef, which course was a wrong one to follow, speaker thought. The selection of a sire was of con-

siderable importance in dairying. A bull for dairying purposes should be masculine in character and should show dairy form; this latter was most important. Yearling bulls should not be used as excessively as was done in some districts as this practice would deteriorate the constitutional character of our cattle We were keeping a lot of unprofitable cows, said Mr. Mason; under the busy condition of affairs prevailing in this country, no man could find time to the milk daily to find what the cows yielded, but if this weighing process were practised weekly, some idea could be had of what the cows were doing and the weeding out process could follow. Many farmers did not raise their own cows but brought a certain amount of cattle every year; some individual farmers who were keen, shrewd buyers and good judges of cows, could make this process, pay, but the practice was not likely to raise the standard cows and the speaker urged that the farmers raise their own calves and the results would be better and the quality of their cattle superior. Some people made a mistake by overfeeding their calves on skimmed milk rarely more than three quarts skimmed milk should be fed at each feeding and precaution should taken in what was fed the animal, especially before it was full grown.

In raising animals, it was not advisable to fatten calves too much when young for their milk yield would not be as large as a result. Regarding the shutting of calves in stalls, the speaker said that calves could be shut in during part of the day in the hot weather, they should be pastured for the rest of the day. It had been advocated by some speakers to have cows yield milk all through the year and have no dry season. The speaker thought this was not right and would seriously injure the cow; two months or even more of a dry season was too much and better results would follow if this were practised. The cow should be just as well fed during the dry season and economy should not be practised as was done by many. Regarding improved farm buildings, Mr. Mason said that in going from place to place he noticed that the farmers were generally im-proving their buildings. He referred to the necessity for plenty or good water and also to having an atun-dant supply of salt for the use of the cattle. Attention to regularity eeding, watering, and other details

was also necessary in proper dairy-ing. Kindness should be used in treating the animals if the best results were to be produced.

tle, the character of the soil was important and this, of course, varied in districts. Plenty of good pasture with clover in it and a good water supply was most excellent, but pasture could not be depended upon in most districts. In the district where Mr. Mason lived, sllage could be used with better results than roots for feeding. Corn was not a perfect food alone, said the speaker, who gave an instance, illustrative of this statement; such substances as clover hay, oats, peas, linseed meal and others could be mixed with corn with advantageous results.

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

Sir Victor Horsley recently delivered an interesting address at the Medical Institute in Birmingham, Eng., in which he set out at length his views as to what he considered the attitude which the medical profession ought to adopt towards liquor question. A summary of his thoughtful deliverances was published in the British Medical Journal.

He laid special stress on the fact that the full extent of the evils due to alcoholism are better known to members of the medical profession than to those of any other class. The world in general was aware that intemperance led to much illness and disease, and a great step in the cause of truth had been made when it was admitted by the Home Secretary in Parliament that alcohol was the chief cause of crime. Medical men, however, who were in a position to see what went on behind the scenes of the social life of the nation, knew not only that the fatalities were far greater than those represented mortality statistics, but also that moral deterioration from indulgence in drink occurred long before any physical toxic effects were evident.

In view of this fact he would like to see medical men take up a much stronger position on the subject than had yet been the case. Inquiries were often addressed to them by their patients as to whether it would not be wise to take a little alcohol, and he thought that medical men ought always to say, "No, it is not wise. If you take it you must understand that you take it as a luxury. We do not yet fully know the effect of alcohol in the body, but we do know that its stimulating effect is followed by a longer depressant effect, and that from the physiological point of view even small quantities are no

good." In his own surgical wards, said Sir Victor Horsley, he never prescribed alcohol. If a patient seemed to him to require stimulation he preferred to turn to remedies such as strychnine. The frequency with which alcohol was prescribed in the course of every-day practice he considered to be a mere fashion, and believed that eventually its use in practice would be relegated to the same limbo as that to which bleodletting had been consigned.

There were a good many common beliefs attaching to alcohol which practically merely traditions were and he would like to see a committee of the British Medical Association appointed to investigate what, if any, scientific basis any of them possessed. There was a common idea, for instance, that whiskey was a good thing for rheumatic gout, but recent investigations tended to show that rheumatism was due to the invasion of a microbe, and research equally showed that alcohol would be likely to lessen the natural resistance of human tissues to the invasion of such oganisms.

Before concluding his address Sir Victor Horsley alluded to the political aspect of the question, which certainly added something to the difficulty of instituting effective reform. The existing evils, however, to the health and well-being of the nation were immense, and though in nowise a fanatic, he recognized clearly that reform was urgently needed.

Sir Victor Horsley's remarks see to have been well received by his auditors, and were further emphasized by brief speeches from Mr. J. Fur-neaux Jordan, and Mr. Jordan Lloyd. Prof. Priestley Smith expressed a desire also to see thing done by the medical profession to check the consumption of tobac

A COMMON MISTAKE

Hubby: "Did you read about a wo man who married one man, thinking he was another?"

Wife: "That's nothing. Lots of wo-men do the same thing every day in the week."—Boston Globe. Regarding the feeding of dairy cat-

HAPPENINGS

A REDEMPTORIST JUBILEE. Following the solemn consecration of the Redemptorist Church Mount St. Alphonsus, by His Lordship the Bishop of Limerick, a week previous, there took place on the 22nd November the public celebra-tion of the golden jubilee of the Redemptorist Order in Limerick. The high esteem and reverence in which the holy fathers, as they are affectionately called, are held in Limerick, was made manifest by the genjubilation in the city. The streets were gaily decorated with bunting, and the entire Catholic population seemed anxious to do honor to the zealous sons of St. Alphonsus ho have labored so long and so faithfully in their midst. .

The Mayor and Corporation attended in State at the High Mass, previous to which addresses were presented to the provincial, the rector, and the community at Mount St. 'Alphonsus on behalf of the Corporation and the Arch-Confraternity of the Holy Family, which numbers some six thousand members - men and boys. High Mass was celebrated twelve o'clock. The Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick presided, and was assisted by the following Bishops:-Most Rev. Dr MacCormack, Bishop of Galway; Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork; Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, Bishop of Ossory; Most Rev. Dr. MacRedmond, Bishop of Killaloe Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Cloyne; Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford; Most Rev. Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Elphin; Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Ross.

The Most Rev. Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Elphin, preached an eloquent panegyric on the life of St. Alphonsus and alluded in terms of warmest appreciation to the good work done by the Redemptorists Limerick. Continuing, His Lordship said as education progresses, as the newspaper and the periodical croach upon the domain of the Bible and the prayer-book, as the platform usurps more and more the functions of the pulpit and becomes not merely political but ethical, as democracy intoxicated with the exercise of unwonted power, strives to strangle the Church as it is doing in France, then will the need of the Divine visit ation become more imperative than ever, and in all the possible developments that may arise we may look to the sons of St. Alphonsus as the most zealous defenders of truth and the most courageous supporters of the prerogatives of the Church.

Side by side with the sons of St Dominick and St. Ignatius they will stand upon the battlements, wage unrelenting war against the enemies of truth and virtue. But whatever may eventuate as the natural growth of contemporary history, let us pray that this church may remain for ever what it has become to-day, the house of God and the gate heaven-that the life and writings may remain a lamp for our guidance and examples for our imitation, and that the Redemptorist Fathers may continue to be in the future what they have always been in the pastzealous teachers of the youth and trustworthy spiritual guides of our people. Thus shall the fountains of Redemption ever remain open, for which let us thank the Lord, and say "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, perause He hath visited and wrought the Redemption of His people, and He hath reared a horn of salvation in the house of David His servant, to enlighten them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, to direct our feet in the way of peace.

THE LAND ACT. — Under the heading "Will the Land Act be a Failure?" the Belfast "Irish Weekly" says:-

"The reports to hand as to nego tiations for land purchase under Mr Wyndham's Act, so far as the landlord attitude in Ulster has been dis closed, have up till the present been depressing. The proposals made by the many tenants anxious to take advantage of the Act have been met in some cases with abrupt refusals to sell, in others with hesitating and indefinite replies, but in most with demand for the utmost limit of sible under existing conditions The exceptionally bad harvest of the ent year might naturally have been expected to operate as a factor in bringing the sellers into a reasonframe of mind, seeing that the Act came into operation simultane sly with the gloomy reports from parts of the country of the fail-e of crops. Instead of this, how-ar, from the landlord standpoint

the value of their lettings has un gone an extraordinary inflation. In the most prosperous years, and un-der the old legislation its appraisement could not have reached such a high point in the courts either in respect of purchase or rent fixture.

In our immediate zone the demands of the landlords who consent to sell have been notably exorbitant. The greatest sinners in this respect are complain in the past of the revenues derived from their tenants. The Ulster landlords, bound as they were by the Ulster Custom, have not, as had such violent relations a rule, with their tenantry as their brethren in less favored parts of the country, and when the opportunity arose increasing the good relationship between these resident gentry and their tenants it was to hope that a mutual understanding would have been come to, and advantage taken with the aid of the State to make things more pleasant. Such a hope is fast fading, however, in light of their present attitude.

A typical North of Ireland land agent, Mr. G. L. Young, of Randalstown, sends to the "Times" a letter received from the office of the new Estates Commissioners with reference to the bonus, which he looks upon as the deathknell of Mr. Wyndham's Act. Is the wish father to the thought? It is all about the application of the word estate "within the meaning of the Act." Mr. Young has notions of his own about the independence of Ulster farmers. says in the South and West of Ire-"where the tenantry are often land, like a flock of sheep under the control of an organization or individual, the provision that all tenants within a given area must write in agreeing to purchase may not be of much consequence, but in the North, where the racial feeling of independence is so strong that every man prefers to judge for himself, independent of what terms his neighbor agrees to, whether he should purchase or not, this provision will effectually prevent the successful work-

ing of the Act." The letter in question hardly gives cause for Mr. Young's alarm. It merely states that a bonus is only payable in respect of an estate, but it is in the discretion of the Estates Commissioners to declare any particular lands fit to be regarded as an estate when they have particulars thereof and maps of the lands before them, and it is not probable that they would object to a landlord bringing in his property in convenient divisions and asking that each division be regarded as a separate estate, provided that the "division" consists of compact blocks of land or townlands, and is not composed of scattered holdings intermixed with holdings on lands which it is proposed to sell, or for which agreements have not been entered into.

It is quibbling of this kind that imperils as much as anything else the success of the Act, and goes to justify Mr. T. W. Russell's strenuous contention for compulsion.

CREED DIFFERENCES .- A some what peculiar speech was made by Earl Dudley recently, at a Methodist church bazaar; peculiar because does not locate the cause of the differences. He said he was anxious to up an attitude of perfect impartiality towards creeds and tions of religious creeds throughout the country. In his opinion Ireland for many years-perhaps centuries of her history had suffered much from war within herself, and perhaps some of the bitterest phases of the war in recent times at any rate had been in connection with religious creeds He was convinced that Ireland would never be really strong or really position to press any demand that she might have at heart until this was allayed-until she could convince the people in England that religious sections in the coun try could live in amity with each other and carry on business relations with each other without continual friction.

LANDLORDISM.—Some idea may be gleaned of the evils of landlordism in Ireland, and the hopes of its final extinction, from this brief note:

"The Marquis of Downshire is the first landlord in Ulster not to take advantage of the new Land Act. The been recently announced are not for sale. The Hills have a long connection with Ulster which the Marquis is loth to break. It dates from as back as 1578, when Sir Moyees Hill, Lord Essex's Provost-Marshal land. To-day their acreage is much more considerable. Twenty years ago at any rate, the Hills owned some 78,000 acres in Down, besides 16,in Wicklow, 14,000 in King' County, and smaller holdings in Antrim and Kildare. The total acreage of their Irish and English property was something like 120,000, and re-

Handwriting.

writer in our business offices for fa-cilitating correspondence. handwriting is yet a very important department of education for our youth.

The other day I had occ glance over a copy-book of one the pupils of our parish schools. was surprised to notice new methods in the formation of certain letters.

"Goodness knows," to use an old expression, we have enough in the world at present without adding to the list another class the "reformer in formation of characters in handwriting."

The good old system, which has been in vogue so long, should suffice. The plainer the formation of the letters the better for the pupil who has to go out into the busy world where there are cranks and nervous temperaments that cannot be bored such a wearisone task as that of deciphering the new style which I note in some of the specimen copy-books of pupils of our schools to-day.

RICHARD.

ABOUT CENTENARIANS.

The secular press teems with articles dealing with the question "How to prolong life." Discussing the recently after having attained the age of 100 years, ten months six days, one organ says:-

'Her mind was clear to within twenty-four hours before she died. Her weight was from two hundred two hundred and twenty-five pounds during the past 'twenty-five

years." Others of her friends mention her as "an unusually busy woman, and even when her eyesight had failed so that she was not able to see her work, she did no little needlework that would have done credit to one far younger, and thus kept em-

ployed." 'She was sweet-spirited and had a kind word for everybody as long as she could express it. A woman of excellent memory and of wide acquaintance with men and women and books, she was most interesting in conversation and a charming woman to the last.'

UNITY.

Unity is what is needed in Catholic ranks in many cities to stem the tide of secularism. Those most interested seem to be oblivious to that

CONTAGION.

To prevent contagion, says an exchange, Vienna telephone booths are furnished with napkins bearing the inscription, "Wipe, if you please."
The napkins are changed frequently and this undoubtedly serves to keep the mouthpieces of the transmitters in good condition.

ABOUT ANGER.

On this subject a writer health magazine writes:-

"The art of living is the mastery of self. Fear and anger are the two great forces of evil, depression, health, and lack of success. It stands to reason that this should be actual scientific experiments have demonstrated that the breath of an angry man breathed into a which, if injected into a dog, cause death. Anger is poison, when a person is angry, his whole system is being poisoned by excactly the same thing that kills that dog This has also been proved true of

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

The citizens of Ottawa will have opportunity of showing their good-will in voting for the grant of \$50,000 to re-build Ottawa Univer-

FREDERIC OZANAM

(Continued from Page Three.)

Teuton and Frank, and giving pa tron saints like St. Kilian to Wurzburg, St. Virgilius to Salzburg, St. Cataldus to Tarentum, St. Fiacre and others to France, and St. Gall to the canton named after him in Switzerland. No more interesting episode can be found in the writings of Ozanam than the story of the missionary labors in Gaul of the RAILROADS.

GRAND INUNK SOLY Christmas

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE Going Dec. 24 and 25. Return limit Dec 28, 1903.

Also going Dec. 31, 1903, and Jan. 1, 1904. Return limit Jan. 4, 1904. FIRST CLASS EARE & ONE-THIRD

Going Dec. 23, 24, 25, 30, 31, 1903, ad Jan. 1, 1904. Return limit Jan. 5, 1904.

CITY TICKET OFFICES. 87 St. Tames Street. Telephones Main 460 J 461. and Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Round trip tickets will be sold between all stations Port Arthur, Ont., Sault St. Marie Mich., and Detroit, Mich., and east, for

CHRISTMAS NEW YEAR HOLIDAY EXCURSION

At One Way First-Class Fare Dec. 24th and 25th, 1903, good to return until Dec. 28th, 1903, and on Dec. 31st, 1903 and Jan. 1st, 1904, good to return until Jan. 4th, 19.4. Also at

One Way First-Class Fare and One-Third Dec. 23, 24 and 25, and Dec. 30, 31st, 1903 and Jan. 1st, 1904, 3 good to return until Special Fares to points in Maritime Pro

CityTicket and felegraph Office 129 ST. JAMESSTREET, pext Post

learned and indomitable Irishman St. Columbanus, the spiritual father of many monasteries and convents and the fearless missionary in face of corrupt kings and queens, and of a degraded people.

At last Ozanam, hopelessly settled down in Italy. There his interest in the St. Vincent de Paul Society continued. He had found or his way to the little town of Antignano, near Leghorn, conferences tablished at Nice, at Genoa, at Pisa at Leghorn, at Florence, and at Porto Ferrajo. This consoled him in his last days at Antignano, which he left in a dying condition, to return to France. He died a most edifying death, after receiving all the sacraments of the church, Marseilles in 1853, at the age

forty, on the 8th of September, the feast of the Nativity of the Biessed Virgin; and his last words 'My God, my God, have mercy on me!" His whole character as a men and as a Christian is shown in the opening sentences of his last will and testament, made a few weeks before his death: "In the Name of the Fa ther, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: I commit my soul to Jesus Christ, my Saviour; with fear because of my sins, but confiding in His infinite mercy; I die in the bosom of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Church. I have known doubts of the present age; but ail my life has convinced me that there is no rest for the mind and the heart except in the faith of that and under her authority. If I attach any value to my long studies, it is because they give me the right entreat those I love to remain faitinful to a religion in which I found light and peace."

United States Tobacco Bill.

The tobacco bill of the American people has grown to an enormou size. The people of the country more tobacco and snuff every year While the men spend more money or tobacco, the women are doing larger business with snuff than ever There were 310,654,639 pounds of tobacco and 18/840,747 pounds of snuff withdrawn from warehouses for consumption during 345,217 pounds withdrawn for export, making a total of the two articles of 337,840,603 pounds used, against 328,464,428 pounds in the

preceding fiscal year.
A total of 6,787,454,108 cigars was withdrawn for smoking, an increase of 679,437,181 over the preceding year. Cigarettes smoked dur-

ceding year. Cigarettes smoked during the last fiscal year numbered 3,-254,883,830, an increase of 357,-213,403 over the year before.

The increased use of leaf toLacco in ten years has been enormous. In 1893 the total number of pounds of leaf tobacco used in the production of tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigaretter was 312,907,675. In 1902, the

S.CARSLEY CO.

"I Wonder What Makes That Thing Go?"

The children's curiosity is aroused by the antics of the scores of Mechanical Tyos to be found this year in The Big Store's assortment.

Quite natural looking Ducks and
Roosters, that operate on the same
principle as the Dogs. Each..... 36c
The Walking Monkey, which also
balances a ball on the end of a pole
The Piano Player represents a Musician seated before a piano with the
opened book before him. When
wound, the Musician's hands travel The Boy Exercising with weights. Each 32e

Many other kinds of Mechanical Toys
There is nothing intricate about the mechanicism, and if the parent can furnish an
explanation so satisfactory that the child
will not be desirons of dissecting the Toys,
they will furnish amusement for many days
to come. rapidly over the keys, while from the piano there issues sweet mel-

Splendid Variety in Fashionable Skirts

We believe this to be an unequalled collection, including the most up-to-the-moment features in both Walking and Dress Skirts. Skirts for Ladies, as well as appropriate modes for Misses. Those who have tried well know how difficult is the task of finding duplicates of The Big Store's values.

LADIES' NEW WALKING SKIliTS, in Black Frieze, 9 gored style with deep lap seams, flare trimmed with self strapping.....LADIES' HANDSOME TWEED SKIRTS, made in 15 gored style, with stich-

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Should occupy a prominent position in every gift list.

Plain White Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, ‡ in. hem. Each.... White Swiss Muslin Handkerchiefs, very nicely embroidered. Each.. 15c White Handkerchiefs, with very pretty lace edge and insertion. Each.... 200

LADIES' UNDERWEAR In this connection we desire to emph-size that supplying the large sizes, terms over-sizes, has always been a specialty with The Big Store,

Fleece Lined Night Robes—the manufacturers call them plush, because the fleece lining is of a more downy character and heavier than customary. The pocket, collar and cuffsare nicely finished with satem 3 sizes..... **\$1.05**

Ribbed Undervests, fleece lined, long

WHOLESOME CANDY.
Santa Claus is requested to note to coderate nature of The Big Store's price
Everton Taffy, per lb
Maple Creams, per lb
Lolly Pops, per lb
Cream Almonds, per lb
Pure Maple Sugar Buttons, per lb. 156 Crystalized Figs, per lb
Apricot Jellies, per ib. 12 Cream Kisses, per lb. 12 Mints, mixed, per lb. 20
Peppermints, per lb 150

TABLE MEDALLIONS

The merit of the Art Department's collection is rarely emphasized in The Big Store's announcements. At this season of gift giving it proposes to frequently thrust its attention upon the buyer of gifts.

A large variety of Table Medallions head and figure subjects, gilhead and figure subjects, gilt frames, with projecting and over-laid brass corners. Various sizes.

S. CARSLEY CO.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 St. James Street, Montrea

CARPETS!

Special inducements in Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Brass and Enamelled Bedsteads for the Holiday Season, Useful gifts are always most appreciated. What would be more acceptable or create everlasting gratitude more than a nice Carpet or Rug, or one of our elegant Brass Bedsteads, complete with Springs, Mattresses, Quilts, etc. When purchasing, remember there is but one house in Montreal who make a specialty of Housefurnishing exclusively, and that is-

THOMAS LIGGET, ST. CATHERINE STREET

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Warmest Footwear

OUR MEN'S FELT CONGRESS AND LACED BOOTS with thick, close Felt Soles, are absolutely proof against cold feet. They are the perfection of winter footwear



RONAYNE BROS. 2027 Notre Dame St.

figures for this year not being available, the total was 427,553,964

The States of Missouri, North Car-olina, Kentucky, Virginia, Ohio, New Jersey, New York and Illinois, in the order named, were the largest producers of both chewing and smok-

There was a total increase of 35, 817,646 pounds in the materials used in the manufacture of tobacco and

31,602,779 pounds; Ohio, 25,437, 840 pounds; New Jersey, 21,229, 084 pounds.

There were 26,423 cigar and 5 cigarette factories in operation. Vir ginla manufactured 460,702,354 cig ars, using 4,096,602 pounds of to bacco. North Carolina makes com paratively few cigars, putting mos of her manufacture into plug an other tobaccos. North Carolina, lo instance, used only 186,254 pound of tobacco in cigars and made only

NOTES ON

SATURDAY, DEC

BY "CRU

URING the lor ing over four o have had occas. to touch uj sculpture, architecture, ment building, and each

sought to be exact in history of the art, the the artist, or the value In this I had to depend ions of others, far mo than myself to judge of and whenever I reprodu opinions of learned and critics, it was with the object of having them sp and of giving readers, the benefit of their know own credit is very, very limited to the patience spent in selecting and in for I have no pretension plete originality in th Another object I have h which is to illustrate ho Catholic Church has bee mother of the arts. Wha good these articles may has been a satisfaction; greatest consolation is i that they could never do This week I desire to 1 the readers another, and "lost" art; that of tapes led to the consideration ject by the reading of a ticle, the authorship of w given, and the name of which published it is no scrap before me. But thi matter, as the subject is lends to vast development in question is on

TAPESTRIES OF OLD troductory paragraph in tapestries are

condensation of leading for

valuable they were. It say the valiant Black Prince re umphantly to London, the that city were hung with

representing battles. The houses of Edinburg corated with costly tapest the little daughter of He went to Scotland to becom of its handsome king. Anne of Austria went to de Ville to watch the festi John's eve the marshals a men were ordered to cover of that edifice with the

weaves of the tapestry loon "Kings ordered priceless to be displayed when visite sovereigns of other countrie ecclesiastical dignitaries, short, those beautiful and productions of the artistic served to decorate upon all

casions, as flags are displa I might add to the forego tapestry is a woven pictur shading and perspective of mand most infinite pains, skill, and great cunning in

of weaving.

ITS ANTIQUITY.-It wou easy to say when the first t were produced, nor is the r the inventor of this art know world. We have, in Ovid, a tion of the contest between Arachne. Idmon of C used to dye wools a glorious and his daughter, Arachne, threads so skillfully that the of the forest and the river steal from their haunts to w as she worked, and to adm finished products of her finge thus that Ovid tells of this Whether it was that she ing the wool into its first whether she was unraveling with her fingers and was s the fleeces worked over again long drawings outequaling the in their fineness, or whether moving the smooth round with her nimble thumb, or broidering with the needl

But Arachne wishing to ha the credit of the worls for her nied that Pallas had taught ven dared the goddess to a Minerva accepted the challeng look their places, and, st

the scores of Mechani-

ads of Mechanical Toys

intricate about the me-the parent can furnish an tisfactory that the child as of dissecting the Toys, musement for many days

ole Skirts

luding the most up-to-Skirts for Ladies, as

tried well know how e's values.

style with deep \$3.75

Fabrics. Prices \$6.75

..... 26 65

requested to note the f The Big Store's prices.

Der lb...
Buttons, per lb...
per lb...
ib...
lb...

lb.....

WEDALLIONS

Table Medallions

re subjects, gilt bjecting and over-rs. Various sizes.

b..... 15e

Art Department's collec-nasized in The Big Store's

At this season of gift to frequently thrust its buyer of gifts.

CO.

es Street, Montrea

Curtains, Brass and

son, Useful gifts

ild be more accept-

than a nice Carpet

ads, complete with

chasing, remember

nake a specialty of

IRE BUILDING

twear

LACED BOOTS

PER PAIR.

Notre Dame St.

ounds; Ohio, 25,437,

New Jersey, 21,229,

6,428 cigar and 51

ries in operation. Virured 460,702,354 cig

6,602 pounds of Carolina makes co

cigars, putting most ture into plug an North Carolina, fo only 186,254 pound cigars and made only

s, st

THERINE STREET

OME CANDY.

ng with weights.

Co. NOTES ON 35 TAPESTRY ng Go?"

By "CRUX."

URING the long course of my series of articles, extending over four or five years, I have had occasion frequently to touch upon different branches of art-such as painting, sculpture, architecture, and monu-ment building, and each time I have sought to be exact in regard to the history of the art, the biography of the artist, or the value of his work. In this I had to depend on the opin ions of others, far more competent than myself to judge of the subjects; and whenever I reproduced those opinions of learned and competent critics, it was with the one simple object of having them spread abroad and of giving readers, who might not otherwise have the opportunity, the benefit of their knowledge. My own credit is very, very small-it is limited to the patience and time spent in selecting and in transcribing for I have no pretension to complete originality in these articles Another object I have had in view which is to illustrate how truly the Catholic Church has been ever the mother of the arts. Whatever little good these articles may have done has been a satisfaction; and the greatest consolation is in the fact that they could never do any harm This week I desire to bring before the readers another, and an almos "lost" art; that of tapestry. I was led to the consideration of this subject by the reading of a detached article, the authorship of which is not given, and the name of the paper which published it is not on the scrap before me. But this will not matter, as the subject is one that lends to vast development, and the article in question is only a brief condensation of leading facts.

TAPESTRIES OF OLD.-The introductory paragraph in the article tells what tapestries are and how valuable they were. It says:-

When after the battle of Crecy the valiant Black Prince returned triumphantly to London, the houses of that city were hung with tapestries representing battles

"The houses of Edinburgh were decorated with costly tapestry when little daughter of Henry VII. went to Scotland to become the wife of its handsome king, and when Anne of Austria went to the Hotel de Ville to watch the festival of St John's eve the marshals and aldermen were ordered to cover the walls of that edifice with the richest

weaves of the tapestry loom. "Kings ordered priceless tapestries to be displayed when visited by the sovereigns of other countries or by ecclesiastical dignitaries, and, in short, those beautiful and expensive productions of the artistic weaver served to decorate upon all festal occasions, as flags are displayed to-

I might add to the foregoing that tapestry is a woven picture, the shading and perspective of which demand most infinite pains, artistic skill, and great cunning in the art

ITS ANTIQUITY .- It would not be easy to say when the first tapestries were produced, nor is the name of the inventor of this art known to the We have, in Ovid, a description of the contest between Minerva Arachne. Idmon of Colophon used to dye wools a glorious purple, and his daughter, Arachne, wove her threads so skillfully that the nymphs of the forest and the river used to steal from their haunts to watch her as she worked, and to admire finished products of her fingers. It is thus that Ovid tells of this weaver:-

Whether it was that she was rolling the wool into its first balls or whether she was unraveling the work with her fingers and was softening the fleeces worked over again with long drawings outequaling the mists in their fineness, or whether she was moving the smooth round spindle with her nimble thumb, or was embroidering with the needle, you might perceive that she had been in-

But Arachne wishing to have all the credit of the worls for herself, de-nied that Pallas had taught her, and weather the goddess to a contest.

dinerva accepted the challenge. Both
bok their places, and, stretching
heir webs upon a loom, began
weaving the fine shades of minute
liference." Each chose a most clab-

"blue-cyed Athene" became angry, | tna, as well as many subjects drawn struck Arachne in the forehead with her boxwood shuttle, and turned the unfortunate maiden into a spider. This is the mythology of it. But for Ovid to have written this, there nust have been some real maiden who was the most skillful artist of her time in working silk and wool. And the art must have been known and practised, otherwise the Latin poet could have had no ground work for his idea of such tapestry con-

FEMALE TAPESTRY-WORKERS.

-It is said that the Bayeux tapestry proves that Queen Matilda of Nor mandy loved her lord and master, for her work shows how she enjoyed recording his victories. She produced with her needle the battle of Hastings, a piece that is seventy-one yards long and nineteen inches wide, and is one of the finest and most elaborate pieces in existence. The aristocratic ladies of the olden days seem to have taken a delight pride in this work, and it served often to soothe heartaches and disappointments. When Madame de Sevigne, at Rochers, lamented her loveliness on account of the absence of her daughter, she worked two pieces of tapestry. There are specimens in existence of similar work done, un der very different conditions, by Marie Antoinette, and by Madame Elizabeth, the Queen. We find in the correspondence of Mary Queen Scots, a letter dated from the dreary rooms of Lochleven Castle, to Robert Melwyne, asking for different articles, and she says: "Ye shall cause make me ane dozen of raising needles and send me." Mary had learned embroidery at the court of Catherine de Medici, and was not only very clever with the needle, but had a great talent for designing. A screne still exists which she had worked and the scene is the coming of Darnley to woo her; he plays the guitar accompanied by the queen on the virginals, which was the ancestor of our modern piano; then we see Mary seated amongst her ladies, near a swan that has a peacock's tail; and on the last panel, Mary is represented with an arrow in her shoulder, aimed by another queen up in the clouds, while she is bending over her

A PASS-TIME IN PALACES.-We are told that in royal palaces this art was a real pass-time. The article to which I refer gives several instances of royal ladies working at this art. It says:-

fallen hero.

"Catherine de Medici worked at it every day after dinner; Mme. de Maintenon wrought it when dictating her letters, and even when alone with the king. Apparently absorbed in it, she did not fail to lend a keen ear when the king talked with his councillors, and, although devoted to her neddle, she knew all that was going on around her. This lady worked bed hangings for the king in silk threads and small pearls.

"The queen of Ferdinand VI. o Spain would hardly stop her tapestry work long enough to give to the council her much-needed advice

'In the court of Louis XV. love for tapestry work assumed the form of a craze. Mme. de Campan says that no sooner had the four daughters of the king entered their apartments than they loosened their clothing, made themselves comfortable and took up their mebroidery while she read to them. Their mother the queen presented Mme. de Luynes a piece of the work made by her own hands with gold thread.

is fad became tiresome vo the gentlemen of the court. The king one day addressed a remark to Mme de Mailly. She was shading a flow er, or following an outline and did not hear him; he threatened her, she did not heed him. This was much for Louis 'le Bien-Aime,' who took his knife from his pocket and, snatching the work from madame's fair hands, cut it into four pieces

"But lo! after a while the king too caught the infection for working "tapisserie," and resolved to make a piece with his own royal hands, so courier was dispatched from Versailles to Paris as fast as his horse could carry him to fetch silks, wools canvas and needles. There does not seem to be any specimens of Louis' pedlework extant, so we may con clude that he grew tired of it before

THE MANUFACTURE. - In Eu rope the manufacture of tapestry was first commenced in the eighth entury; and it was brought by the Saracens, from the East. But it did not become an industry until the fourteenth century, Spain furnishes the very finest and most costly spe-cimens of tapestry in all the world. The old Cathedraf at Burgos contains some splendid tapestries of the differenth century. They represent series of scenes in the life of Cleops

from Holy Scripture. These hang beside masterpieces of painting, such as Da Vinci's Magdalen, and near the tomb of the Velascos, and the historical chest of the Cid.

At the Gobelius manufactory in France the dyer of the wools, as well as the weaver must be an artist. It is shown there that a few squar inches is the most skillful and rapid weaver can do in a day. The re is that tapestries of real artistic value are rare and costly beyond all idea. The art has lost nothing in the establishment of manufactories, for in these establishments, just as much artistic skill is demanded would be in the case of a solitary person working with the needle. It is therefore an art that has expanded far less than painting-the cost of the material and the time needed in the work being obstacles for all not endowed with wealth.

DOLLARS.

(By An Occasional Contributor.)

We all know that Madame Patti, the celebrated diva, the one who once was considered the most perfect of all singers, and who, despite her three score years, is still a marvel, has been making a "farewell tour" of the United States and Canada. This time, very probably, it is her "last appearance" on this side of the ocean; firstly, she is no longer the Patti of other days; and secondly, she is getting to be too expensive for a practical age like ours. "Two hundred dollars a minute" to hear any human being sing is drawing it pretty strong. Yet, this is no exaggeration. The report of her concert at the West End Theatre, New York, when the Harlen people had an opportunity of hearing her-and when they failed to appreciate their opportunity and to pay for it-tells us that: "It cost Joseph Weber and Lew Fields more than \$200 a minute to hear Mme. Patti sing yesterday afternoon. And, thereby hangs a tale of much worry and an extra-vagant indulgence in music." These two managers thought they were doing the Harlem people a favor to induce Patti to sing for them. But Patti cost \$5,000 for twenty minutes' singing, and Harlem people believe that they have other and more profitable use for their money. As it was, the sale of tickets fell by \$2,000 of the amount that Patti was to receive, by her contract, for her share. She would not accept a cent less than the \$5,000, and she would not play ill, in order to save the managers from such a loss. Consequently she sang; she sang twenty minutes; she sang well no doubt; but the managers sat in the boxes listening to the tune of \$200 for each minute that she sang. Possibly had it been the Patti of 1883, or 1873, Messrs. Weber and Fields might not have felt so bad, but to think that they were obliged to pay out not less than \$4,000, (considering all the expenses of advertising and incidentals added to that of the diva) and only to hear the aged and naturally less wonderful Patti, seemed very much like adding insult to injury. No incident in all her experience during this "farewell tour" illustrates more clearly that moneygral-bing and not art and the love of art, constitutes the motive-power behind all those great achievements in disillusioning that will make it practically impossible in the near future for professionals, in any art, to fill their purses at the expense of a fool ish and fashion-led public. And after all is it not a blessing that the age has passed away when the world can be easily imposed upon, in the name of art? To our mind it is a real prostitution of the grand gifts that are calculated to elevate the mind and furnish the purest enjoyment to the soul, to calculate their every in stant of use, by dollars—not cents but dollars, and dollars counted by Imagine the tens and hundreds. person's voice being paid for at the rate of \$200 a minute, while, within a stone's throw of the spot there are two hundred human beings suffering from cold, hunger and exposure This is one of the reasons why we

SYMINGTON'S EDINETROM

believe Patti this time, and feel sure that it is her last American tour.

COFFEE ESSENCE

SIDELIGHTS UN MEN AND WOMEN

(By An Occasional Contributor.)

A QUEER JUDGE.-It is surprising how ill-equipped some judges are to fulfil the important duties of their offices. We do not mean, that they have not a thorough knowledge o the law, but that their moral and religious education is by no means calculated to make them worthy dispensers of justice. This remark does not find application in our own country to any marked extent; but in the United States, where a system of electing judges, as you would a member of a city council, prevails, it certainly does find considerable application. In almost every weekly review of events we meet with some act, or some expression, on the part of a judge, or an ex-judge that indicates a man totally unfit to sit upon the bench and hold the scales of justice for his fellowmen.

A case in point has just come to our notice. Judge Lyman S. Burr, of the Police Court at New Britain, Conn., on the 2nd December, announced that he was obliged to resign his seat on the bench, on account of deafness. He is only fiftythree years of age, and the deafness is due abcesses that finally become so bad that it was impossible for him to preside on the bench which he occupied for the past thirteen years. He was "an old and prominent Mason, and a professor of Christianity." On the second of this month he took his seat beside Deputy Judge Cooper, and after

nouncing his resignation, he said: "My affliction and consequent resignation I consider an act of injustice on the part of the Divine Pow er. We are all but puppets in the hands of a cruel and tyrannical Mas ter. But I have the good will of my fellow-human beings, and I appreci ate that more than any kindness of a Higher Power." It is not surprising that the sensation caused by these utterances should have shown how very far he had fallen, in one moment, in what he called the "good will of my fellow-human beings. There is no doubt that this man, at heart, was not Christian. He might so style himself, he might claim the advantages of Masonic friendships, but he could never rightly pretend to be a true Christian. Certainly he was not the "God-fearing man" that we expect to find on the bench in a Christian country. Contrast blasphemous language with the simple and sublime declaration of Judge Taschereau, who said that the only thing he could take credit for, was having acted, on the bench and off of the bench, "under the eye of God." It is a blessing that men of such abominable principles should be rare in the judiciary. The example alone set by one in such a high position is a terrible weapon for good or for evil.

HYPOCRISY THE RANKEST. -They do queer things in Texas. It is said that the conventional laws of their society set at naught the laws of the State. The pistol and bowieknife generally are resorted to, in matters of differences, in preference to the courts of justice. But one would imagine that religion would be the same there as elsewhere, that Hierarchy was solemnly re-establishthe sacred bonds of matrimony would be just as much revered in Texas as in other lands. Above all would you think that clergymen, who have the great inconvenience of having wives, would not be the advocates of separations and divorces; and, above that they would not break up their families on the plea of religion. The cloak of hypocrisy that is flung over the declarations of Minister Burton and Mr. Walker is sufficient to drive all faith in Christian professions out of the minds and hearts of the peo ple, who look for guidance to such people. It may be assuming but it is painfully suggestive of a double-faced policy, and a using religious cant as a mask to hide the deformities of moral perversion. That we may not be thought exaggerating the two declarations of separation between this very worthy pair of preaching sinners. Read carefully, and the en meditate:-

"Separation-The Rev. W. F. Burton and Mrs. N. C. Walker, Mutual statement of separation between Mrs C. Walker and the Rev. W. F.

Burton.

"As it is publicly known that I left the roof and board of the Rey W. F. Burton for the sake and the cause of Christ. I desire to state publicly that he treated me kindly, tenderly and affectionately, as a high-toned gentleman, from start to finish, and I left his home for no

cause than the love for my children so far excelled that I had for him, and it increased the longer I stayed. Therefore, I deemed it unjust wrong in me to render him and myself both unhappy by trying to be companion when I could not. Signed,

N. C. Burton (nee Walker.)
"Sworn and subscribed to before me this 19th day of October, 1903 F. M. Wylder, notary public, Denton

"The Rev. W. F. Burton's statement: As our Lord and Savior said the mother may leave her child, therefore, commend Sister Walker to her dear children as true, pure-hearted mother, with a God-given love that she cannot ver, and hold her in high Christian esteem, as such a mother, and hope and trust she will lead them to rely apon Christ Jesus, our common Lord, and His dear cause. For her sake, I wish publicly to say, the three weeks she remained with me; she was ladylike and a good house wife. However, as she has left my bed and board, without any cause or my part, I hereby publicly notify every person whomsoever that I am not and will not be responsible for any act or transaction of hers, any way, whatsoever, and this is final and forever. May God bless, protect, and shield her and her children till death, is my humble prayer, W. F. Burton.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this Oct. 13, 1903. J. P. Turner, notary public, Wise County We need add no comment to this.

CARELESS ENGAGEMENTS Here is a little story told by the Philadelphia "North American." 11 comes from Des Moines, Ia. It may be perfectly true, and if so it only illustrates how foolish it is for people to enter into matrimonial gagements by proxy, and how little attention is paid to the grave importance of marriage. If the world were to look upon, as we Catholics do, in the sense of a sacrament, there would be less foolish engagements. and consequently far less unhappy nomes, unsuccessful lives, unfortunat divorces, and uncounted miseries, regrets, heart-breaks, and shattere ives. This is the little tale, which has its humorous aspect as well as its serious moral:-

"Because her octogenarian busband dyed his hair with ink, and so altered his appearance as to deceive her concerning his age, Martha Dickhoph has sued for divorce in the District Court at Nevada, Ia., and asks \$1,-000 alimony

"While Martha lived in Germany letter came to her sister from a relative in America advising her that Peter Dickhoph, a wealthy farmer forty-four years old, desired a and suggested that she would about fill the bill. The sister was already betrothed and referred the letter to Martha. The latter, although still in her teens, decided it would be a good chance and came to America.

"She was introduced to Peter and consented to marry him, the row declares the color of his hair made her think him at least thirty years younger than he is. She was mar ried fifty-one days ago."

Catholic Progress In Holland

A correspondent of the "Catholic ed in that country by the illustricus Pontiff Pius IX. The fiftieth anniversary of that memorable event has this year been celebrated by our coreligionists in the Netherlands with extraordinary eclat and enthusias: As in England, the restoration the Hierarchy marked the opening of a. new era in the history of Catholicism, and the remarkable pro gress which the Church has made may in large measure be attributed to the great act of Pius IX. progress is to be seen in the incr ed number of adherents of the Catholic Faith. in the multiplication throughout the country of churches conventual institutions, colleges, schools, and charitable establishments of every description. Let me cite a few figures which will illus trate the advance that has taken place within the last fifty years. . . .

At a great public meeting held at Amsterdam in 1871, Professor J. De Ryk, a prominent Catholic of that day, read a paper in the course of which he stated that during the pre-vious twenty years the Dutch Catho-lics had devoted nearly five millions sterling to the erection of churches and religious houses. Up to January of the present year the number of new churches consecrated to Divine worship since 1858 was no fewer, than ten each year. In the course of

these fifty years as many as 156 new parishes have been erected, and in almost every case without any State assistance; the clergy ministering in these parishes receive no stipend from the Government. In 1853 the Catholics of Holland numbered 1,-180,000; in 1899, the latest date for which we have official returns, they reached a total of 1,800,000, an increase in the interval of 34 per cent. In 1853 there were, in round numbers, 1,400 priests; in 1890, 2,660; at present the number of fifty years ago is certainly doubled. Still more remarkable is the extraordinary increase we find amongst the religious Orders. The congregations for men numbered 711 members in 1853, those for women 1,943; in 1896 the figures were respectively 3,900 and 11,900; and since this latter date there has been a considerable addition to the number of religious houses, Half a century ago Catholics had at their service but a single Catholic paper, "De Tijd;" at the present day there are as many as thirteen daily or weekly journals and forty-five periodical publications for the advocacy of Catholic interests and the championship of the Catho-

Confraternities, religious societies, Catholic working men's clubs, kindred institutions abound. In each of the dioceses are flourishing branches of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. This admirable organization comprises upwards of 200 distinct conferences grouped under thirteen Particular Councils. These conferences include some 3,500 actve members, who devote themselves zealously to those various works which the Society has made its own -the visiting and aiding of poor families, the catechetical instruction of neglected children, the direction of patronages, and other forms of charitable effort. It is pleasant to note that the attitude of the Protestant. majority towards their Catholic fellow-subjects has in recent years undergone a great change for the better. Old-time bigotry and prejudices against the Church are fast disap pearing, and with the better spirit prevailing amongst Protestants they are more ready to inquire into her claims to their submission. Converto Catholicity are year by year becoming more numerous. It is estimated that in the diocese Haarlem the number of converts from Protestantism is annually not less than 500; in the diocese of Boisle-Duc some 370 on an average join the Church each year.

OPPORTUNITIES.

If it is true that opportunity comes at least once in every man's life, says "Business World," it is reasonable to assume that the later the opportunity occurs the greater will be its magnitude, and those to whom have come no decided chances' for the betterment of their condition should not feel discouraged, but utilize the time to fit themselves to be capable to grasp the opportunity when it does present itself.

I am acquainted with two young men who have been employed by the same firm for a number of years; the prospects were not very bright and, like many others, limited means and home responsibilities seemed to keep them in this rut and prevented any determined effort to improve their conditions which had the least danger of jeopardizing their positions. The one became resigned to this state of affairs and was content with his very small niche, but the other offered either of them, but which the one was not able to undertake.

Like the runner, who would win a race, we must not figure on stopping immediately on crossing the but must have greater mental capacity than our position requires or we will be outrun, if we do not deteriorate by remaining stationary

KEEP ON LEARNING

Try to learn all you can about your particular line; take an interest in all that goes on about in a short time you will worth more money.

Employers are always glad to keep the Loy that works and push him head, and are thankful if the boy that fools leaves of his own accord. Stick to a firm until you know something, and if they forget to raise your salary, go and see about it. Now you can demand, becaus

you understand your work; this you could not do three years ago. And another thing: Once you beome familiar with your oc oyed than the inexperienced man When the demand is greater th

The dogma of the Immaculate Con ception has many phases. At the outset it bears the appearance of 'modern' doctrine, since it has but recently been defined. For that reason it seems to imperil the oneness and infallibility of the Church which defined it.

It is sufficiently manifest that, if any teaching body originate an article of belief, change substantially an accepted article, or abolish an old one, it thereupon forfeits its title to unity of doctrine. Furthermore, since truth is one and unchangeable at all times, such a body proves itself fal-Hible, defective, and consequently without authority. It may not, therefore, claim for itself divine institution. Of such an establishment Christ did not make Himself the au thor when He empowered and bade His apostles to "teach all nations," promising that He would remain with them "all days, even to the nmation of the world." (Matt xxviii, 20.1 "The Son of God, Je sus Christ was not, 'It is' and 'It is not' but 'It is' was in Him." (2 Cor. i, 19.) If then the Immaculate Conception is an entirely new dogma or wholly a nineteenth century invention, the authority of the Catholic Church is impeached, and men must look elsewhere for the Rock of Salvation according to the injunc tion of St. Paul: "Though we or an angel from heaven, preach a gospe to you besides that which we have preached to you, let him be anathema." (Gal. i. 8.)

Another interesting feature of the Immaculate Conception is that it is not contained expressly in Sacred Scripture. To enhance this difficulty -for it is a grievous difficulty in the way of its acceptance by non-Catholics-the law of original sin is se down in such clear, forceful terms by St. Paul as to warrant the denial of any exception to it, in one who chooses to accept the Scriptures as the sole rule of faith. Our knowledge of this mystery assumes that tradition must go hand in hand with the sacred writings, and that the Catholic Church is the guardian and interpreter of both.

We need not linger on these preliminaries. A brief history of the dogma will reveal that it is by no means an invention, but rather an ancient teaching coeval with the Church, and in perfect harmony with other apostolic traditions.

For several centuries the Immaculate Conception, as an object of be lief, was in what might properly be styled an embryonic state; that to say, it was implied in other revealed truths which were openly pro-

It ought not to be a source wonderment that this teaching, which redounds so much to the glory of Mary, was not explicitly believed from the beginning. This fact serves only to illustrate that God, Who had designed His Church for the sanctification and eternal welfare of men, chose to make it in some degree like human institutions. It was indeed never to exceed the margins of truth and righteousness, yet it was pass through certain evolutions developments of teaching, legislation and disciplinary enactments to a more perfect state. Many dogmas were held explicitly in the Church's infancy, such as the divinity the necessity of baptism, the Eucharistic presence, etc., but others were not so well understood these Christ deposited with His Church to be expounded and made clear by her in future ages. To this class of truths belongs the mystery of the Immaculate Conception.

The representatives and exponents of the Church's beliefs in early ages were the Apologists and Fathers. That their idea of Mary was that of a creature conceived without sin is evinced from their unanimity in pro-'most innocent, most pure, inviolate, undefiled, immacuthe daughter of life, the new d sacred leaven made period unto od." So deep was St. Augustine's appreciation of Mary's sanctity that declared in his work "On Nature and Grace" that he wished never to ention her in connection with sin-

poraries of St. Augustine, equally as pointed. "In thee, O Lord," exclaimed the former, "there is no stain, and thy mother is without spot," while the latter writes: "The Virgin Mary was not defiled by any blemish of sin." (Comm. Ps. cxviii.) Such epithets and eulogies were meaningless, did they not signify freedom from original not less than from actual sin.

It was particularly on the feasts of the Nativity and Motherhood of the Blessed Virgin that the Fathers tolled the august privilege of her Conception, and proclaimed loudly and unmistakably that never for moment was the Holy Spirit absent from her soul.

Thus the way was paved towards the institution of the feast of Conception which inaugurated econd period in the history of the dogma. Andrew of Crete chronicled the clebration of this festival in the Greek Church as early as the year 675. The truthfulness of this annal is borne out by compilations of sermons still extant, which were composed for the occasion during 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries. From Greece the devotion made headway throughout Sicily and thence to Naples. In the latter place tablet of the ninth century still feast on December 9

It is recorded that the festival was in the Oriental monastery of S. Saba, near the Aventine Hill early in the twelfth century. At that time 1115), a nephew of St. Anselm also named Anselm, was abbot. He fostered piously the cult which flourished under his rule and, when he was afterwards transferred to the abbacy of Edmundburgh (1121), and elevated to the Episcopal See of London (1138), he labored zealously and efficiently to promote in England the devotion which he found already there established (viz., since 1110). His chief act in this regard was the institution of the feast of the Conception.

It was perhaps owing to Anselm's repeated missions to Normandy (1115 and 1119) as Apostolic Legate that the devotion took root in that country. From Normandy pious movement passed into France, where it grew so rapidly that, by the year 1154, the entire Christian populace of the nation patronized it. It was at this juncture that St. Bernard sent his celebrated Epistle to Lyons in which he severely censured the institution of the feast in that city as an "innovation." Many theo logians strive to excuse this action of the Mellifluous Doctor by maintaining that its author failed to grasp the meaning of the mystery in its proper light. They argue also he would not have displayed such unwonted hostility if the can ons concerned had procured the approval of the Holy See. However this may be, the cult spread subse quently through Germany, Spain, and the rest of Europe. Rome manifested its proverbial tardiness in advocating the devotion It made no effort to check its pro gress and expansion, nor did it display opposition to the observance of festival. It was merely waiting to learn the mind of the Holy Ghost before sealing with its positive ap probation a universal impulse which could not have sprung but from God.

Meanwhile the spirit of controversy was waxing warm in the schools Whatever may have been the intention of St. Bernard in writing the opistle referred to, it is an historical ract that by it he placed a temporary damper on the growth of the de votion, and furnished its opponents with efficient weapons. His unto ward influence must have been felt the more because he was otherwise so unbounded and effusive in his praises of Mary. St. Bernard and other representative Catholic doctors of the medieval period seem to have apprehended the law of original sin as being so stringent and universal that absolutely no one who had been endowed with existence by human progenitors, could escape its yoke. In the case of our divine Saviour a lone, it appeared to them, was the curse of Eden totally suspended, or, more properly, removed, and this was by reason of his miraculous human origin as well as His divinity Hence Blessed Albert the Great queries ("missus est"), "Why was not at least one man (besides the Saviour) conceived without original sin?" he answers that this would be "im ceived of a virgin." Mary, moreover like others needed redemption. Wherefore she was at one time, albeit for the shortest instant, offensive to her Creator. Thus reasoned the keenest minds, notably Peter Lombard and minds, notably Peter Lombard and Hugh of St. Victor. St. Anselm has been adduced both as favoring and opposing the dogma. The latter opin-ion is more likely. True, he claimed as belitting our Lady, a purity than which "none greater is intelligible in a creature" ("De Conceptione Vir-

apply these words to the first mo-ment of her existence. He and his contemporaries fully appreciated the difficulties which surrounded them warming devotion of the faithful to a mystery which they could not explain, they paused. They were involved in deep perplexity. They failed to grasp the truth that God Who sanctifies by cleansing from the guilt of sins contracted, can also sanctify by preventing the contraction or inheritance of guilt. Consequently they saw not that redemption is nec a more excellent degree for the latter benefit than for the former.

St. Bonaventure approached destion more closely than any of his predecessors, yet even he failed to answer it conclusively. while his reason was deluged with the conflicting arguments hurled about in the Parish University and other seats of learning, he seemed to recognize the voice of the Holy Spirit speaking in the simple and pious ejaculations of the faithful. Accord ingly, when he was made Minister-General of his Order, he approved of the observance of a feast in honor of the Conception throughout its rank and file. To this he might also have been moved by the commendation which the Blessed Virgin herself was said to have given to the festival, or by the revelation made to Helsinus, an English Abbot, about the year 1066.

The mind of St. Thomas Aquinas expressed in his works as we have them to-day, is obscure. In places he seems to have imbibed the theories of his master, Blessed Albert the Great, and of Peter Lombard. He likewise touches the point of debate, as did St. Bonaventure, and like him answers it according to the view which at that time held sway in the University. Still, in other parts of his works he leaves ample grounds for disputation, so much so that it cannot be demonstrated conclusively that he was averse to the dogma. It was reserved for Duns Scotus

(1265 (?) -1308) (?) to bring order out of confusion. He was the first to reconcile the systems of schools with the effervescent devotion of the populace. This erudite Franciscan maintained in the beginning with becoming moderation, and afterwards with the boldness of deep conviction, that Mary, although naturally fated to incur the guilt original sin, was by the special intervention of Divine Providence, preserved intact. This unspottedness was secured to her, not before her soul had been infused into her body, nor even a moment afterwards. as many had ventured, but at the very instant of her animation or concer tion. With such consummate skill, deep penetration, and nice discernment did Scotus defend his thesis, that is was thereupon incorporated into the creed of the University Thenceforth no one was admitted to the degree of Master at Paris, who did not bind himself by oath to defend the Immaculate Conception until death. Scotus, as a reward, was thrice adorned with the title of "Subtle Doctor," viz., by the universities of Paris and Cologne, which were the leading strongholds of learning in Europe, and by the reigning Supreme Pontiff. These last data are given us by Cavellus (14th whose authority as to these particulars all do not accept At any rate, the title of "Subtle Doctor" has clung to Scotus, as has also that of ."Herald of the Immaculate Conception."

It is needless to say that continued discussions called forth several acts of the Holy See, and it is from these acts that the attitude of the Church

is to be learned. The Council of Basle (15th dogma as we now understand it. but it lacked the authority to define it. Pope Sixtus IV. (1471-1484). approved of an office of the Immaculate Conception in which the victory of Scotus is commemorated. He also enriched the pious observance of the least with indulgences, and rebuked all opponents of the dogma. Th Council of Trent (1545-1563 renewed and confirmed the last-named action of Sixtus and, after having explained the Church's tenets regarding the racial sin, it declared that "it not its intention to embrace sed and immaculate Virgin Mary, Mother of God" in its decree (Ses v, 5). Pope St. Pius V. (1566 1572) inserted the feast in the Ro man calendar and breviary, although ne suppressed the word "Insme from the name of the festiva tivity B. V. M. for its celebration St. Pius also condemned Michael Bains for teaching that "no one except Christ was free from origina sin," and that "the Blessed Virgin

publicly impugned, and Gregory XV. (1621-1628), Paul's successor, extended this prohibition to private d.scussions. The latter Pontiff, however, exempted the Friars Pres from this restriction. (Brief, "Exi-mii.") Towards the middle of the 17th century Pope Alexander VII. (1655-1667) expounded the dogma in almost the same phraseology as that used by Pius IX. in his famous defrom issuing a definition and, con-tented himself with renewing the Constitutions of Sixtus IV. It was Pope Clement IX. (1706-1921) who first ordered the feast of the Conception to be kept throughout the universal Church. It is pertinent to note that Pius VII. granted the Franciscans a special preface for the Mass of the feast in the year 1806, which preface was later conceded to the archdiocese of Seville (1834), to the Dominican Order (1848!, and fin ally to the rest of the Latin Church. The invocation, "Queen conceived without original sin," was inserted in the Litany of Loretto in 1839 by Gregory XVI.

putants in the schools may have beome, the Church herself viewed the doctrine calmly and deliberately. It never once censured either the teaching or any of its defenders. On the contrary, it gradually laid severe strictures on its opponents class, and for several centuries assisted notably in diffusing a knowledge of the mystery and in fostering devotion towards it. Borrowing the words of Pope Pius IX. : Church of Rome has held nothing dearer than the declaration, defence, furtherance, and upholding of the Immaculate Conception in the most persuasive terms."

In this manner the second period was drawing to a close. The time was getting ripe for a definition. The Immaculate Conception had not vet been made an article of faith. It was somewhat like the mystery of the Assumption B. V. M. in our day. Men might not deny it with impunity, yet they might do so and escape the brand of "heretic." Few there were, however, who displayed strong aversion for the doctrine. found greater difficulties in it than others, but all were ready to bow their heads in reverent submission as soon as Peter would speak. The vast majority were loudly clamoring for

These circumstances were, so speak, peculiarly distinctive of the Immaculate Conception. Other trines had been defined in the Church at various times, but only on account of heresies that had arisen concerning them. Relative to this dogma there was no heresy, merely a mistiness which obscured the truth to a few, but which waited only the bright and radiant light of the Vatican to dispel it.

Then began the third stage in the dogma's history. After repeated and untiring solicitations on the part of Christian kings and rulers, the hierarchy, and the faithful at large, and after having invoked the light and guidance of the Holy Spirit by fasting and both public and private prayers, Pope Pius IX, saw fit to promulgate on December 10, 1854 the following decree

"To the honor of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, for the grace and adornment of the Virgin Mother of God, for the exaltation of the Catholic faith, and the ncrease of the Christian religion, by the authority of our Lord Jesus Christ, of Apostles Peter and Paul, and Our Own, We declare, pronounce, and define that the teaching which holds that the Blessed Virgin Mary was by a singular grace and privilege of Almighty God, in virtue Saviour of the human race, preserved free from every taint of original sin, at the first moment of her Conception, has been revealed by God, and is therefore strongly and stantly to be believed by all the faithful." (Bull, "Ineffabilis.")

The cause was finished. Since that proclamation the course of Catholics has been clear. Controversy ceased and the old discussions, having lost all living import, form lit-tle more than materials for history. In that domain they are to stand forever as monuments to the imbe cility of unaided human reason

fathoming "the deep things of God." Holy Church, all Catholics now lieve and maintain unflinchingly that our Blessed Mother was never for an instant under the dominion of Satar Never was her soul tarnished with original guilt. At the first moment of its creation it was made the reof its creation it was made the repository and temple of the Holy
Ghost. It was, indeed, infused into
a body subject to the penalties of
sin, to sorrow, infirmity, suffering
and death, but it had been timely rescued from the slightest moral deformity and had been made to out-

to her Divine Son's future merits. Christ was to redeem mankind, and Mary was to be His helper, His co-operatrix, His Mother. She then should be the first to experience the should be the first to experience the kindly influence of His deserts. She, who would naturally have been a doomed and helpless daughter of Eve, should first bask in the brighttherefore, Who was the Sun of Jus-tice, illumined Mary, the Mirror of Justice, from the first moment of he

This benefit was a peculiar prerogtive, "a singular grace and priviege." In its bestowal, our l ly Father deigned to regard the soul of His beloved Spouse as already purchased by the Precious Blood of His Son, notwithstanding the that that Blood had not as yet been

Such is the dogma which all Catholics proudly and openly profess, not on account of its plausibility or intrinsic reasons, but because it has been revealed by God." Here it nust be called to mind that the revelation was not simultaneous with the definition, as some non-Catholics understand the Church to teach. It was made two decades of centuries distinct as other revelations, yet it was confided to an unerring Church which was ultimately to identify it and extricate it from the mass deposited dogma.

The difficulties advanced at the be ginning of this paper must ere now have vanished from the minds of in telligent readers. The Catholic Church in defining the Immaculate Conception, the infallibility of the Pope, transubstantiation, or any other dogma, does not originate change, or reject an article of faith, or reform its code of truth. It mere ly gives evidence of its sound healthful vitality. Just as its Divine Founder, although He knew all things from the beginning, "advanced in wisdom, and age, grace with God and men," (Luke ii 52), so the Church, although sessed of all its dogmas at the date of its birth, passes through the periods of infancy, youth, and manhood, showing at each stage new signs of growth, development and in dependence, by the evolution confirmation of its dogmas not than those of its legislation.

Nor should it be alleged with reference to the Immaculate Conception, that tradition, to which ap peal is made, is in conflict with Sa cred Scriptures, since St. Paul exwhereas tradition exempts the Bless ed Virgin. St. Paul merely utters a positive law which depends upon the will of God for its execu tion. God can, therefore, if chooses, grant dispensations such a law without abolishing it. It is to the actual concession of a dispensation or privilege of this kind that tradition attests. From this it is obvious that the Scriptures speak truthfully and tradition speaks truthfully. The latter supplements but does not contradict the former.

Yet the Bible is not wholly silent about our Lady's prerogative. In the prediction of it in those "enmities" which God was to place between the woman and the serpent, and in the crushing of the serpent's head. Athe Archangel's address Mary, declaring that she was "full of grace" *Luke i, 28), is pertinent, but these texts are not demonstra tive and are fully understood only when viewed in the light of the de

Not a few Catholics survive who which followed upon the solemn proclamation of the Immaculate Conception. Fain do we join with these in congratulating our Blessed Mowho now beams with med, unwonted splendor. Mary's ternal happiness, it is true has not been increased, but her external glo-ry has been enhanced. Men know r better and love her more. "Hail full of grace," they jubilantly ute her,—"full," with a plentitude of benediction which their minds cannot grasp. Hail, Conqueror of Satan and Morning Star! Hail, Tower of David in which sinners take refuge Hail, Restorer of our liberties

our inheritance, our Heavenly Queen "Queen, conceived without origin al sin, pray for us who have re-course to thee."—By Rev. T. A'K, Reilly, O.P., in Rosary Magazine.

Cowan's (0)(0)(0)(0)(0)

IEDA FAR ALL REES. SET IT FROM ANY GRACER

Professional.

FRANKJ, CURRAN. LOUIS E. CURRAN Curran & Curran Barristers and Solicitors,

SAVINGS' BANK CHAMBERS, 180 St. James Street, Phone Main 127.

R. F. QUIGLEY.

Ph.D., L.L.D., K.O., ADVOCATE, BARRISTER and SOLICITOR, Member of the Bars of New Brunswich

Brosseau Lajoie and Lacoste PLACE D'ARMES, Montreal,

C. A. McDONNELL, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT.

180 ST. JAMES STREET.

.. Montreal ..

Fifteen years experience in councetion with the liquidation of Private and Insolvent Estates. Auditing Books and preparing Annual Report for private firms, and public corporations a specialty.

TELEPHONE 1182.

PATENT SOLICITORS

DATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

SAVINGS IN LITTLE THINGS.

There is probably no industry in the world in which more attention and thought are given to the saving of small items of expenditure than in the railroads of this country. And a great deal of ability is expended on that subject. The saving of a quart of oil in the running of a freight train one mile, while apparently insignificant in itself, amounts to a arge sum when applied to the millions of freight train miles run in the

course of a year. This effort to economize small items of expenditures is the main object in most of the enormous improvements that the railroads of country have made during the last few years. According to the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the number of miles run in 1900 by the railroads of the country amounted to 856,090,-082. It can, therefore, be easily understood that a saving on each of these train miles, although amounting in itself to but a fraction of a will aggregate an sum when applied to the total num-

It appears that during the same year the average operating expense per train mile was \$107,288. pose that, through the extensive imnow making, it will be possible to effect in average saving of only two cents per train mile. That would be equivalent, on the 856,090,082 train miles run in 1900, to a total saving of over \$17,000,000. This is equivacent. on \$625,000,000. Even if a saving of only one cent per train mile, on an average, can be effected, that would be equivalent to a total saving of over \$8,500,000 on the number of train miles run in 1900. Capitalizing this sum at 4 per cent. gives \$212,500,000.

In other words, supposing the railroads of the country could borrow money at 4 per cent., and could effect a permanent average reduction of one cent in the train mile cost, ney would be justified in spending \$200,000,000. In reality, however, the railroads have netted a much larger profit on the money that they have spent on improvements. It is estimated that the capital which the Pennsylvania Railroad has spent on improvements has returned the company a profit of between 15 and 20 per cent. These facts are largely overlooked in much of the current criticism of the liberal manner in which the railroads have capitalized extraordinary improvements and between the company of the liberal manner in which the railroads have capitalized extraordinary improvements and between the company of the liberal manner in which the railroads have capitalized extraordinary improvements and between the company of the liberal manner in the company of the liberal manner in which the railroads have capitalized extraordinary improvements and between the company of the liberal manner in the liberal

Porta Manes, et St curre cadenti."

SATURDAY, I

The fortunes of th t low ebb; once in gates, which opene and creaked on the not take very long observant person fact. In the unkept hand; the gran long, ivy and periw molested among over while happy families squirrels ran hithe very doorsteps of th Ralston Hall, a fir an mansion, shutte

for the most part, lo picture of decaying blind to all that wa round-moss and lie wall and porti nests, without a thou turbing element fro strangers coming up great front door wou of raising the ironknocker with the admittance; even had the lodge that "Sir home," he would hav shut up and deserted appear. But the fro north, if he could ha by a little wicket gat grown with laurels, h struck a foot path wh taken him round to t where on a wide sun would speedily have so that Sir Philip was a

Here, in a suite of on the terrace, with or a couple of servants to the owner of Ralston only broken fortunes, health as well. For o had lain on an invalid ing the changing seas and hopeless eyes, look a fair scene of stately lawn, and undulating scious of its beauty, u its summer verdure, or of winter snow.

Sir Philip was young

-and he was past twee was tall and well made some figure and a noble spoiled now by the ster around the mouth whic ten how to smile; he ha of them, for the lights all turned low, the fire heart was barely smoulyet, "but yesterday," a have stood against When, a few years prev erished estate, the tho empty exchequer had no him; he only laughed a when he talked of unlet mortgages or ruinous b was young, and he had his feet, he would build ily fortunes somehow, ev to start a ranch in 7

came the war, and a co

to her loyal sons for spe Sir Philip came of a fa diers, and he was one of volunteer for service in S he played his part nobly worthy of his race, uni bitterness of the thougshot down at "Modder R ribly wounded, and then ed and physically ruined l and wet, and want of att was patched up, and sent tually, and after much by surgeons and specialist perimenting upon, he was to the country to lie on hi keep quiet, in order to give chance to use her own he ers and give the surgeons great man came from Lonweek to probe for dead b shattered thigh, and take poor fellow's condition; he the doses of morphia from time, so Sir Philip consid did not enjoy his visits. days were long, and the ni er; too proud to complain sympathy he learned to su lence, and he discouraged as possible all visits and a from friends and neighbors more strength in solitude distractions from the world He found companionship to hitherto he had never looke In the fine library of his he made friends among the he made friends among the talls; soared with choice spin the region of thought and the region of thought and over many a strange philoso sought the flowing meadows mance where the glamor of chivalry "shone o'er fair wo brave men." and made a fair for the wandering of a weary fancy.

LIGHT THAT DID NOT

fessional.

AN. LOUIS E. CURRAN n & Curran s and Solicitors, Quebec & Newfoundland.

BANK CHAMBERS, James Street,

OUIGLEY.

L.L.D., K.O., ARRISTER and SOLICITOR. Bars of New Brunswick

ajole and Lacoste. nd Barristers-at-law. 'ARMES, Montreal,

ICDONNELL, D ACCOUNTANT. IAMES STREET, Montreal ...

experience in counceliquidation of Private Estates. Auditing paring Annual Report ms, and public corporalty. PHONE 1182

SOLICITORS.

ENTS TLY SECURED

vadvice free. Charges mode, vadvice free. Charges mode, rs' Help, 125 pages, sent upon Marion, New York Life Bldg, shington, D.C., U.S.A.

LITTLE THINGS.

ably no industry in hich more attention e given to the saving of expenditure than in f this country. And a bility is expended on The saving of a quart running of a freight while apparently inself, amounts to a applied to the mil-

expenditures is the most of the enormous hat the railroads of ve made during the According to the re-Interstate Commerce e number of train ounted to 856,090,erefore, be easily un saving on each of s, although amount-but a fraction of a egate an enormous ed to the total num-

t during the same operating expense vas \$107,288. Supgh the extensive imthe railroads are will be possible to saving of only two nile. That would be e 856,090,082 train 0, to a total saving 000. This is equiva-I dividend of 4 per 0,000. Even if a ne cent per train ige, can be effected, uivalent to a total 8,500,000 on the miles run in 1900. sum at 4 per.cent.

supposing the rail-try could borrow cent., and could efaverage reduction e train mile cost, stified in spending reality, however, ve netted a much the money that they provements. It is a capital which the returned the com-etween 15 and 20

Alma Redemptoris Mater, quae per Porta Manes, et Stella Maris, suc-

SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1903.

The fortunes of the Ralstons were low ebb; once inside the park gates, which opened with difficulty and creaked on their hinges, it did not take very long for the most unobservant person to discover that fact. In the unkept park nature had free hand; the grass grew rank and ong, ivy and periwinkle trailed und among overgrown shrubs, while happy families of rabbits and ran hither and thither. ceful and undisturbed, up to the ery doorsteps of the hall.

Raiston Hall, a fine old Elizabethsion, shuttered and blinded the most part, looked a perfect decaying age-dead and alind to all that was going on around-moss and lichen were busy wall and portico, where bird twittered and called and made their nests, without a thought of any disturbing element from within. No strangers coming up the drive to the great front door would have dreamraising the quaint wrought ironknocker with the idea of gaining admittance; even had he been told at the lodge that "Sir Philip was at home," he would have hesitated, so shut up and deserted did the house appear. But the front door faced north, if he could have found, near by, a little wicket gate, almost overgrown with laurels, he would have struck a foot path which would have taken him round to the south side, where on a wide sunny terrace he would speedily have seen for himself that Sir Philip was at home.

Here, in a suite of rooms opening on the terrace, with only a valet and a couple of servants to wait on him. the owner of Ralston Hall hid, not only broken fortunes, but broken health as well. For over a year he had lain on an invalid couch, watching the changing seasons with sad and hopeless eyes, looking out over fair scene of stately terrace, fair lawn, and undulating park, unconscious of its beauty, unheeding alike its summer verdure, or its covering

Sir Philip was young-nature has

little solace for the sorrows of youth -and he was past twenty-seven. He was tall and well made, with a handsome figure and a noble face, a little spoiled now by the stern, drawn look around the mouth which had forgotten how to smile; he had dark brown eyes with the brightness all gone out of them, for the lights within were all turned low, the fire in the young heart was barely smouldering. And yet, "but yesterday," and he "could ave stood against the world?' When, a few years previous he had succeeded to the title and an impoverished estate, the thought of an empty exchequer had no terrors for him; he only laughed at his agent when he talked of unlet farms or mortgages or ruinous buildings, was young, and he had the world at his feet, he would build up the family fortunes somehow, even if he had to start a ranch in Texas. Then came the war, and a country's cry to her loyal sons for speedy help. Sir Philip came of a family of sol-

diers, and he was one of the first to volunteer for service in South Africa: he played his part nobly-in a way worthy of his race, until-oh, the bitterness of the thought-he was shot down at "Modder River"- horribly wounded, and then nearly killed and physically ruined by exposure and wet, and want of attention. He was patched up, and sent home eventually, and after much overhauling by surgeons and specialists and experimenting upon, he was ordered in to the country to lie on his back and keep quiet, in order to give nature a chance to use her own healing pow ers and give the surgeons a lead. A great man came from London once week to probe for dead bone in a shattered thigh, and take note of the poor fellow's condition; he increased the doses of morphia from time to time, so Sir Philip considered him well worthy of his fee, although he did not enjoy his visits. But days were long, and the nights longer; too proud to complain or seek sympathy he learned to suffer in silence, and he discouraged as much as possible all visits and attentions from friends and neighbors, finding more strength in solitude than in distractions from the world without. distractions from the world without. He found companionship too, where hitherto he had never looked for it, in the fine library of his house, so he made friends among the immortals; soared with choice spirits into the region of thought and pondered over many a strange philosophy—or sought the flowing meadows of romance where the glamor of love and chivalry "shone o'er fair women and have men," and made a fairer world for the wandering of a sick and weary fancy.

one warm evening in the early au-ium, he lay on his couch on the errace—he was always out of doors

curre cadenti."

Antiphon of the Church.

except when "driven in by stress of and he liked to be out when the gloaming changed into dusk; when the night wind blew cool against his face, and the owls and other night birds began their weird concert in the dark-

"There is that little beggar again," he murmured to himself as the sound of footsteps, and the click of the latch of the gate nearby, broke the stillness of the evening; "whistling the same old tune too, I wonder what it is, he is always at it." He smiled; then he sighed—some new popular song no doubt, some catchy chorus from the latest comic operaan echo from the life that used to be his-he writhed a little, and then fell to listening. The "little beggar" was passing along the path below the terrace, so the tune came clear and distinct; Sir Philip whistled a few bars himself softly, through his teeth, "it is not so very catchy after all," he said, as he could not get on with it, "otherwise I should have known it by now, for I have been hearing it morning, noon, and night for the last week it is very pretty though."

It was evidently haunting, as well as pretty, it floated in upon his memory many times from midnight to dawn when he grew a little drowsy over his novel. Next day he had his couch wheeled close to the balustrade of the terrace, and when, at noon, he heard the click of the latch he leaned over to have a look at the little whistler; he concluded he must be one of the children from the West Lodge, passing to and from the village school on the other side of the park. The little fellow, however, was not whistling on this occasion he was singing; it was the same lune set to rather unintelligible words. Everything around was so still, that the boy oblivious of the terrace above, was singing out boldly never a thought of a possible listener being near, and just as he passed underneath where Sir Philip lay he sang out high and clear:

"Porta manes et Stella Maris succurre cadenti."

"Latin, by Jove," said Sir Philip. Now let me see what it means -Stella Maris-Star of the Sea. That's about as much as my Latin will run to I fancy—succurre cadenti — help the falling one-umph! Not much o the comic opera about that; that was a bad shot—it is more like a hymn-a Latin hymn, which means, probably, that my little whistler is a Catholic. We have not very many Catholic families on the estate so it will not be hard to identify him- if I am so minded, he went on with a sigh-Heaven help me, have I fallen so low that I can occupy my mind with such trivialities—like a prisoner, finding interest in the insects of his cell-Here, Kitson!" "bring me the Times-how the dickens is it you have not brought papers these last few mornings?

Beg pardon, Sir Philip," said the "you said I was not to bring valet. if you remember, Sir; you'v them fancied the books more, lately -I'll fetch them now Sir, with the magazines, they've just come, Sir." Kitson brought the papers, and piled books and magazines within reach of his master's hand, but as soon as he had retired the "Times" slipped from Sir Philip's listless fingers, the fact that the court was at Vindsor, and that there was to be a relief of one penny in the pound on the Income Tax were items of news that might have been signalled from the planet Mars, so little did they to affect him. Presently h found himself humming the air the "Latin hymn" occasionally interspersing the few Latin words had picked up, and making a little this fashion - Stella hymn after Maris, Oh Stella Maris Succurre Ca denti-"But there is no help for me," he said wearily, at last, picking up a novel. "No friendly star shines for me, to lighten my darkened life-I am falling, falling into nothing ness! Oh to hold a loving hand, and rest one hour upon a loving heart pefore the darkness swallows me up and I go into the coldness and eter-nal loneliness of the grave, or rather let me pray, that my dreams would leave me, and I could find the strength to be resigned."

II.

That evening, just after sunset, little Leo Watson, with nicely brushed hair and a clean collar, started off or choir practice in the village where he attended school, about a mile distant. He was in plenty of mether had taught him, kneel down time, but still he hurried along, whistling rather excitedly, for it was to be a very important practice that evening, with the full choir and the organ. There would probably be hot wine, negus and buns at the presbytery afterwards, and the whole affair was large, with happy possibilities from the boy's point of view. As he passed along under the Hall Terrace the little hurrying feet were sudden ly brought to a standstill by the sound of a voice overhead. Sir Philip was in a wheel-chair leaning over the balustrade.

"Who goes there?" he called out pleasantly

A fair, flushed face was instantly raised, and a pair of bright, eyes suddenly lit up with a look of real pleasure.

"Oh, please, are you better, Sir Philip)" Leo, cap in hand, looked up, the perfect image of frank, friend-

Sir Philip smiled down at the bright, eager face. "Oh, yes, thank you," he said, "I'm all right. How do you know I am Sir Philip, though?" "I know you quite well " said the

boy. "You let me hold your gun once when I was very little. I'm the keeper's little boy, you know-John's boy.

"Oh, are you? I'm afraid I had forgotten you. Come along up here and let me have a look at you.

The boy ran to the steps, and in moment he was by Sir Philip's side He was a well-grown little about nine, full of health and spir-

"So, you are John's boy, you?" said Sir Philip.

"Yes, I am Leo," he answered, gravely scrutinizing the invalid appliances about Sir Philip. "I'm fraid you are not quite better vet.' "Well, perhaps not quite. Where are you going this evening, may ask?

"I am going to a choir practice in the church; over at Nettleton, you know. Father Maxwell has been teaching us boys to sing Vespers, and we nearly know them. learning the Antiphon now-I do like the Antiphons - it's a lovely one we're learning now."

"Was that what you were whistling as you came along?"

The boy blushed a little as he replied: "I expect it was; I'm often whistling and singing it; it's the 'Alma,' you know, 'Alma Redemptoris Mater,' and we have to know it by Advent. We haven't tried it with the organ yet, but Miss Cecily is coming to play for us to-night, and I mustn't be late-perhaps I'd better go now, Sir Philip.

"In a minute, Who is Miss Cecily?" "Miss Cecily Waring, from worth Park-oh, she is pretty! She always plays the organ now, she's at home.'

"Is that so? Then it would never do to be late. Will you come see me again? I am generally out here by myself."

"Yes, I will. I shall be glad when you can go out shooting again; so will daddy.'

"Very kind of you, I'm sure. Won't you have some of those grapes to take with you?" He gave him a large bunch from a dish near him.

Now, you must run; good-by "Happy little lad," said Sir Philip to himself, as he heard the sound of little feet running along the mossy path. "That's the most agreeable risit I have had since I came home. So John will be glad when I can go out shooting again! So, shall I. I thought everybody had forgotten me, but perhaps that is because I have forgotten everybody; and that little beggar seemed positively pleased to see me. How funny! He seems very keen on his choir music. Let me see what did he call his favorite time? Oh, yes, an Antiphon. did I read about a little boy learning an Antiphon? I seem to remember something about it. I fancy it nust have been in the works of one of these mediaeval fellows - Malory, was it? No; it was old Chaucer, of ourse. I'll have him up and find

him, with his usual nightly para phernalia of books, reading lamp and morphia pills, Sir Philip set up his Chaucer on his reading stand and soon found the story he wanted in the "Prioresse's Tale." And there he read about the widow's son.

"A litel clergion that VII. yere was

who, as he went to school day by day, always remembered to do as his

and say the "Ave Maria," before the image of "Our blessed lady Christie's mother dere," and how

"This litel child, his litel boke larn-

As he sate in schole at his primere, He Alma Redemptoris Mater herd sing, As children lered her Antiphonere

And as he durst he drew aye nere

And herkened to the wordes and the Till he the first verse couth all by

"It must be a very wonderful 'Antiphonere,' this," said Sir Philip, smiling, "little Leo seems 10 be just

as keen on it to-day as the 'litel clergion' was five centuries ago. I wonder if it was the same old tune. Very probably."

He mused a few minutes and then read on how this "litel child," not understanding the Latin, was always asking a companion to expound the song and tell him why they sang it,

"His fellow which that elder was than he.

Answered him thus, this song I have herd say

Was made by our blessed lady, fre Her to salew and eke her to prey To ben our help and succour we dey,

I can no more expound in this mater of I lerne song, I can but small grammer.

"So it was not the words caught on it seems." Sir Philip was getting thoroughly nterested; it must have been tune then, but he read-

'And is this song imade in rever-Of Christe's Mother, said this inno-

cent? Now certes I woll done my diligence To conne it all er Christenmasse he

Though that I for my primer shall be shent

And should be beten thrise in an houre, I will it comme our lady to hon-

oure.' "Ah, to honor our Lady!" Sir

Philip was struck with the idea. "I wonder is that why Leo likes it so much? He blushed when he said he was often singing it! And this 'litel' chap risked a thrashing thrice in an hour to get it by heart-

'Thair he sang it wel and boldly Fro word to word according to the note

Twise a day it passeth through his throte To scholeward and homeward when

he went On Christe's Mother set was all his

entent, As I have said throughout the lewry, This litel child as he came to and fro.

Full merely then would he sing and cry,

O Alma Redemptoris Mater ever mo. The sweteness hath his hert persed

SO Of Christe's Mother that to her to pray,

He cannot stint of singing by the way.'

Sir Philip finished the story and closed the book; he shut his eyes and fell to musing. One idea had come home to him, he had read the story before, he was fond of mediaeval lit erature, but it had been to him merely a quaint tale of bygone days and worn out superstitions-that it sented a true picture of English life in the middle ages was a thought that had never occurred to him. Why was that? He had required an terpreter, and he had found one in a little child.

Chaucer was not presenting a fan-cy picture—he was writing of what he saw and heard around bim — he put it down in immortal verse, that the Antiphon to honor Christ' ther. And here was a little, happy school-boy, passing daily under his windows, with "Alma Redemptoris Mater" forever on his lips and in his Mater" forever on his lips and in his heart, just as mediaeval in his ways as if there had never been a Reformation and England were still a Catholic country. How did it happen that after all that had been done to make England Protestant this devotion to the Virgin should be still so strong and ardent?

Because he mused, perhaps, as the mbodiment of true womanliness, she filled up, with a universal motherthat want in the heart of every human creature for the love and tender protecting care a loving mother gives in a manner peculiarly her own. That heart, so pure and meek, pierced with the sevenfold sword, because it had loved and suffered as no other heart had ever done, had power to draw all hearts to itself by an intuitive certainty of finding there an inexhaustible fount of sympathy, had power to reveal the thought, deep in the heart of humanity, the longing inherent there

for the pure and the true, the noble

and the good.

One did not need to be a Catholic to understand this, Sir Philip reflected; and it was not a Catholic poet who had proclaimed her "our tainted nature's solitary boast." Then he let his thoughts stray off in to the realms of poetry and art, to go over all he had ever learned concerning the Mother of Christ. He let his spirit wander amongst the art treasures of Italy and Spain. He revisited churches and galleries and stood, with a new sense of reverence and comprehension, before Madonnas of Raphael and Murillo, of Bartolomeo and Fra Angelico, and he dozed off to sleep at last before a heavenly Botticelli, which, of all the Madonnas of the old masters, he loved the est, with a prayer on his lips, that she, the tender mother, would be a

mother to him. And she came to him in his dreams this fairest flower of earth and heaven! He thought she leant down out of a golden cloud and held out lovarms towards him. He sprang towards her with a glad cry of "Alma Redemptoris Mater," and seemed to him that for one blissful moment he rested on a loving heart, and loving hands held his own-then she faded away; and he heard little Leo's voice saying, "Miss Cecily Waring, oh, she is pretty!"

He woke up at his own happy laugh; Kitson was standing over him looking rather anxious.

"Are you all right, Sir Philip?" he said. "You have been sleeping so quietly, I was afraid you had fainted; for you hadn't taken your morphia. I noticed."

"I have had a beautiful sleep," he said; "the first real sleep for months; I believe Sawyer will find me better when he comes to-day. I think he might have lunch with me -Kitson, serve it in the Blue room. I am sure I can sit up long enough for that quite well. We'll have those blackcock John shot last week, and you can bring up some of the ''47." e seems to like that."

"Yes, Sir Philip," Kitson turned aside and coughed behind his hand to hide a grin.

"Nothing, sir; a little cold, in the

throat, sir. "Confound your cold, don't do it again. I'll have my breakfast now, and Kitson"-

'Yes, Sir Philip." "You can put out my Harris suit I've had enough of that dressing

gown for the present." Kitson went down to the kitcher and told the servants that he believbetter. It's the first time he's mentioned victuals and drink since he came home, anyway; and he slept last night without his morphia Wants his 'arris suit, too, he and it's 'confound your cold, Kitif you please; it's my belief son. we'll have him swearin' away like his good old self in a few weeks, and that will be a blessin' for everybody.'

III.

Sir James Sawyer was not only a great surgeon, he was a great stud-ent of human nature as well, he studied the whole man, body, mind and soul; and he had early come to the conclusion that it was a wast of effort to treat a patient who would not work with him, with the strength of his own will- with the effort of the higher physical forces within himself. In the case of Sir Philip Ralston, the patient was cer tainly not on his side; he was det mined that he would not get well, well, even if his would not get well, even if his wound did, because he was convinced he would always be a twisted cripple, and if he could not have life on his own conditions he would not have it at all. No doubt Sir Philip would have been rather surprised if the surgeon had told him that this was the real attitude of his mind, he was not in the least

aware how much his own feelings of hopelessness, and distrust of a possible beneficient Providence order all things well, were depressing the vital forces within him and holding back nature's healing hand. Sir. James had been feeling anxious about his patient for some time -it was not so much the wound that brought him weekly to Ralston as the desire to combat in some the apathy which was growing upon him like a mental and moral paraly-

So Sir Philip was rather surprised at the change in his voice when he greeted him on his arrival with a 'Ha! This is an improvement," he thought he must be alluding to his change of dress.

"You prefer your patient in a tweed suit, then, doctor?"

"I do not place much diagnostic value on clothes, although they have a certain value, especially in patients of the other sex," said Sir James, laughing. "No, young man," he added, "the improvement is in the patient not in his suit; he looks as if he might be induced now to take a little interest in his own case."

"Interest! Good Lord, doctor, do l ever think of anything else, morning, noon or night."

"Thinking of a very negative kind."

"It is a negative matter altogether, I fear; you won't say you will cure me?"

"I never say that; I always remember a favorite saying of one of the greatest of surgeons-one of the old masters, one might call him who, if praised for his work, was wont to answer: 'I treated him, and God cured him.' Seriously, Sir Philip, I earnestly wish that this may point a moral for you-I cannot. dare not raise any false hopes about your thigh, for there has been no indication, so far, of a favorable development in the case, but I must tell you that I have unbounded faith in nature's own curative processes, especially with youth and a good constitution to aid her, and others have told you, I at least have never said you would not be a sound man again. You are better to-day; something has brightened and cheered you"-

"Nothing more than some sweet, sound sleep, and, ah well, I may say, a happy dream," interrupted Sir Philip, but he flushed a little as he spoke and Sir James noticed it.

"Well, no matter what it was, but listen to what I am saying to you. If from the faintest and furthest star of hope, the smallest ray has reached you and pierced that dark and icy cloud of despair which is settling over your heart and mind, look up, and greet it with joy, beg that its light may penetrate you more and more-be a little more humble-forgive my saying so-for indeed we do not know all; as there are millions of stars beyond the range of mortal vision, so there are untold agencies both natural and supernatural, unknown and undreamt of in our philosophy, influencing our lives and hourly in a manner we little imagine, and no man can truly write 'Finis' to the story of his own life."

"Thank you, doctor,-" Sir Philip, humbly; he put out his hand. humbly; he put out his hand, and Sir James grasped it closely. It was the first time he had put within the range of sympathy and it stirred the softer emotions of heart, Then they had lunch together, and it was a happy meal for both, and Kitson took the news below stair that, 'that solemn, old Sir James was making jokes and telling stories, and Master was lan in' fit to kill his self.'

Jessie Reader, in the "Messenger Monthly Magazine," New York. (To be continued.)

Premium Subscribers.

We offer as a premium to each Subscriber a neatly bound copy of the Golden Jubilee Book, who will send the names and cash for 5 new Subscribers to the True Witness

This is a splendid opportunity to obtain a most nteresting chronicle of the work of Irish Catholic Priests and laymen in Montreal during the past Fifty years.

Household Notes

TEETHING .- The teeth are closed at birth in dental sacs which are situated in the gums. The milk teeth are twenty in number. The teeth may plerce the gums without any local disturbance. Frequently, however, just before a tooth crowds through, there is noticed a moderate swelling and redness of the gum overlying it. This condition may be accompanied by a little fretfulness and increased flow of saliva. These symptoms disappear when the tooth pierced the gum. The two lower central incisors are the first to make their appearance, usually from the sixth to the ninth month. Nursing infants are a little earlier in their teething than those that are brought up on a bottle, as nursing infants are, as a rule, better nourished and further developed than the ones artificially fed. Delayed teething is much more frequently due to rickets than to all other causes combined. If the child has shown signs of poor nutrition from birth, teething is in-

Difficult teething is a subject which permits of much discussion and is frequently coincident with other disease which has been overlooked. About half of the healthy children cut their teeth without any symptoms; in the remainder disturbance is usually observed. The symptoms commonly seen arfe disturbed sleep at night and fretfulness by day, so that the child only sleeps half the usual time. There is loss of appetite, coated tongue and a constant disposition of the child to stuff the fingers into the mouth. The bowels are irregular and there is a slight elevation of temperature. Very important to remember is that food is forced beyond the child's inclination, attacks of indigestion, with vomiting and diarrhoea, are easily brought on.

In the treatment of teething drugs occupy a minor place. Infants are at this particular age in a very suscep tible condition, and attacks of indigestion and sometimes diarrhoea are readily excited by trivial causes. Special care should be exercised regarding feeding. The strength of the food should be reduced as well as the amount given. The poor appetite indicates a feeble digestion which should not be over-taxed. All the various devices for making teething easy are a delusion. In a small number of cases lancing the gums is decided value.

When the child has symptoms which can hardly be accounted for, do not hesitate to consult a physician, as the child may be ailing from something entirely different from teething. Do not believe for a moment because the child is teething it can have all the symptoms that flesh is heir to. For the diarrhoea there is nothing better than a teaspoonful of the syrup of aromatic rhubarb. When bowels are irregular, diarrhoca alternating with constipation, a tea spoonful each of castor oil and syrup of aromatic rhubarb acts favorably Constipated bowels may best be relieved by a teaspoonful of castor oil This may be repeated the next day if necessary. To a child five to seven months old, in pain and crying three drops of paregoric may be administered with perfect safety, and be repeated in two hours if neces-The mouth should be washed out after each feeding with a four per cent. solution of boracic acid, using an old, soft and clean hand-

I would strongly urge to have as little changes made as possible in the habits and feeding of the child. er ran away as quickly as he had pitality. If you have been compelled to feed the child artificially from the start, there is likely no needed change n cessary at this time, provided, of course, that you are using a reliable article of infant food.

COLIC.-Colic is one of the most frequent causes of crying in young children. They will not only but sometimes even shriek Their legs are usually flexed on the and down. These attacks of colle usually associated with constipation. Nevertheless, it is also wer to know that colic may sometimes be associated with diarrhoea. The or igin of all colic is the stomach. Dyspeptic conditions give rise to fermentation of undigested particles of result in gas formation. Worms have also been known to colic. Colic will frequently result when there is a general loss of tone of the muscular layers in the of the intestine

The treatment of infantile colic is ple when the cause is known. The g colic is to give an enema of



melted vaseline will feel grateful and comforting to the crying child. The oil may be warmed by holding the bottle in a kettle of warm water and then pouring a small quantity the abdomen. The distended abdomen should then be gently, but thoroughly, kneaded.

If the colic has originated from fermentation of food in the stomach then we must have recourse to drug treatment. For this purpose one teaspoonful of aromatic syrup of rhubarb every three hours. For a child under one year of age use half a teaspoonful every three hours. After the bowels have thoroughly moved, one grain doses of salol every three hours for a few days in con junction with light diet will prevent further fermentation of food. Mothers should be very chary of paregoric during an attack of colic. thing to do is to remote the offending cause from the stomach or bowels. If this be not done you keep on giving paregoric and you will not cure or permanently relieve the colic. Remove the cause and you will cure the condition. -Should the child be in great pain then paregoric may be a temporary soother, but do not neglect a free purgative. - The

OUR BOYS

THE FRIAR'S GRATITUDE. - It was in 1299, on Saturday, the 28th of June, the vigil of St. Peter and St. Paul, toward six o'clock in the evening, that a poor friar slowly ascended the hill that led to the castle of Giebichstein, some half a league from the town of Halle. Having reached the courtyard, he rang the bell of the drawbridge. The steward looked out.

"Friar, what is it you want?" "A few pieces of copper," answer-

ed the old man. "We have treasures, but not for

you. Begone!" said the steward, and went away.

.The friar rang twice, and the butler looked out. "Friar, what do you want" he

"A bit of black bread."

"We have none but white. Begone!" and the butler went away al-

The friar rang thrice. The cupbearer came running.

"Friar, what do you want?" he asked.

"A cup of water."

The poor friar, worn out with fatigue, hunger, and thirst, walked away slowly. Half way down the hill he sat down to rest and breathe the fresh air of the evening. Without knowing it he prayed aloud: "My God, Thy children have not shown me hospitality; no doubt unknown to their master. Lord, bless the master

Just then a handsome knight passthat way and heard the words. He stopped and asked, "Good Father, you are weary.

"A little, my son "Have you asked the hospitality of

"I asked a few coppers of the stewa piece of black bread or the butler, and a cup of water of the cup-hearer. But they all said 'Be ne?' and so I went."

"Father, you blessed them as you came down hill; bless them once more as you go up. I am Marculf, lord of the castle. Lean on my arm. We shall be there sooner.'

When they reached the castle the master called his servants: ard," cried he, "bring gold for the good friar; butler, prepare food; cup-bearer, fetch wins. You merit anger and dismissal, but I will pardon you for the sake of this holy Father." Kindly, almost affectionately, Mar| culf satisfied every want of the ven erable pilgrim. The old friar wept tears of gratitude. It was long since such consideration had been his lot "Sir Malculf," he said, "I am nothing but a poor monk, but, per-chance, there is some way in which I could serve you. Can you tell me of

"There is none, good Father, unless it be, indeed, that you can move the fair Duchess Wilfrida to listen to my wooing. I love her dearly, but she will have none of my suit."

"The friar's eyes lit up. "Is there a rival for her hand, Sir Marculf whom she favors more?"

"There is. Count Ludovic, of Frei-

hard-hearted knight," murmured the friar, so low that Marculf did not hear it. "Why should Wilfrida marry him?"

The friar himself had been on pilgrimage to the Holy Land, Wilfrida was but a little child when he had last seen her. Yet he doubted not that the kindness of her parents dwelt in her heart, nor that he himself would be well received at the castle of her father. Truly, would be a lady fair and worthy to marry Sir Marculf. Nay, she should not marry Ludovic, for if she favored him, it was but the inexperience of a girl deceived by the superficial attraction of his handsome face.

"Sir Marculf," the friar said then 'mount your horse on Saturday next and take with you but one squire. At seven o'clock you will ome to two pathways leading off the main road to Halle, and close to an oak with a double trunk. At the same moment, I think, I can promise you that Wilfrida will come out of the wood with two of her ladies, You will dismount, salute her and ask leave to follow her. She will consent, and you will see the rest.

Next Saturday Marculf met W1frida at the oak with the double trunk. Marculf dismounted. saluted her and asked leave to follow. She consented. By evening they arrived at the pilgrim chapel of our Lady of the Lady's Hermitage. The next morning, at daylreak they sought the foot of the altar. A friar approached.

Marculf was surprised to see in him the same one he had received hospitality at Giebishstein a few

days before. The friar took Wilfrida's hand and led her to Marculf, and placed her

hand in the young lord's.
"My children," he said, "you are worthy of each other. It is the will of God that you should be betrothed, marry, and be happy. You may have sorrowful moments, no life free from them. But have confidence. The hours of trial will pass and you will again be blessed.'

Marculf raised the lady's hand to his lips in reverent joy. Great, in-"Our cellars are full, but our wells are dry. Begone!" and the cup-bear-humble friar made for a little hos-

Marculf and Wilfrida were married but they had their hours of trouble For Ludovic, rankling with disappointment, married Radegonde, proud and jealous woman, who ever fed his hatred against Marculf by her own envy of Wilfrida. One day, Ludovic finding that Marculf and his hunting party had unwittingly trespassed on Ludovic's territory, he fell upon them with armed men and for a year, while Wilfrida me in tears and sorrow.

Then one evening, at the toil of the Angelus, an old pilgrim came to the dungeon door. He was a saintly man who had fast returned from second pilgrimage to the Land with tales of wonder, and re lics and precious gifts.

The keeper of the dungeon was a good-natured man, and he allowed the holy pilgrim to visit the captive and console him.

As soon as they were alone the pilgrim cried, "Marculf, my son, em-

"You, Father?" cried Marculf, in a

ransport of joy.

"Yes, my son, it is. I have come back from the Holy Land once more and have heard your affliction from the Lady Wilfrida. Then he unrolled a rope from around his body, "Take this, fasten it to this from bar and

nd. A boat waits you hidden by the reeds of the stream."
"And you, good Father?"

"Oh, they will let me pass out even as I came in. Meet me once

ore with the Lady Wilfrida at Our Lady's Hermitage.'

When he regained his freedom, Marculf found that the hand of God had Count Ludovic with infirm ity. Helpless and crippled, he sued Lady. Marculf had the joy of having his enemy vow peace and reconcilia-tion. The old friar received their vows, and on the morrow he died, after having been able to bless over and over the life of one who had shown him a passing kindness.—San Franciscao Monitor.

A BATCH OF EXCUSES. - To show that a teacher's life is not altogether dull and uninteresting, quote the following letters said to have been received in the Philadelphia public schools during the session that closed in June last:

Teacher: If Louis is bad, please lick him until his eyes are blue. He is very stubborn. He has a great deal of the mule in him -he takes after his father.

Miss Brown: You must stop teach my Lizzie fisical torture she needs yet readin and figors mit sums more as that, if I want her to do jumpin I kin make her jump.

Miss: My boy tells me that when I trink beer der overcoat of my stummack gets too thick. Please be kind and on't interfere in my family affairs.

Teacher: What shall I do mit Charley? Me and my man can't nothing make of him. When we want to lick der little imp he gets her bed far under where we can't reach him and must put a hook on der bed room door to hold him for his lickng. Please soak him in school shust as often as you got time.

Teacher: Please excuse Henry to not comeing in school, as ne died from the car ron-over on Tuesday. By doing so you can greatly oblige his loving mother.

Miss Blank: Please excuse my Paul for being absent, he is yet sick with Dipterry and der doctors don't tink ne will discover to optige his laving aunt Mrs. - I am his mother's sister from her first husband." Dear Teacher' Please excuse Fritz

for staying home he had der measle to oblige his father. Teacher' Please excus? Rachel for

being away those two days her grandmother died to oblige her mo-

Miss: Frank could not come these three wks. because he had the amo nia and information of the vowels Teacher: You must excuse my gir for not coming to school was sick and lade in a common dose state for

To decide between love and duty has caused hours of worry to men

ROOFERS, Etc.

The Plain Truth Tells

In roofing as in everything else, if your nof needs only a repair we will candidly tell you so, if a new roof is required we give a guarantee for 10, 7 or 5 years, according to price. Our experts are at you disposal, without extra cost. Can we do anything for you?

Roofers, Asphalters, &c.,

785 CRAIG STREET.

Business Caras.

THE

Smith Bros.' Granite Co

Monuments direct from our own quarries to the cemetery No middlemen's profits. If you are in need of a memorial

of any kind call and see us at

290 BLEURY STREET.

P.S.-Make your own terms as to payment.

T. J. O'NEILL, REAL ESTATE ACENT,

Loans, Insurance, Renting, and Collecting of Rents. Moderate charges, and prompt returns.

CONROY BROS.

228 Centre Street. Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters

ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL BELLS, etc. Tei. Main 3552. Night and Day Service

TELEPPHONE 3833

THOMAS O'CONNELL

Dealerin General Household Hardware . Paints Uils, and a fine line of Wall Papers,

Cor, Murray and Otawa STREETS.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER

RUTLAND LINING, FITS ANY STOVE CHEAP.

Orders promptly attended to . : -: Moderate arges .-: A trialsolicited.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

C. O'BRIEN,

House Sign and Decorative Painter PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER-HANGER.

Whitewashingand Cinting Ordersprompts) attended to. Terms moderate. Residence 645, Office 647, Dorchester street east of Bleurystreet. Montreal.

Bell Telephone. Main. 1405.

LAWRENCE RILEY. PLASTERER.

Successor to John Riley Establishedin 1866 Plain and Ornamental Plastering. Renaire of all kinds promptly attended to. Estimates fur-nished Postal orders attended to. 15 Paris Street, Polini 14 Courts.

CHURCH BELLS

McSHANE'S BELLS Over 30 000 ringing round the world.

McSHANK BELL FOUNDRY, Buttimore, Md., U. S. A

GEORGE W. REED & CO., MENEELY BELL COMPANY TROY, N.Y., and

> 177 BROADWAY, NEW YORB City. Manufacture Superior CHURCH BELLS'

Society Directory.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIMITY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Fall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director. Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P. President, Dohacts. Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty; 1st Vice, F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Vice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.: Treasurer, Frank J. Green; corresponding Secretary, J. Kahala; Recording Secretary, T. P. Tensey.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SO-CIETY.-Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, at 3.30 p.m. Committee of Management meets in same hall on the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Killoran; President, W. P. Doyle; Rec .-Secy., Jno. P. Gurning, 716 St. Antoine street, St. Hen i.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY established 1863.—Rev. Director Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Aallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn. 625 St. Dominique street; M. J. Ryan, treasurer, 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's. Hall, corner Young and Ottawa. streets, at 3.30 p.m.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE-TY organized 1885.—Meets in ite hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at first Sunday of each month 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser. Father Flynn, C.SS.R.; President R. J. Byrne; Treasurer, Thomas O'Connel; Rec.-Sec., Robt. J. Hart.

A.O.H. LADIES' AUXLIARY, Division No. 5. Organized Oct. 10th. 1901. Meetings are held in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander, on the first Sunday of each month at 2.30 p.m., on the third Thursday at 8 p.m. President, Miss Annie Donovan; vice-president, Mrs. Sarah Allen; recording-secretary, Miss Rose Ward, 51 Young street; financial-secretary, Miss Emma Doyle, 776 Palace street; treasurer, Mrs. Charlotte Bermingham; chaplain, Rev. Father McGrath.

A.O.H. DIVISION NO. 6 meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at 816 St. Lawrence Main street. Officers: W. H. Turner, President; P. McCail, Vice-President; J. Emmet Quinn, Recording-Secretary, 931 St. Denis street; James Scullion, Treasurer; Joseph Turner, Pinancial Secretary, 1000 St. Denis

OF CANADA, BRANCH C.M.B.A. 26.—(Organized, 18th November, 1878.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are Held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chan-cellor, F.J. Sears; President, P.J. rcey; Rec.-Sec., P. J. McDonagh; Fin.-Secretary, Jas. J. Costigan: Treasurer, J. H. Feeley, jr.; Medi-cal Advisers, Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Connot and G. H. Merrill.

**SUBSCRIBE NOW*

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER

The frue witness P. &P. Co.'y. Limited P.fo. Box 1188, MONTREAL, P.Q.

I hereby authorize you to send me THE TRUE WITNESS for while he Carroe to pay to your order at the rate of One Dollar per year.

Subscription Rates, Strictly in Advance—

Canada, Newfoundland and United States, \$1.00 per von 'City and Foreign, St. 50 per year-

Gardien de la Salle Lecture 51920 Assemblee Legislat THE TRUE

SUBSCRIPTION Danada, \$1.00; Unite and France, \$1.50; Be

best interests, they would powerful Catholic paper.

NOTE

"A MERRY CI ALL."-Each year familiar greeting, an with the deepest sir often in the course Days, there may be sound of formal pol outpourings of a hea well to all and tha in their happiness. I feel that we are take dually, by the hand, sentiments that are

There are thousand ers whom we have no faces we know not, w unfamiliar to our ea that we are thorough with each one and th has sprung up a bond us to life-long acquai in and week out we communication with have enjoyed the same ideas, we have linger same stories of life-s hopeful, others dark a and thus has come int a fellow-feeling that to be of one great fan

And so we are all o family. We belong Church, we enjoy the live with the same hop ate in the same love a us all the same sacrar flow down from the grace, and the same tr on our common pathw vale of existence. We same great family on casions, and on none Christmas. The Christ the scene always of he young and old gather dify the domestic ties, ther those long separativive the sweet association

There is the vacant of one that was with us o mas day, and whose se pied this year. We nee upon this picture of d and sorrows that are every Christian hearth it is in the private it in the great family of

On Christmas Eve we earth, a hem shrine, and we will glories and tribulations In that family gathering one important seat v ther one important and ure gone, for the seat he On Christmas Eve. 1902 faithful children of the around the Holy knelt together at the Infant, the principal plan pied by the illustrious F great Family, the pious, glorious Leo XIII. T place is taken by the F God sent us to replace t has taken to Himself.

We pray and hope that not only a "merry," b "Holy" and a "Happy for everyone, and that good will may reign by sides, that the Angel of wing his flight far afield the homes, and that sis misfortune may be unknownidst. With this greeting pen, and with a sincere and with a st its realization in our h