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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ENCYCLICAL LETTER OF THE HOLY FATHER.

Necessity of a Christian Revival

The real title of this beautiful Encyclical is "Jesus Christ the Redeemer." In penning a last communication outside the Church have gone astray and are laboring in vain. And the case is almost the same with States as with individuals; they too must end disastrously, if they depart from the way. The Son of God, the Creator and Redeemer of human nature, is King and Lord of the world and the dangers to be feared are neither light nor few, the sources of evil, private and public, being so many and so inveterate; still, through God's goodness, the end of the century seems to afford some ground for Hope and Comfort. It is thus Leo XIII. expresses himself:—

"Despite all the attractions of the world and so many obstacles to pie-their many case of the content of human society which consists chiefly in the citizens being enabled through civil intercourse to secure their matural well-being, but in entering the content of the content

you can judge how wisely: 'What is matter?' 'Never mind,' said he. 'What is mind?' 'No matter.'

when, then, we approach the study of man's body, its vital and spiritual functions, it should be with humility and reverence. Yet, strange to say, it is commonly supposed that doctors, as a rule, are materialists and infidels. I hope that this is an exaggeration; for I know that the greatest physicians of the Christian era have been devout believers. Why should there be any antagonism between medicine and religion? Amongst the greatest benefactors of the Ninethenth Century, the world points with pride to Pasteur and Roentgen, both devoted Catholics. In all ages the Church has promoted and upheld the study of medicine, and Italy, that Catholic country so little understood or studied by Americans, has given to medicine and surgery its most illustrious names and greatest discoverers. Our own day has seen the discovery of the fever microbes and bacili, which is revolutionizing medical practice. With aseptic and anaesthetic treatment, there is scarcely anything, the skilled surgeon may not attempt with well-founded confidence of success. The relation between psychology and physical nature, between the mind and body, has claimed the deepest study of scholars of nervous diseases. This last physico-psychology did indeed in the beginning look towards pure materialism. But now all admit that back of all phenomena, there is hidden an unknown force which cannot be explained. God must be admitted. He reveals Himself in all His works, reveals His infinite pow-

cessarily give a uniform result. All the natural sciences from which objections have been drawn against religion have themselves, in their progress, entirely removed them. Drink deep of the Pierian Spring. Superficial learning in the sciences have ever been the most modest and reverential.

"Everything in nature is full of mystery—the grain of sand, the blade of grass, the flower, the smallest insect, every form of animal life, and most of all man, the lord of creation. Mystery everywhere; mystery within us; mystery without us. The chemist will tell you of the properties of matter and enumerate its variations in the superficient of mystery without us. The chemist will tell you of the properties of matter and enumerate its variations simple elements. Ask him whether those seventy odd elements are really only one, and he will reply that that is the Philosopher's Stone all are seeking. What is mind? No one can tell. A cute old Scotch philosopher did answer these two questions; you can judge how wisely: What is matter? 'Never mind,' said he. What is mind? 'No matter.'

What is mind? 'No matter.' power of the Creator cannot be de-nied. He reveals Himself in all His

HARD TO BE A CATHOLIC.

In a report of a series of sermons, recently preached for non-Catholics, by the Passionist Fathers at New Oxford, Pa., we find some very characteristic remarks that were made by persons who had attended. Amongst them the following is one of the most striking :-

"A lady remarked to a Catholic: What a pity Martin Luther ever left the Catholic Church; we would all be Catholics if he had not. "Well," said her friend, 'that doesn't prevent your coming back to the Old Church.' Oh, I can't,' she said; 'it's too hard to be a Catholic.'"

catholics if he had not. "Well," said her friend, 'that doesn't prevent your coming back to the Old Church.' 'Oh, I can't, 'she said,' it's too hard to be a Catholic.' "

Could there be anything more emphatic and truthful than this lady's reply? We firmly believe that there are thousands of Protestants, to-day, who would gladly join the Catholic Church were it not that they dread the very discipline which frightens the lady in question. While this moral cowardice is regretable in the extreme, still it constitutes one of the most telling testimonies in favor of the Catholic Church and of her claims to the possession of the Truth.

We frankly admit that the practical Catholic's life is, in one sense, much harder than that of the non-Catholic; yet there is a consolation, an assurance, a peace, a hopefulness, a true happiness in that life, which is collected to be the third the same surance, a peace, a hopefulness, a true happiness in that life, which is collected to punish the would-be murdered to feel that if he does not but a strainly "hard" for tant if he does not have the hand of justice suspended over his head. Yet no sane person would contend that the laws of the Stite destroyed liberty, merely because they menaced the thief, the murderer or the criminal of any class.

Look at the Precept of the Catholic Church and of her claims to the possession of the Truth.

We frankly admit that the practical Catholic's life is, in one sense, much harder than that of the non-Catholic; yet there is a consolation, an assurance, a peace, a hopefulness, a true happiness in that life, which

Catholic; yet there is a consultant assurance, a peace, a hopefulness, a true happiness in that life, which a true happiness in that life, which a life can never know, the non-Catholic can never know, can never experience, There is more liberty in the Catholic Church than

count of the 'hardness' of such reg-ulations. The very laws of the state, the ordinances of civil society, im-pose duties that correspond with the privileges of citizenship; none but the criminally inclined desire to reap the benefits and violate, at the same time, the recognized laws of the country. It is truly 'hard' for some to be obliged to walk the path of honesty; yet it is to their own ad-vantage, if they would only recog-nize it, that laws exist to punish them when they violate that precept. It is truly 'hard' for the would-be

"hard" for the honestly intentioned Christian, they really are a safe-guard, making life regular and easy, while facilitating and assuring eternal happiness.

Consequently, the person who says that it is too "hard" to be a Catholic, actually contends that his soul's salvation is not worth the endurance of legitimate and ordinary restrain. of legitimate and ordinary restraint. In other words, if it be too "hard"

the non-Catholic can never know, can never experience, There is more liberty in the Catholic Church than outside the fold, difficult as her pathway be and severe as her discipling necessarily is. A Catholic is absolutely free—notwithstanding the idea of Protestants to the contrary. The Church indicates to him the road he must follow if he desires to gain eternal salvation; but, he is free to walk that road or to step aside from it. If he steps aside, so much the worse for himself, the Church is not to blame. What actually constitute the "hard" conditions of life within the Catholic fold? All that the Church demands of any person is to obey the Commandments and observe the Precepts. To be a Christian at all, to expect to one day participate in the merits of Christ, to hope for salvation after death, surely no person could anticipate doing less than what we have indicated? Is it because the Commandments of God are difficult to keep that the non-Catholic phiects? If so he cannot even lay claim to the general title of Christian. The situation is absurd. If so there is still an amount of absurdity about the situation.

The Catholic Church is an institution—an orgunization—a society—Divine in its origin, if you will, but still an association, any secular society, any body of associates whatsoever, most decidedly he, or she, is prepared to follow the rules and adhere to the principles of such organization. In many cases they restrict liberty. They circumscribe action, they even dictate conduct; yet no person dreams of foregoing the advantages—real or imaginary—on ac-

and no involvents, fall, through the proof and the pringing the light in the second confort. It is then Les III. express instance to the proof of the principles light in the second confort. It is then Les III. express instance to the proof of the principle of the proof of the principle of the p blet tall worth. The monasteries in those times gathered round that was best in the country, and two formed as a livere, great centers, from which emanated all the trees, and the present day were peaking nearly the social and spiritual life. It was the early monks were speaking nearly the whole of the produce the necessary their papers an accessfors to the tree faith, and at the time of which they were speaking nearly the whole of the produce the necessary their papers an accessfors to the tree faith, and at the time of which they were speaking nearly the whole of the control of the produce of the necessary that is immunerable sects, and found no footing in the country, and was made to be control of the country, and was made to be control to the country of the whole country, or dose they laid the found-ton manded a beautiful view of the whole country, or dose they laid the found-ton manded a beautiful view of the whole country, or dose they laid the found-ton manded a beautiful view of the whole country, or dose they laid the found-ton manded a beautiful view of the whole country, or dose they laid the found-ton manded a beautiful view of the whole country, or dose they laid the found-ton manded a beautiful view of the whole country, or dose they laid the found-ton manded a beautiful view of the whole country, or dose they laid the found-ton manded a beautiful view of the whole country, or dose they laid the found-ton manded a beautiful view of the whole country or dose they laid the found-ton manded a beautiful view of the whole country or dose they laid the found-ton manded a beautiful view of the whole country or the country of the country

CATHOLIC LAYMEN'S WORK.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE STUDY OF MEDICINE.

delivered by Rt. Rev. Bishop Horstmann, at the dedication of the Cleve-land College of Physicians and Sur-geons, November 22, is clipped from the "Catholic Universe," of Cleve-

The following report of an address delivered by Rt. Rev. Bishop Horstmann, at the dedication of the Cleve-and College of Physicians and Surgeons, November 22, is clipped from the "Oatholic Universe," of Cleve-and:

"It is a real pleasure for me to be bere this evening to add my congratulations to those already expressed and my best wishes and fervent trayer that the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons in its new willding way began any so willing and some set with the control of the palm of victory. Amongst the natural sciences, that of medicine certainly is the noblest. No other science can do for humanity what it can. None touches the human heart so closely; none should be studied with such reverence. Let this last be the thought of my short address.

God is one. He is the truth, and ruth must be one. There can never a nny real conflict between science and religion. If we are firmly coninced that God is as much the autor of our religion as He is of nature, we must be also thoroughly aspect that the comparison of His

Without any break, in the form of commenced, we give this week, the contustion and conclusion of the aditable article which we commenced it is sue.

Solution Prevencher died in 1853, three or four years before his black and the content of the con at his old mission, but on the demise of Father Provencher he came to take his place as Bishop, afterwards Archbishop of St. Boniface, which office he held for 41 years, and became one of the leading figures of the history of Canada. A short account of his life would be difficult to write, for his life was so replete with the use of the many talents with which he was endowed that to begin to tell of his devotion to his begin to tell of his devotion to his begin to tell of his devotion to his highest cause, to even mention his successes as an organizer and builder to draw attention to the accuracy and fine touch of his literary work, to repeat even a few of his witty sayings or to call to remembrance any of those occasions where his good common sense and wonderful tact were brought into timely use, would fill a volume; but long as he lived and worked as Archbishop of St. Boniface, Father Lafleche, who refused the appointment on the score of ill-health (but who a few years later was obliged to accept the bishopric of Three Rivers), was hale and hearty enough to travel 1,500 miles to preach the funeral sermon of Archbishop Tache in the summer of 1894. Father Lafleche died about two years later. highest cause, to even mention

of 1894. Father Lafleche died about two years later.

Meanwhile quite a number of missionaries of the Oblate Order had spread themselves over the north and west, and were now far down the Mackenzie River on the way to the Arctic Ocean. To regulate their movements from St. Boniface, whence it took months to reach them, was a rather precarious system, and to make communication easier a bishopric was established at St. Albert, nine miles from Edmonton, which miles from Edmonton. nine miles from Edmonton, which made a centre for the new missionary work, and Father Gaudin (Grandin) was consecrated Bishop. Thus St. Boniface became an archdiocese, with the suffragan sees of New Westminster, Saskatchewan and Prince Albert. (This was in later times. Ed. W.R.)

to Broadway, a street in where it was expected a tion would be built. In Red River to Broadway, a street in Winnipeg, where it was expected a large station would be built. In fact, the settlers arriving in the early '80's were landed at a wooden station in St. Boniface and crossed the river in boats to the Winnipeg side. Naturally the acres of church property rose, and Archbishop Tache, while for months resisting the excitement that was the raging epidemic from which almost no one escaped at last sold some property on excitement that was the demic from which almost no one escaped, at last sold some property on which he realized \$200,000. With half the money he cleared the debts of the diocese, and the other half was used in building a college for boys and a girls' school, at a cost of \$50,000 each. This transaction was the foundation for the rumor than Archbishop was immensely of \$50,000 each. This transaction was the foundation for the rumor that the Archbishop was immensely wealthy, but I am told that there was no truth in the report, but, on the contrary, the bishopric of St. Doniface is at a very low ebb as far as money matters are concerned.

The foundation of the Bishop's property was due to Lord Selkirk, who first made a gift of 25 acres for church and houses of education, and afterwards gave a further gift of a piece of land seven miles long and five miles wide.

The first impression received by a

les and hand-sewed aprons. I think I was taken through all the church and school buildings. In the boys' school I spent a whole afternoon, and the courteous Father who took me through, even to the high roof, from where a magnificent view is seen, and out into the great garden, invited me to come over in the even. seen, and out into the great garden, invited me to come over in the evening with my husband to the closing exercises of the school and college. When we arrived we found that the great recreation room of the afternoon had been converted into a temporary theatre, a wide stage had been set in place, and scenery appropriate for the plays had been painted by one of the Brothers. We spent a delightful evening. The pretty manners of the children and enty manners of the children and en joyment of the grown people wer-infectious. One felt kind and looked

joyment of the grown people were infectious. One felt kind and looked and listened without criticism, and went away feeling that there had been a pleasure somewhere, just what or where it was hard to define.

My visit to the hospital was on a Saturday when a regetta was taking place on the Red River. The hospital is opposite the Winnipeg Rowing Club house, and hundreds of people were grathered on the verandahs and were gathered on the verandahs am along the river banks, while the stream itself was thick with cance and pleasure boats. A band was playing, and every patient who was the stream itself the stream itself was the stream of the stream in the stream of the stream is the stream of the stream is the stream of the at all able was on the galleries of at the open windows of the hospital watching the varying scene. The Sisters in charge were watching the ters in charge were watching races, and one of them said

races, and one of them said to me in her pretty broken English: "It is so gay, so bright here all the summer; the river is never alone."

The Sisters' Home, the orphanage and the convent were all places of interest, but Sunday afternoon my husband and I spent in the tiny cathedral and were invited to the Albert. (This was in later times. Ed. M. R.)

In 1844, one year before the arriwal of Alexander Tache, four or five Grey Nuns came to St. Boniface to devote themselves to the care of the sick and poor, and later the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, and the Sisters of the Faithul Companions of Jesus came to begin their work of teaching and training. The burning of the Cathedral of "Turrets Twain," built when better times had come and mechanical help was more plentiful, was a most serious loss, as not only the building was consumed but papers of value and all old records were destroyed. With the advent of the Canadian Pacific Railway came the Manitoba boom. A first survey brought the road through St. Boniface over the Ked River to Broadway, a street in Winnipeg, where it was expected a

Riel. 16 Novembre, 1885.

Thousands visit the little graveyard every year, and all pause beside this plaim monument. He is
dead, but he was of French blood,
and his people loved him.

We passed through the side gate
into the grounds of the Bishop's palace and were received by a cure, who
was laughing with some boys at the
antics of a tame squirrel as we entered. There were pets everywhere,
outside, and inside, and a flufly white
ball of a doggie, with a blue ribbon
tied around its neck, curled itself
upon the cure's knee and blinked at
us while its master talked in the
long drawing room. Masterpieces
were on the wall and comfort in the
very look of the room, but the greatest treasure was a memento under
the picture of Mgr. Provencher, a
small bone and a tiny piece of black
cloth, the mortal remains of the first
Bishop. We walked home through
the garden down to the Crescent
road, and le cure picked a bunch of
beautiful pansies and gave them to
me when we reached the gate.

VARIOUS NOTES,

DONATIONS TO A WIFE. - On this subject an exchange puts a ques-tion and answers it, as follows:—

vision Company was incorporated at Springfield, Ill., last Friday, as the first step in organizing a \$10,000, 000 corporation, embracing all John packing interests. Almost dollars' ame time, the Cudahy l'ack-struction.

A VISIT TO A CRUISER. - Var dinal Gibbons, his secretary, Rev. William T. Russell, Rev. Dr. A. L. Magnien, president of St. Mary's

seminary, were the guests at lun; heon last week of Admiral Richard on
board the French flagship Cecile at
Baltimore.

At the starboard gangway the
guests were received by the guard at
"present arms," with side boys at
salute and the band playing "The
Star-Spangled Banner." Seventeen
guns were fired as a salute to the
cardinal.

ENGINES OF WAR .- Talk of peace and read this list of destructive me chinery of men and things which nas cost millions of dollars : -

Within the past twelve months Great Britain has launched two arm-ored cruisers, one first-class cruiser, one third-class cruiser, two torpedo-boat destroyers and six other naval

France has launched three armored

France has launched three armored cruisers, three torpedo-boat destroyers and one torpedo boat.
Russia has launched two battleships, three armored cruisers and two torpedo-boat destroyers.
Germany has launched one battleship, one armored cruiser and three torpedo-boat destroyers.
Japan has launched one armored cruiser, two torpedo-boat destroyers and one torpedo gunboat.
The United States has launched the two double-turreted battleships,

two double-turreted battleships, Kearsage and Kentucky—the most powerful of their kind in the world; and she has three more battleships that can be made ready for service within a month if they should be needed

within the year there has been sent into the water by the various Powers fully a hundred million dollars' worth of fighting craft, and a great deal more than a hundred million dollars' worth is now under con-

NOTES FROM IRELAND

PILGRIMAGE TO ROME. — The success of this undertaking has, according to reports in our exchanges, surpassed all expectations. Writing to Rev. Father Ring, from the Irish college, Rome, His Eminence Cardinal Logue says:—

monument of ascendancy was as untrue to history as it was unfair to her." Archbishop Walsh says that true to history as it was unfair to her." Archbishop Walsh says that the continue to survive so long as Trinity College remains what it is.

The Archbishop's letter proceeds:

I for one, have always desired to cording to reports in our exchanges, surpassed all expectations. Writing to Rev. Father Ring, from the Irish College, Rome, His Eminence Cardi-

I saw the Holy Father yesterday. I saw the Holy Father yesterday. I presented the pilgrims' address and books of signatures, with the necessary explanations, also copies of the hymns and prayers. He expressed himself much gratified. I also presented a rochet in Carrickmaceoss lace, which he admired very much and gave thanks for the gift. I asked a special blessing for all the teachers, male and female, who have co-operated in the pilgrimage. This and gave thanks for the gift. I asked a special blessing for all the teachers, male and female, who have co-operated in the pilgrimage. This the Holy Father granted most willingly. I trust , you and the pilgrims have reached Ireland by this time safe and happy. I have been assured by several high-placed ecclesiastics that the Irish pilgrims have left a very favorable impression on the Romans by their order, earnestness, and piety. I trust the pilgrims have borne away with them from the holy places of Rome memories and associations which will be lifelong, and which will strengthen, if such were possible, the devotion of the children of St. Patrick to the Holy See and the Vicar of Christ.

On the arrival of Rev. Father Ring, from the Eternal City, in Dublin, he was accorded by his devoted parishioners an enthusiastic welcome home. The members of the Guild of St. Leo journeyed to Kingstown, and mer their parish priest as he again.

This I make, of course, the one exessarily involved in any conceivable project for the settlement of the Irish University tuestion on lines of equality between the Catholics and the Protestants of Ireland. Equality there cannot be until Trinity College ceases to be what it at present is—a Protestant imatic policying in its Protestant, and gloves and firmly bent upon upholding it. but, at the same time, enjoying the privilege of being the only place of higher education in Ireland that can offer to its students within its own four walls all the advantages of a college and all the advantages of a mineral privilege. But, plainly, the privilege is in the nature of a monopoly, and monopoly in the case of an institution such as Trinity College is—Protestant, and glovying in its protest and proving in the protest protest and proving in the proving in the proving protest and proving in the proving proving the privilege of being the only place of higher education in Ireland that can offer to its students within its own four walls all the advantages of a university. It may, perhaps, be that Trinit parishioners an enthusiastic welcome home. The members of the Guild of St. Leo journeyed to Kingstown, and met their parish priest as he again put his foot on Irish soil. These gentlemen accompanied Father Ring and his companions as far as Westland Row Station, where carriages were in waiting to convey the party to Inchicore. Father Ring, Father Brodie, and Brother Malone were accommodated in a brougham drawn by a couple of greys, the remainder of the Inchicore party following them in brakes. On arriving at the Richmond Barracks the members of the guild lighted torches, and so the procession moved through the main street to the church. On both sides of the route the windows of the houses were brilliantly illuminated by numerous candles and colored lamps, and the people stood at their doorways and on the footpaths eager to manifest their joy at the return of their beloved and popular pastor. At the church and in the grounds extending before the preebytery a large crowd was in waiting, and a great bonfire blazing, whilst over the entrance to the grounds was erected a triumphal arch of glittering crystals, and, in variegated colors, bearing the happy words: Caed Mille Fallthe. Dressed in blue sashes, and with staves of white and blue, the members of the Confraternity of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin kept the way from the gate to the church, into which Father Ring was ushered as soon as he alighted, amidst the enthusiastic rejoicings of his parishioners. Dozens of hands were outstretched to greet him, and with cries of joy and welcome, and in the sudden fare of numerous fairy lights of varied hues, the whole body of the people flocked into the church. Here two Illuminated addresses were presented to Father Ring, who suitably responded.

The Archbishop's letter proceeds:

I, for one, have always desired to see the Irish University question settled on the lines indicated in the pastoral letter issued from the recent synod at Maynooth-that is to say, I have "always tried to find a solution of the question which would hurt no existing institution and leave no heartburnings behind." In saying this I make, of course, the one exception that is necessarily involved in any conceivable project for the

College is—Protestant proclaiming itself Protestant, and glorying in its Protestantsm—no less plainly involves an ascendancy. Even though it be a hurt, then, to Trinity College to be deprived of its present position in this respect, deprived of that position the college must be before any one can claim that equality between Catholics and Protestants has been reached; in other words, before it can be claimed that Protestant ascendancy has been made an end of in Ireland. With this one exception, if it need be mentioned as an exception, I have never wished harm, or indeed anything but good, to Trinity College. PROCLAIMED MEETING .- A meet

ng called by the United Irish League was to have been held at Ballindar-rig, County Wicklow, on a recent day, but members of Parliament, had arranged to address it,

and Cogan, were on their arrival served with an official notification of its proclamation.

Near to the place selected, however, Mr. Dillon succeeded in addressing a large gathering without any interference until the proceedings were practically at an end, when he and his friends were forced away from the neighborhood by a force of police, which had hurriedly concentrated on hearing of what was going on. In the meantime Mr. Redmond and Mr. Cogan had diverted attention by an abortive attempt to hold a meeting at the place originally selected. Their efforts to address the crowd which had gathered were vigorously resisted, the police using batons freely on the people and injuring a considerable number. When Mr. Dillon and his friends arrived after the termination of their meeting the members of Parliament adjourned to the United Irish League rooms, where addresses were delivered.

PEACEFUL WEXFORD.—Addressing the grand jury at Enniscorthy recently, His Honor Judge Kane congratulated them upon the Immunity from crime which the county Wexford enjoyed. In his opinion, based on experience, whatever crime existed in a county was to a great extent dependent on the number of licensed houses. He regretted to say that the number of licensed houses was increasing. If it had not been for one small case there would be a crimeless calendar for the county.

HAPPENINGS IN EUROPE.

CATHOLIC COLLEGES. - Some time ago, says the "Catholic Times" of Liverpool, the French Minister of War decided to close all professorships at the military colleges to students who had not received their students who had not received their education in institutions immediately under State control. He was convinced, it appeared, that Catholic colleges did not train their subjects in due loyalty to the existing regime. If that had been so it would have been very unfortunate in itself, as well as distinctly opposed to the advice of the Pope, who wishes all Frenchmen to rally to the Republic. Luckily, it was not so; at least we are entitled to draw that conclusion from the pleasing announcement that from the pleasing announcement that General Andre has withdrawn his de-General Andre has withdrawn his decision and has decreed that no qualification will enter into these important appointments beyond that of merit and fitness to perform the duties. This is as it should be. Creed and locality of training have nothing to do with proficiency in the science of war. That depends entirely on other considerations. What France wants are good, capable solf-france wants are good, capable solfscience of war. That depends entirely on other considerations. What France wants are good, capable soldiers, and her best policy is to get them wherever she can find them. We should, of course, be sorry to think that Catholic colleges in France failed to impress on their immates the duties of patriotism and of loyalty to the existing Government. Nothing would more completely justify the impending attack by M. Waldeck-Rousseau on the religious corpora-Rousseau on the religious corpora-tions, which do so much educational

England. THE BATTLE FOR SCHOOLS. -During the School Board contests in Manchester the Catholic candidates have done good work in enlightening the public as to the character of the claims of the Voluntary schools, and in refuting objections, says an English correspondent. Dean Lynch in particular has delivered very able speeches. His addresses, which have been fully reported by the "Manchester Guardian," have dealt with the education question most trenchantly, every point in the Catholic programme being lucidly laid before the electors, and the arguments of opponents being utterly smashed. Take the address at the meeting on November 8, a column report of which appeared in the "Guardian." Grappling with the kernel of the question, he traced the present great difficulty to the struggle between the Nonconformists and the Church of England, but pointed out that the the public as to the character of the Nonconformists and the Church of England, but pointed out that the only possible solution of the problem Nonconformists and the Church of England, but pointed out that the only possible solution of the problem was freedom of conscience all round. Let each religious body build its schools at its own expense and teach its own particular belief also at its own expense, and let the State pay for secular instruction merely. The solution of the problem had already been commenced on these lines. The special aid grant formed a Parliamentary precedent. But the present "intolerable strain" must be removed and there must be no further peddling and tinkering with a great question which was clearly ripe for settlement. The special aid grant afforded but a temporary relief; owing to increase of salaries, St. Wilfrid's school was now in a more critical condition than before it was granted. Again, take Dean Lynch's reply to Dr. Leach on Monday night. Dr. Leach, as a "United Education" candidate, said "the Bible was in the schools, and no one wanted to remove it." Quite so, replied Dean Lynch; but what Bible? Would Dr. Leach take the Catholic Bible without note or comment and introduce it into the Board schools, instead of the authorized version? Would he take as inspired Scripture the second book of Maccabees, Xii., 46, where it was stated "It is therefore a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be loosed from their sins?" When Dr. Leach spoke of the Bible he spoke of his own Protestynt Bible. If they asked for "sectarian" religious education in Board schools? Dean Lynch's statements have been generally regarded as a masterly treatment of the subject.

THE MAYOR AT CHURCH .- FO

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—Tueslay, 6th November, was the day for selecting town councils throughout selecting town councils throughout Scotlend, and from the returns to hand it was a black Tuesday so far as Catholic representation is concerned, says the London "Universe." In Glasgow Mr. Hugh Murphy was defeated in the Mile End Ward by over 500 votes, whilst in Blackfriars Mr. Quigley was defeated by even more. In Port Glasgow, in Rutherglen, in Pollokshaws, and in Perth sitting representatives paid the penalty attaching to Faith and Fatherland, whilst against this we have only to record the victory of Doctor Cullen in one of the Edinburgh wards, and the retention of his seat by Bailie Loney in Denny. There cannot be the least doubt but that there has been treachery on the part of those with whom the Catholics and Irish have hitherto acted as allies, but prompt measures have been taken. On Sunday, at all the branches of the United Irish League in Glasgow, the matter was discussed, with the result that a Central Municipal Council will be formed. This Council, besides looking after the Irish vote, will see to it that there shall be both Irish and Catholic representation in the Glasgow Town Council or they will know the reason why. Scotland, and from the returns to

PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY .- It has for a long time been felt that there was room for another society in Glasgow—one that would in Glasgow—one that would aid Catholic prisoners when their term of imprisonment had expired. Many now fallen beyond redemption might have been saved had any official been at the prison gate to take charge of them and bring them to a place where they would be under good influences. As it is they are met at the gate by former companions, and their last state is worse met at the gate by former companions, and their last state is worse than their first. At a meeting held in the rooms attached to the cathedral on Tuesday last Father Cornelus, C. P., one of the prison chaplains, read a paper on the subject, and thereafter a committee, consisting of Father Cornelius, Canon Macluskey, Messrs. O'Hear, Malley, and Henry were appointed to define the lines upon which an Aid Society could be built up.

An exchange says:— Mr. Hall Caine, the novelist, on being asked what general impressions of the Catholic Church were left on his mind by his visit to Rome, repited:

"The question is too large, but if you think a word or two will be the least value, I will say that nothing could exceed my sense of the devotion of its worship, and, speaking broadly, the sincerity and purity and often the nobility of its priests."

The Archdiocese of Glasgow contains not less than 26,000 Catholic total abstainers, and every one of these are practical members of the Diocesan League of the Cross.— The Apostleship of Prayer in St. Anthony's parish, Govan, commands a splendid following of close on 15,000 certified members.

"Every Well Man Hath His III Day."

A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyse the blood upon which these organs depend.

organs depend.

Hood's Sarasparilla purifies, vitalises and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. It never disappoints.

Encurration—"I believe Hood's Sarasparilla has no equal for rheumatism. It has done me more good than any other medicine I have taken." Mas. Parason Kanan, Brampton, Ont.

Bed Cough—"After my long illness, I was very weak and had a bad cough. I could not eat or sleep. Different remedies did not help me but Hood's Sarasparille built me up and I am now able to attend to my work." Marsin Jaques Cehano, Ont.

CATHO

We are to a rights of other ing our own olics who com ours will tal decisions and Church, they rule by which and imperative to they will a and imperative so they will the salt of the How are a grand in relate a point which answer, accor which we und We simply salt in the church powers in it. in the church powers in it, spiritual mati-what is temp-visable that tering their o interfered wi-by Church should always submissive

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CATHOLICITY AND THE POPE DENOUNCED.

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

Trinity College, directed by the 7,000 religious in the Order, 12,000 Sisters of Notre Dame of Namur, Pupils in the convent schools, and Washington, was dedicated last 20,000 pupils in the free schools.

Three more Sisters of the Order of St. Francis have gone from Syracuse to the leper colony in the Hawaiian Islands.

St. Enan's Cathedral, Letterkenny, is nearing completion. The dedication sermon will be preached on the 16th of June, 1901, by Architishop Keane, Dubuque, m.S.A.

In the 142 houses of the Order of the Sacred Heart, which are in all parts of the civilized world except the continent of Asia, the centenary of the society was celebrated Wednesday, November 21. There are now

Pilgrimages continue to arrive every day from every part of Eu-rope, and hardly a day passes with-out some important reception taking place at the Vatican or in St. Pe-ter's.

Recently the Holy Father granted a special audience to the English Sisters of the Blessed Virgin, receiv-ing the Mothers Superior of Rome, Spain, Ireland, and Australia in the Throne Room.

Rev. Father Manoritta, who has been the pastor of the Catholic Church of St. Anthony of Padua, New Orleans, for twenty-five years, has presented his church, which is

nd. COTIONS .- Tueswas the day for neils throughout the returns to Tuesday so far nutation is condon "Universe." gh Murphy was e End Ward by hilst in Blackwas defeated by Glasgow, in kehaws and is

was defeated by Glasgow, in kshaws, and in tatives paid the Fath and Fa-ainst this we the victory of e of the Edinher etention of oney in Denny, least doubt but treachery on the whom the Cath-hitherto acted t measures have whom the Cath-hitherto acted t measures have day, at all the ted Irish League ter was discuss-that a Central vill be formed, a looking after see to it that Irish and Cath-n the Glassow n the Glasgow y will know the

SOCIETY .- It been felt that another society at would aid hen their term expired. Many edemption might ad any official gate to take bring them to a would be under it is they are former compan-state is worse a meeting held a meeting held to the cathe-Father Corne-he prison chap-on the subject, unittee, consist-us, Canon Mac-ar, Malley, and d to define the an Aid Society

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The first duty of a Catholic sosiety, after recognizing the right of God to an obedience, is to recognize the rights of one's meighbor, the right of property, the right to liberty undisturbed by interference of others, the right to induce and reputation honestly gained by tainent, industry and good conduct, the right of each one to lead a life of trangulity and happiness; in a word, the rule of charity which does undothers as we should wish them to do unto us—this should be the principle of action among Catholic societies.

We are to respect inviolably the rights of others as we look to having our own respected. If the Catholic societies of ours will take care to follow the decisions and teaching of their Church, they will have an unerring rule by which to discharge this great and imperative duty; while by doing so they will show themselves to be the salt of the earth.

How are Catholic societies to gand in relation to the Church, is a point which may receive a different answer, according to the way in which we understand the question.

We simply say, first, that every one in the church is subject to the higher powers in it, in all that relates to spiritual matters; secondly, that in what is temporal, it would seem advisable that the liberty of administering their own affairs should be interfered with as little as possible by Church authority. But they should always cherish a loyal and submissive spirit towards the Church, God's representative on earth.

How far the Church should wield her influence over them is a delicate question. But when we consider that she is given us from above as the

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES AND THEIR AIMS

Denunciations are varied in form, in origin and in object; I suppose that the importance of a denunciation should be judged by the effects it is likely to produce. There is no institution on earth that has been more bitterly denounced than the Catholic Church, no potentate more constantly abused than the Pope, yet—"mirabile dictu"— both have not only survived, but seem to have throw the most remarkable personage of earth, to be abusive without any apparent object, and vituperative without any evident meaning. You may say that I had little to do but I could not help trying to solve the meaning of the words "an organization of the number and intensity of the denunciations. The reader may grinder with a monkey," when apparent with a monkey, "when apparent with a monkey," when apparent with a monkey, "when apparent with a monkey," when apparent with a monkey," when apparent with a monkey, "when apparent with a monkey," when apparent with a monkey, "when apparent with a monkey," when apparent with a monkey, "when apparent with a monkey," when apparent with a monkey, "when apparent with a monkey," when apparent with a monkey, "when apparent with a monkey," when apparent with a monkey, "when apparent with a monkey," when apparent with a monkey, "when apparent with a monkey," when apparent with a monkey is the content of the words and without any evident meaning. You may say that I had little to do that I could not help trying to solve the meaning of the words "an organization with a without any evident meaning. You without any evident meaning. You want without any evident meaning. You want without any evident meaning without any evident meaning. You want without any evident meaning without any evident meaning without any evident meaning. You want without any evident meaning without any evident mean

CHURCH TAX EXEMPTION IN CALIFORNIA

To the lasting credit of the citizens of California, the constitutional amendment exempting from taxation church edifices in this State, was accorded popular ratification at the polls on Tuesday. The other amendments submitted to the judgment of the electorate were likewise approved, but none of them presented so strong and valid a title to public indorsement as the church exemption measure. The passage of this amendment removes a long-standing reproach to the good name of the commonwealth. California loses the unenviable distinction of being solitary among the States of the Union in taxing religion.

It is needless to recount here the unanswerable arguments against the narrow and unrighteous policy which has just been revoked by the popular will. Suffice to say that act of tardy justice relieves the supporters of what is universally recognized to be the most vital and conservative agency of law and order in the community, of an intolerable burden, without inflicting the slightest hardship upon any other class or interest. The shifting of the obligation does not to any appreciable extent bear upon the individual among the general body of small taxpayers.

One consideration which proclaims the fairness of the measure is this, that the bulk of the taxes transferred from the churches to other

Rev. Father Fraser, S.J., preaching recently on marriage, in the church of the Sacred Heart, Edining recently on marriage, in the church of the Sacred Heart, Edining recently on marriage, in the church of the Sacred Heart, Edining recently on marriage, in the church of the Sacred Heart, Edining recently on marriage, in the church of the Sacred Heart, Edining the say a word or two about the principal say a word or two about the principal say a word or two about the principal say a word or two about the proper use of a mixed up their minds as to the advisability of getting married, it is obviously necessary that they should know something about one another. They cannot reasonably make the sould recently what must be condemned as an abuse."

"Now, the sort of courtships which must evidently be condemned, in the street, or even from having one danced together or taken part in the same picule. No dar first sight, even outside the covers of the popular novel; but love at first sight, even outside the covers of the popular novel; but love at first sight, is not always in harmony with a prudent decision to marry the person thus loved. Some people are naturally and solely for the person of the covers of the popular novel; but love at first sight, is not always in harmony with a prudent decision to marry the person thus loved. Some people are naturally and the production of the covers of the sould put the production of the covers of the popular novel; but love at first sight, is not always in harmony with a prudent decision to marry the person thus loved. Some people are naturally condemned in the covers of the sould prove the person of the covers of the sould prove the production of the covers of the word of the word of Sod.

Who is an assertable, but even the word of the son product of word of the word of the son product of word of the produc "It remains for me this evening to say a word or two about the period which immediately precedes marriage. If two people are to make up their minds as to the advisability of getting married, it is obviously necessary that they should know something about one another. They cannot reasonably make up their minds that they will be suitable life companions after the first introduction, or from having occasionally passed one another on the street, or even from having once danced together or taken part in the same picnic. No doubt there is such a thing as love at first sight, even outside the covers of the popular novel; but love at first sight, some people are naturally more susceptible than others, and quickly lose both head and heart. Such unions, decided upon under the impulse of unreasoning affection, are certainly to be very much discouraged, and, for the most part, strongly condenmed. In nine cases out of ten, where a man, for example, has been capitivated by anything from a smile to a bit of ribbon or a rosebud, and has immediately made a proposal of marriage—in nine cases out often, I say, he will have reason to repent it should his offer be accepted. His subsequent unhappiness will be the natural punishment of his folly.

"It may perhaps, occur to some of your that it is somewhat superfluous to advertise or defend the practice of courting. If the object of my remarks was simply the encouragement of courting, I might rest content with having shown that marriages which take place between two parties who know little or nothing of one another, are most unknown that having shown that marriages which take place between two parties who know little or nothing in order to make it clear to you that there was poken of the laxyful head and another, are most unknown that having shown that marriage which take place between two parties who know little or nothing in order to make it clear to you that there was poken of the laxyful have anything for the proposal of marriage with the courting in order to make it clear to you

advertise or defend the practic courting. If the object of my fast was simply the encourage of courting, I might rest consist having shown that marriance which take place between arties who know little or no of one another, are most unble. But that is not my obtained even the necessity of courting order to make it clear to you there may be a style and man.

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erator, degenerated into "an organ-grinder with a monkey."

claim of ilial duty to satisfy, or there may be the impossibility of supporting a wife."

"Now, if courtships without purpose or without prospect are most undesirable and dangerous, the same may be said of courtehips without supervision. You know well enough that we are bound to avoid the proximate occasions of sin. It is simful to place oneself without sufficient cause under circumstances which will be certain to lead to temptation. "He that loveth the danger shall perials in it." We have no right to count upon God's grace preserving us from sin when we are personally responsible for the temptation. We must not presume upon God's merow.

"This is a matter for Christian parents to seriously attend to. They must shield their children in every way in their power from exposing them, unnecessarily, to the danger of sin. If a courtship is to be a prelude to a happy marriage, then it must have upon it the blessing of God; it must give forth the sweet fragrance of modesty and purity. If it be stained with the slime of f the infernal serpent—and it will be thus a stained if it be conducted without

Rev. P. F. O'Hare, rector of the Church of St. Anthony, in Manhattan avenue, Greenpoint, N.Y., who has begun a crusade against Manhattan avenue storekeepers who keep open Sunday, has placed a large sign in front of his church. The sign reads:

Keep Holy the Sabbath Day, Don't patronize storekeepers who keep open on Sundays.

patronize storekeepers open on Sundays. open on Sundays.

The church has a membership of 9,000, and Father O'Hare has asked the police to co-operate with him in enforcing the Sunday law.

fis personal preperty, to the Catholic diocese of New Orleans, and will return to his native country. Sardinia, to live out his remaining years. Father Manoritta is 70 years old. He has been in America fortyseven years, and in Louisiana thirtysix. When the Church of St. Anthony was sold at auction a quarter of a century ago, he bought it, using his own private fortune to do so, and preached in it to the Italians of New Orleans.

Rev. P. F. O'Hare, rector of the Church of St. Anthony, in Manhattan avenue, Greenpoint, N.Y., who has begun a crusade against Manhattan avenue storekeepers who keep neir orilliant uniforms marching along in companies presented an imposing scene.

On Sunday in all the twelve Protestant churches of Concord, N. H., reference was made to the death of Vicar-General Barry, of the diocese of Manchester, whose sad death was announced in our last issue.

A correspondent of the Catholic 'Standard and Times' says:

The federation idea is progressing across the line. Federations have been formed in Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland and plans are being made for an Ohio State federation. Much more is expected.

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CASHMERES .- Our "Extra" value in all shades, 46 in. wide, 60c

THE NEW CHEVIOT SUITINGS. - In fine shades, also new mixtures.

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Black Silk and Wool Brocaded.
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Black Voile Crepon.
Black Mohair Crepon Jacquard.
Black Mohair Jacquard.
Black Tailor-made Cloth.
Black Tailor-made Diagonal.

All orders executed at short notice.

yet—"mirabile dicti"— both have not only survived, but seem to have drawn fresh strength in the direct ratio of the number and intensity of the denunciations. The reader may naturally ask what has suggested such a strange subject to any mind. Well; I read in the daily press, last week, the terrible news that the great Methodist convocation in London had denounced the Catholic Church in general, and the present Pope in particular; that the said Conference has come to the important decision of pushing forward Methodist missionary work in Italy and in Spain with a vigor that has been resolved that the days of Catholicity are to be soon numbered and that the Pope has, according to the very elegant, very Christian, and very dignified utterances of the moderator, degenerated into "an organgrinder with a monkey." the nearest approach to man in the animal kingdom, yet removed an infinite degree from the lord of creation. I hope the very reverend Methodist Moderator will pardon meand "moderate" his own vocabulary in future—if I proceed to prove how exact his comparison may become. Black Cheviot.

This piece of extraordinary news so startled me that I imagined, for a moment, I could hear the reverberations of the awful crash that will betoken the fall of the Papacy, and the end of the great Catholic Church. I was actually frightened. I know that these Methodists are great and persistent Christians; I am aware that they are filled with more zeal than prudence, and that they are capable of doing terrible things. And, on the other hand, the Pope is a very old man, and the Church is even older than he, and in the natural order of things old men and old structures are destined to become feeble, to decay, to totter, and to finally crumble away. Hence my all-absorbing fear—because I really love the old Church, and I actually venerate the aged Pontiff, and I would drag out the remainder of my days in misery were I to behold the wiping out of both, even by the Methodist missionaries to Catholic countries.

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What is the Church? A mighty or furth. Handle of authority and who, at the bidding of Christ, turns the machinery of the instrument. It i Black Diagonal Cheviot.
Black Royal.

Black Royal.

Black Fancy Jacquard.

Black Tricot Diagonal.

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Black Crepe Jacquard.

Black Voile Brode.

Black Voile Raye Mohair.
Black Voile de Paris.
Black Silk and Wool Crepon.
Black Silk and Wool Matelasse.
Black Voile "Farcey."
Black Fancy Camels' Hair.
Black Wool Taffeta.
Black All-Wool Serges.

Black All-Wool Serges. Black All-Wool Amazon. Black All-Wool Broadcloth. Black All-Wool Etamene

Black All-Wool Etamene.
Black All-Wool Bedford Cord,
Black All-Wool Bengaline,
Black Voile Raye a Jour,
Black Kamin Garn Jacquard,
Black Silk and Wool Melrose.
Black Silk and Wool Eudora.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would seen make of the TRUE WITHESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartly bless these who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....DECEMBER 1, 1900.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE. -A writer in "M.A.P.," gives a pe- this is not the lesson that our conculiar account of Lord Lansdowne, temporary would teach. the newly appointed Foreign Secre tary in the Imperial Government. Amongst other things the writer traces His Lordship's lineage, on the mother's side, to General Flahaultan officer under Napoleon. To say the least, the story of the famous Hortense reflects but slight credit upon any descendant of that peculiar family. But this is not the point. It is that Lord Lansdowne's French blood showed itself in Canada, when called upon, during his term of Governor-General, to address an assembly of Canadians in French. It appears that he spoke such good French and with such a perfect accent that his French strain was at once recognized.

Without wishing to detract from His Lordship's merits, or acquire- tain Lemaistre. ments, we cannot quite agree with He says the writer in "M.A.P." that Lord Salisbury will have, at least, one man in the Cabinet who can speak French Well Canada has had many governors-general, and the majority of them were conversant with French; some more, some less. captain and crew, servants and pas-At all events, according to our idea, Lord Dufferin spoke French much more fluently than Lord Lansdowne; Lord Aberdeen spoke it more correctly; and the Marquis of Lorne had a much better accent. We do not make these remarks, by any means, in disparagement of Lord Lansdowne's knowledge of that beautiful language: but simply to let the writer know that the blood of a race, flowing in the veins, does not ways impart a national accent to the

THEY SAW A CHANCE. - When ever our brilliant evening daily, the sees a chance, a plausible opportunity, of pouring out some of its bottled-up sarcasm upon men and things Catholic, it rarely allows the occasion to go past unimproved. In Saturday's issue we find a very much illustrated article-illustrated by means of a cut, and equally means of pen-picturing-in which a great deal is sought to be made out of the unique history of a once pro minent Catholic prelate who has long since passed off the public stage and from before the eyes of his con temporaries, but who is only now approaching the end of his earthly career. Common Christian charity would dictate to any person of oring such a personage in the oblivion that time has mercifully flung over his name and his deeds : but such would not harmonize with the sentunate possession of a certain class of publications, nor would it be in rd with the spirit that animates them on all occasions when the Cath-olic Church is the subject for consi-deration. Beautiful the sentiment of Longfellow that asks of man to "Let he dead past bury its dead"; but he fever-distracted living of our day

"Star's" article is to the effect that NOTES OF THE WEBK. "Star's" article is to the effect that the Catholic Church knows no distinctions-whether as to ability, or even past services-when a matter o principle is at stake. But, unhappily,

> WRECK OF THE "ST. OLAF."-From time to time we are confronted with the terrible news of som great marine catastrophe, and on each occasion, while lamenting the sad fate of the victims, we cannot but feel grateful that such events are not more frequent. The latest addition to this mournful list, for the year 1900, is the entire loss of the steamship "St. Olaf." The doomed vessel was a coasting one, that plyed between Quebec and the coast of Labrador. When she left Quebec, a few days ago, she carried seven passengers, and a crew of nineteen headed by one of the most experienced, successful, and heretofore tunate navigators in Canada- Cap-

The story of the wreck is soon told -not one of all who were on board escaped. They all went down during the blinding snow-storms of Wednesday or Thursday, to their premature deaths. There is no survivor to say how the terrible event took place; sengers, one and all-met their doom out on the broad bosom of the St. Lawrence. The captain, who was a native of Jersey, had spent a goodly portion of his life in Quebec, but of later years his family lived in Westmount. He was a careful and experienced man, and one of those who inspired great confidence in all under his charge. How did it happen? Not one can tell exactly. It is suffi cient for us to know that in a solemn hour Death's Angel "spread his wings on the blast," and, without warning, every one who had gone aboard the fated "St. Olaf" was summoned into the presence of God It is a solemn, a fearful thought the contemplation of such an event is well calculated to make men paus and to so inspire the world that, in the language of Tomson's

"Vice, in its high career, must stand appalled, And heedless, rambling ir pulse learn to think."

THE POPE'S LAST ENCYCLICAL. -Last week we made a brief reference to the most recent Encyclical of the Holy Father; in this issue furnish our readers with the text, or rather with a careful and comment is sufficient of itself without the necessity of any comment from us. Still there is a point, which the Pope accentuates, and upon which non-Catholic friends. Most distinctly does the Holy Father- in harmony -make it known that Our Lord is the only source of our salvation, and tain our final end. Other aids may be invoked; but when it comes down to a question of merits, there is no

ent that Catholics depended upo the Blessed Virgin and the saints for the Biessed virgin and the saints to all they desired to obtain, even that they adored these privileged crea-tures of God. Let such people care-fully read the Encyclical, and they will discover that we "adore" God lone, and that we simply invoke the aints that they may exercise their influence—being near to God—in our behalf. It is wonderful to consider the aged Pontiff sending forth such an important document at the close of a century, and almost at the sunset of his own career. We behold in it the realization of our dream— a quiet and glorious policy that has so far saved the Church from a million dangers that threatened her. and which will go on, in some form, as long as time lasts. We cannot too strongly recommend not only the reading, but also the study of this admirable gem, fresh from the priceless treasure-house of an old man whose liberty is circumscribed, but whose infallible spirit soars beyond prison walls and penetrates the remotest corners of earth.

THEY SHAKE HANDS.

A wonderful thing has taken place in the "Land o' Cakes"; the Moder ator of the Free Church of Scotland and the Moderator of the United Presbyterian Church have shaker ands. This event occurred upon the Waverley Market, and in presence of six thousand people—possibly three thousand belonging to each of the churches. The accounts published all over the United Kingdom of great act, would recall to our mind exaggerated descriptions of the battle between the Horatii and the Curatii; except that this was a peace-making. In a word, this shaking of hands is the exterior sign by which it is made known that the two churches are to be henceforth consi-

dered as one.
All along we had never been able to discover what was exactly the difference between these two denominations—or rather sections of a denomination. However, we are now en lightened upon the subject. It apears there never was any doctrinal difference between them; it was simply upon points of administration that they could not agree. Perhaps it was a question of funds and their distribution; may be a question of patronage. No matter; questions of discipline and government are of small consequence in comparison with questions of doctrine. Hence churches will continue to agree as long as no serious difference arises, and that, in the future, as in the past, they will have no quarrel as

This must be all very consoling for the adherents of the two long-divided churches; and this ceremony of hand-shaking must have signal for a new era in their career. How long they will go on before any serious difference occurs is more than we can say. But we see no difficulty in their union upon a doc trinal basis-for the very good reason that, unless predestination be considered as a doctrine, or dogma they have no such thing as any de fined doctrine in their entire system. What is even more positive, they would deny all authority, authoritato question them upon the subject. It is not difficult for two churches both devoid of doctrine, to have n doctrinal differences. We must conclude, therefore, that once this inter esting ceremony over and its imme diate effects gone-like the nine days' wonder-the Free Church and the Presbyterian Church will proceed upon the very same lines as hereto fore. They will clash, more or less upon subjects of administration, and they will agree to admit trines, no dogma, no fundamental principles. The world will survive the shock and the attention thus at tracted for a few days will soon be sensations, while the two churches will drop back into religious insignificance, the monotony of which was, for a moment, broken by this unique and spasmodic effort.

THE BOY PRODIGY.

"The Boy Orator has, for years, been playing his part in the arena of the world's affairs; he was always a good drawing card. The boy musihas enabled him to confound and as tonish the best masters and the most critical audiences, has had his day. It is now the turn of the Boy Preacher. He has come amongst us, heralded by lengthy press notices and large-sized street placards. All his wonderful acquirements have been de-tailed with theatrical effect. He has appeared, has preached, has gone

to set up a youth, crammed with disjointed, incoherent and frequently meaningless phrases, as an exponent of the sacred word of God.

Even had the "Boy Preacher" de livered a series of sermons, display-ing either tact, or knowledge, or ordinary elecutionary powers, there might be something remarkable in the performance. But when the method is to have the audience gest texts of Scripture and for the mon upon each of them, the whole performance savors very much of the juggler's system of creating surprises or the magician's methods of deceiving the senses. That Barre and Ronaldo should strive to astonish an audience with their prowess and feats of strength is perfectly timate; they make use of the enorm amuse the world, both for their own profit and for the pleasure of all interested in their achievements. But when the Word of God is made the basis of like tests and competitions, we find that the whole affair tends to cast ridicule upon that which is level of the sensational stage that which belongs to the temple and the

The object of preaching is to instruct in the truths of God's revelation, to awaken fervor in the prac-tice of religion, and to make known the grand and life-imparting principles-be they moral or dogmatic-which Christ left to man as a means of salvation. In this case we have no preaching at all; not one osity and to be amused, came away one iota more informed upon the teachings of Our Lord, than before attending the sermons (?) of the Boy Preacher; not one could say that he (or she) felt any deeper emotion. in the religious sense, than before not one imbibed any principle that would be lasting and grace-imparting. Many were pleased at the ception, not a few were dissatisfied and disappointed, and all could have heard better and more telling sermons any Sunday in their own churches. The "Boy Preacher" is failure; a pigmy seeking to imitate giants. _

RUMORS CONCERNING THE POPE.

Times out of number have we warned our readers against rumor from Rome, Paris, London, and other large centres, concerning Pope's health. This week the Asso. ciated Press sent out the point blank report of his death on Tuesday. We have no doubt that the Holy Father is feeble, nor can the world ex pect that, at his very advanced age, he can be expected to last a very long time more. Yet the care he receives, the regularity of his life, the magnificent and unimpaired constitution that he possesses, and, above all, the indomitable spirit that animates him, all give fair ground for belief in his prolongation of life. It was only the other day that he wrote the splendid encyclical, which we publish in this issue and on the very day that he was re ported dead he gave audience to a

Princess. It is possible that the severe tax on his vital powers, consequent upon teristics of the approaching season the fatigues of the great jubilee, or I miss not a few of the old time at Holy Year, may have effects that are at times more or less alarming; but for several years back prophets of ill-omen have been engaged in predicting his demise, and yet they all failed in their sinister calculations It certainly would be a wonderful coincidence were the greatest Pontiff, that for long generations has sat upon the throne of Peter, to pass away with the going out of the century. It would be still more marvellous were he, with his extraord ary weight of years, to accompany the coming century in its marches along the avenue of In any case, we may expect these periodical and sensational reports—for it is the business of journalistic correspondents to fabricate such mate

Since we are on the subject of the reigning Pontiff, we may remark tha outside of the Catholic Church — of which he is one of the most illustri erience a void, when it pleases God to close the magnificent career Leo XIII. In almost every domain he is an acknowledged leader. In tatesmanship, diplomacy, and ever other branch of human attainment has been not only the equal, but generally the superior of all the reatest men of the nineteenth tury. No other living man exer-such a world-wide influence.

lease God to grant him a number of years yet on earth to con-tinue his glorious work and to add to the world's improvement by his require talent for elevating and ceautifying everything that his concrated hand rests upon.

TRADERS IN HOLY THINGS.

Trafficking in Holy Things is one of the most despicable as well as sinful acts that man, in his mad rush for wealth, can commit. As a rule, the truly pious, the really virtuous, the practically religious people in the world are easily imposed upon. It does not require a very clever trickster to play upon their credulity; conse quently they are very liable to mposed upon in life. The reason of this is quite obvious. They look upon the world from their own high standpoint; they believe in men, because their faith is great; they are not suspicious being devoid of all evil-intent themselves. These are characteristics well known to the faithless exploiters of sacred things, and almost every one of these heartless creatures has learned to play upon the sympathetic chord in the heart of the virtuous.

Of the truth of what we here advance we have a striking illustration in the recent warnings of certain European bishops, who found it necessary to inform their clergy, that the latter might inform the faithful about persons who are making a profitable trade with pretended waters from the grotto of Lourdes. It appears that some of these people are actually organized into compan ies and carry on their business in a most systematic manner. They issue small leaflets, in which all the virtues of the water of Lourdes are de tailed. These sheets are frequently printed entirely—the episcopal imbear forged signatures of ecclesiastical dignitaries. In a word, they are mere advertising circulars, informing the pious reader that at such or such a place quantities of the blessed water of Lourdes may be had, for a very small sum. No doubt water is sold by these people; but not water from Lourdes. Possibly, for precaution sake, they do keep a few bottles of the genuine article; but, as a rule, they simply sell common water to the poor people who, with object or another, are anxious to possess water from the Grotto Lourdes. Needless to say that this is a fearful imposition on the public. Besides being guilty of the sin, in the eyes of God, they are guilty of the crime known to the State as taking money under false pretences If the law of the land does not reach them, most certainly the jus tice of God shall.

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER

On "Winter Thoughts."

As the snow came down in big flakes, upon the feast of St. Catharine, and gradually covered over the earth in a manner that indicated the arrival of winter, I was led to reflect upon the many changes that the years have wrought in the charactractions which once made winter a Looking along Sherbrooke street I noticed several sleighs, containing pleasure parties, dashing along. I could not but perceive the fine finish of the robes, the elegance of the harness, the fantastic and queer shaped little gongs that ornamented the shafts, or the saddles of the horses. Did I miss anything? I did. The old-fashioned string of bells that frequently-engirdled each horse, or at least surrounded his neck, or went from trace to trace over his back. There was a merry jingle in these bells; there was a familiar sound in them, that told of the keenest enjoyment. Were Poe alive to-day, and were he to have his "Bells" unwritten, it is not likely that our literature would ever have been enriched with his:— Looking along Sherbrooke street I noticed several sleighs, containing

'Hear the sledges with their bells

"Hear the sledges with their bells, silver bells;
What a world of merriment, the melody foretells!
How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle, on the icy air of night!
And the stars that over-sprinkle
All the heavens, seem to twinkle
With a crystaline delight;
Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of rhunic rhyme,
To the tintinamulation that so musically wells,
From the jingling and the tingling of the bells;
Bells, bells, bells, bells;
From the ringling and the jingling of the bells!"

I merely point out this one little ack as a sample of the hundred hat our modern progress and great mprovements have created. There

longer a real personality for the precocious youth of our day. He ne
cocious youth of our day. He ne
longer rides on the wind, gallops his
dears over the snow-covered roofs,
descends, at mid-night, by way of
the chimnies, and fills the stockings
that for hours the sleepy eyes of littile ches sought to watch as they
hung suspended at the bed-posts. The
boy or 'girl of this closing year of
the century can tell you all about
the benevolent old man with the
long white beard. They are not to
be imposed on by any fairy tales,
or imaginary beings of fancy's creation. It is sad; but it is even too
true. I have observed the change,
year in and year out, gradually increasing and broadening, and I felt
a pang of regret each time circumstances led me to such reflections.

reading Macaulay's "Lay of Horatius," and I felt strangely as I per-

'In the cold nights of winter, When the lone north wind doth blow, And the loud howling of the wolves Is heard amidst the snow; When the oldest cask is open, And the largest lamp is lit; When the chestnuts glow on embers, And the kid turns on the spit. And the kid turns on the spit.

"When the young and old in circle,
Around the fire-brands close,
And the girls are weaving baskets,
And the lads are shaping bows;
When the old man mends his armor,
And trims his helmet plume;
When the good wife's shuttle marrily,
Goes flashing through the loom."

The picture of home life and its enjoyments flashed up and across the mind. Then, looking around me, upon society of to-day, I asked myself the very pertinent question: "Where are our homes?" Alas! the home is rapidly vanishing. It is disappearing with the sleigh-bells, the Christmas tree and Santa Claus.

This does not mean that people have not more luxuries than had our fathers. It is not the hard lots of the pioneer generations that I lament; it is the "homes" of the peo-ple. The modern flat, the over-crowded tenement, the boarding-house, or even the grand hotel can-not surely be classed as homes. Men are too much abroad now-a-days; the improved facilities of travel are such that the whole continent is as if it were a small parish, and men, who formerly would spend almost the whole year at home, now live on railway trains and in hotels. As to the women, it is still worse. They places, on public platforms, working places, on public platforms, working for the conversion of savages, the propagation of Christianity, the improvement of social, educational, laboring and other conditions, on their bicycles, or on their feet — it matters not—they must be anywhere, and everywhere except at home. Domestic life has lost its charm for the thousands; the divorce court is an that the whole contine thousands; the divorce court is an institution that fattens upon this as well as other conditions. It would make one cry out, from the heart, with Gerald Griffin, for the return of "Old Times."

Nor is this all! Life has grown shorter; men die younger. There are infants yet in the world, but no boys and girls. Youth is become an unknown stage in human life. There is known stage in human life. There is no transition from babyhood to mankood. Children in their teens are men and women now; what used to be youth, is now maturity; what was formerly maturity, is now age; and what was considered old age in the days of our fathers, exists no longer—the years that might have been, after fifty, or sixty, are spent in the cemetery. Truly did a learned priest once say, "the world is improving, but man is degenerating." Possibly no one will thank me for these "observations"; however, I am not looking for thanks. They are based on truth, and I feel inclined to give them expression.

PERSONAL.

Whenever we hear of the progress or promotion of a young Irish Catholic we feel a legitimate pride in his success, and we experience great pleasure in recording the same, as an encouragement and an example for others. We are glad to learn that our esteemed fellow-citizen. Mr. J. J. Flynn, has been appointed superintendent of the Bell Telephone Company's system in Quebec, St. Roch's and Levis, with headquarters at Quebec. This is a decided promotion and a credit not only to the young gentleman whose ability and integrity have won him the high post of confidence, but also to his father, Mr. J. P. Flynn, of the City Hall, and to all his relatives and fellow-countrymen. May success attend him in his new career.

FATHER LECLAIR HERE.— Rev. Father Leclair, so well known in St. Patrick's parish, with which he had been long associated nearly a couple of decades ago, and for the last fitten years connected with the Canadian College in Rome, has just returned to Montreal. In 1885, the Rev. Abbe Leclair, who was then in charge of the Oka mission, was sent by his superiors to superintend the construction of the Canadian College in Rome, and when this work was done, he was named assistant superior of the institution. Three years ago, at the death of the Rev. Abbe Palin, Abbe Leclair became superior, and held that position until September last, when he had to resign on account of his delicate health. It is FATHER LECLAIR HERE.-

ARCHBISHO Archbishop Br faillant retu Sunday mornicellent health with his visit and Mexico.

Archbishop magamous shrine Guadeloupe, we tifical High M Guadeloupe, w tifical High M paid short Toledo and W

> MISS PRING complimentary ection of Miss was held in th was one of the sical undertake place in Montr place in Montr audience was sense of the a city. Miss Pri two numbers arranged progrof all present which she acq ably assisted organist of St Quinn, one of Mr. M. J. Procutionist of the and B. A., Mr tenor of the C number of cartists.

artists.

The concert
auspices of St.
rence and St.
Pringle, during
evening, read Strathcona, ex inability to be that a cheque C.M.B.A.-O

cessful progress C.M.B.A., Gran was that which auspices in D Tuesday evenin Upwards of sent, and this bers and fri branch spent o able evenings i the above num ticipated in th ticipated in the euchre prizes, t tables in opera in which the p reflects great or in charge. Eve smoothly as a machinery, and ner inaugurated their euchre pas evidence on this games were p hours.

The prizes, a handeome, and with their past pleasant comme those present and it is needle and it is needle playing was verso much so, the equal for the 3 six gentlemen gents' prize.

After the card the way was

the way was room, where th accommodated b accommodated b spacious stage that every one or present was set the good things comfort by the lar "Society Ca Shea. The arrar the handling of people reflects a self and assistar self and assistan the fact that he

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After the refr
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The 2nd lady opal china jewe opal china jewe
J. Broenon.

3rd lady's pr
cheese dish, won
The 1st gent's
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by Mr. M. Casey
2nd gent's pri
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3rd gent's pri
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drian.

The Committee The Committee deserving of a 'their devotion they had to fulf measure the graby Branch 232 1 is due to their please all, and twants of their they succeeded a good 'hustlers' ously togother make their enter cial successes.

Per Per Per

mality for the prebur day. He no a wind, gallops his ow-covered roofs, ight, by way of fills the stockings sleepy eyes of litwatch as they the bed-posts. The ss closing year of fill you all about man with the They are not to any fairy tales, ss of fancy's creaut it is even toe ved the change, out, gradually indening, and I felt each time circumsuch reflections.

other day I was trangely as I per-

s of winter, h wind doth blow, ling of the wolves e snow; sk is open, np is lit; glow on embers, on the spit. on the spit.

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nds close,
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mends his armor,
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gh the loom."

ome life and its up and across the g around me, up-y, I asked myself question: "Where thas! the home is It is disappear-bells, the Christ-t Claus.

ean that people ries than had our the hard lots of ions that I laions that I lames" of the peoflat, the overthe boardinggrand hotel canda shomes. Men
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atforms, workinb of savages, the istianity, the im-, educational, la-moditions, on their r feet — it mat-tibe anywhere, ept at home. Do-its charm for the orce court is an atons upon this conditions. It y out, from the y out, from the Griffin, for the nes."

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mate pride in his experience great g the same, as and an example glad to learn i fellow-citizen, s been appointed a Bell Telephone in Quebec, St. rith headquarters is a decided edit not only to n whose ability won him the high but also to his lynn, of the City s relatives and May success at-

R HERE.— Rev.
ell known in St.
th which he had
nearly a couple
for the last fifwith the Canane, has just rel. In 1885, the
who was then in
nission, was sent

Gocal Notes.

an absence of many weeks His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi and Rev. Canon Vaillant returned to the city on Vaillant returned to the city on Sunday morning. His Grace is in excellent health and very much pleased with his visit to the Southern States and Mexico. While in Mexico, the Archbishop made a pilgrimage to the famous shrine of Notre Dame de la Guadeloupe, where he celebrated Pontifical High Mass. On his return, he paid short visits to New Orleans, Toledo and Windsor, Ont.

MISS PRINGLE'S CONCERT .- The complimentary concert, under the direction of Miss Fannie Pringle, which was held in the Karn Hall last week, was one of the most successful musical undertakings which has taken place in Montreal for some time. The audience was representative in every sense of the artistic circles of this city. Miss Pringle, who contributed two numbers of the select and well arranged programme, won the hearts of all present by the manner in which she acquitted herself. She was ably assisted by Prof. P. J. Shea, organist of St. Ann's choir, Mr. Ed. Quinn, one of its leading soloists, Mr. M. J. Power, the talented elecutionist of the Young Irishmen's L. and B. A., Mr. E. Lebel, the sweet tenor of the Cathedral choir, and a number of other prominent local artists. was held in the Karn Hall last week,

artists.

The concert was held under the auspices of St. Patrick's, St. Lawrence and St. Mary's C.O.F. Miss Pringle, during the course of the evening, read a letter from Lord Strathcona, expressing regret at his inability to be present. It is said that a cheque accompanied the let-

cessful progressive euchre parties and socials ever held by Branch No. 282, C.M.B.A., Grand Council of Carada

C.M.B.A., Grand Council of Carrada, was that which took place under its auspices in Drummond Hall, last Tuesday evening.

Upwards of 225 people were present, and this large number of members and friends of this popular branch spent one of the most enjoyable evenings in its history. Out of the above number, 200 persons participated in the contest for the euchre prizes, there being exactly 50 tables in operation, and the manner in which the playing was conducted reflects great credit on the gentlemen in charge. Everything went off as smoothly as a well oiled piece of machinery, and the systematic manner inaugurated by this branch for their euchre parties was greatly in evidence on this occasion when 15 games were played inside of two hours.

The prizes, as usual, were very andeome, and strictly in keeping handcome, and strictly in keeping with their past reputation, and many pleasant comments were made by those present upon the selections, and it is needless to say that the playing was very spirited. In fact, so much so, that five ladies were equal for the 3rd prize, lady's, and six gentlemen equal for the 3rd gents' prize.

After the card playing had finished, After the card playing had finished, the way was led to the supper room, where the large number were accommodated by bringing the large spacious stage into requisition, so that every one of the large assembly present was seated, and partook of the good things provided for their comfort by the well known and popular "Society Caterer," Bap. W. J. Shea. The arrangements made for the handling of such a number of people reflects great credit on himself and assistants, and demonstrates self and assistants, and demonstrates

opal china jewel case, won by Mrs. J. Broenon.

3rd lady's prize—Limoges china cheese dish, won by Miss McLellan.

The 1st gent's prize — Wedgewood china drinking sett (4 pieces), won by Mr. M. Casey.

2nd gent's prize—Majolica umbrella stand, won by Mr. F. E. Tansey.

3rd gent's prize—Brass mounted opal china (decorated) cigar and match holder, won by Mr. H. Audrian,

match holder, won by Mr. H. Audrian.

The Committee of Management are deserving of a word of praise for their devotion to the arduous duties they had to fulfill, and in a great measure the grand success attained by Branch 282 last Tuesday evening is due to their untiring efforts to please all, and to look well after the wants of their many friends, and they succeeded admirably. With such good "hustlers" working harmoniously together they are bound to make their entertainments grand social successes.

The next social to be held by this branch is announced for Friday, February 8th, 1901.

mothe, Asst. Recorder: C. McKenea, Marshal; C. G. Pressey, Guard. Trustees for two years: Bros. L. Brophy, J. F. Campbell. Delegating the Advisory Council: Bros. F. C. Lavlor, J. Warren and T. F. McGrail. The retiring President, Bro. J. Rourke, becomes Chancellur. The interest shown at this meeting was most satisfactory.

The annual Requiem Mass for deceased members of this prosperous Branch of 150 membership, was celabrated at St. Patrick's Church, on Thursday, 29th November, at 7.30 a.m.

On Monday night Mr. Horace Barre, of this city, won, over Ronaldo the German athlete, the world's championship for weight-lifting. Mr. Barre's strength is certainly prodigious. He is now the strongest known man in the world. We are opposed, in every sense to the brutal "sport" of prize-fighting, which tends to degrade man to the level of the savage, or the beast; but feats of genuine strength and skill, such as go to make up legitimate athletics are always honorable and praiseworthy. We rejoice in Mr. Barre's success, because he is a Canadian, a Montrealer, and the worthy successor of Cyr, the one time Canadian champion. There is, however, something else to be said about Mr. Barre. He is as gentle as he is strong, as refined as he is refined, as moral as he is kindhearted; he is a practical Catholic in every sense; retiring, unostentatious, the soul of good fellowship, and, above all, a model that could be followed with advantage by all young men who enter the dangerous arena of public athletics. If he possesses such strength, can utilize it at will, and conserves it admirably, not a little is due to his quiet and regular life, his temperate habits, and his religious morality. We consider that no greater praise could we bestow is best is that it is fully deserved. On Monday night Mr. Horace Barno greater praise could we bestow is best is that it is fully deserved. upon the new champion; and what

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

ST. MARY'S PARISH. — At the solicitation of the members of the above society, the dramatic section of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benevolent Society have kindly consented to give one of their grand entertainments in St. Mary's Hall on the evening of Dec. 10th, in aid of the poor of the parish. By two previous concerts given under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society they have been enabled to clear off all the indebtedness of the past year, and it is the intention of the members to make a grand effort after providing for about thirty poor families during the winter now at hand, that they will be in a position to close the season at Easter time without any outstanding debts. Instead of soliciting throughout the parish the members of this most worthy society, have adopted the idea of giving evening entertainments at a small entrance fee, and the one now announced to be given by the Y. I. L. B. Society should draw a large audience, and those who attend are assured of as good an evenings enjoyment, as if they attended a similar entertainment in the centre or west end of the city at a much larger entrance fee. The members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society are most grateful to the officers and members of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benevolent Society for the kind and hearty manner in which they have consented to give their services, in aid of the distressed poor of St. Mary's.

RECENT DEATHS.

self and assistants, and demonstrate the fact that he knows a thing or two about his business.

After the refreshments were partaken of, the prizes were awarded to the fortunate winners, each of the fortunate winners, each of whom, received quite an ovation on their success. The following gentlemen were called to the platform to perform the pleasant task of presenting the different prizes:

Grand Deputy J. H. Feeley, Chan. P. Doyle (Br. 50), Bro. F. J. Curran (Br. 26), Trustee Bro. F. J. Sears (Br. 26), Chan. T. A. Lynch (Br. 232), and President T. R. Cowan, (Br. 232), and President T. R. Cowan, (Br. 232), and President T. R. Cowan, (Br. 232).

The first, lady's prize— Brass mounted onyx top table and jardiniere, won by Mrs. R. Dolan.

The 2nd lady's prize— Decorated opal china jewel case, won by Mrs.

MBS. ELLIS. — The death of Mrs. J. P. Ellis, nee Miss Mary O'Byrne, on Wednesday, Nov. 21st, awakened sentiments of deep feeling among all classes and creeds at Point St. Charles. The blow fell with crushing weight upon her respected parents, who but a month ago lamented the loss of their beautiful daugher, Margaret. Deceased being naturally of a kind and gentle disposition, a lady of great natural talents and ability, and having the advantage of a superior intellectual training, was a favorite with all who knew her. She was a graduate of the Sacred Heart Convent, Sault aux Recollets, a diplomaed teacher of music and organist of St. Gabriel's Church for upwards of ten years, which important position she resigned shortly after her marriage. When her health began to fail, and it became evident that she required the constant attendance of an experienced nurse, she was advised by her physicians in Boston to return to her mother's home, where, despite the best medical treatment and affectionate attention, she succumbed to dropsy.

At 9 o'clock a.m., on Friday, her remains were borne to St. Gabriel's Church, the Iuneral cortege being one of the largest and most impressive witnessed in Point St. Charles for many years. Everyone along the route and at the church evened allted with the one object—to show all the respect possible to one who was Mary O'Byrne, on Nov. 21st, awakened sentiments of

T. J. McMAHON.—To a wide circle of friends by whom he was affectionately cherished and esteemed, the death of Thomas James Mc Mahon, son of John McMahon, Albert street, St. Henri, came with keen affliction. To them a loving companion has passed away. "A companion whose face they shall not see again in this world below."

shall not see again in this world below."

The deceased had been ailing only two weeks. Everything that medical aid could do was dore, but the ravages of typhoid fever had done its work, and the last park of life passed away on Thursday evening, Nov. 23rd, at the age of 23. The bright sun of manly promise had set; the golden edge of his day sank behind the blank hrizon—death.

The funeral 'look place Saturday afternoon, and was attended by over three hundred citizens, including the St. Gabriel's bund, of which he had been a member for some time past. The numerous letters of condolence, wreaths and other floral offerings testified to his graat popularity. As the long and sad cortege passed St. Anthony's Church, the bell tolled forth its mournful sound as a mark of respect for the deceased. The interment took place in Cote des Neiges Cemetery. A solemn Requiem High Mass was offered for the repose of his soul at St. Henri's Church during the week. We extend our sympathy to the relatives in their sad loss.—

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The persistent manner in which the Boers are continuing the war is daily made the subject of much bit-

The meeting of Parliament next week will not take place too soon, says the New York "Tribune's London correspondent. The British pub-

memory will ever live in the affections of her sorely afflicted relatives and friends.

The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Father 70 Meara, pastor of St. Gabriel's, assisted by Rev. Fathers McDonald and Shea. The solemn Mass of Requiem was grand and impressive, the church throughout being draped in black. A full choir was in attendance. The Rev. Father Dupras, of St. Charles Church, presided at the organ.

Mrs. Ellis was 34 years of age, and the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward O'Byrne, of Bourgeois street. Besides' her broken-hearted parents, she is survived by her husband and four young and pretty children, all of whom are tendered the sincerest sympathy of the writer—a companion in childhood days — and the "True Witness" in their heavy loss. "May she rest in peace."

T. J. McMAHON.—To a wide cir-

cuse. The Bishop's reply so im pressed us as a genuine exposition of the humbuggery of "non-sectarianism," that we had intended making it the based of an article upon this subject; but finding that to properly appreciate the learned Bishop's outspoken and frank communication, it would be necessary to quote nearly every line of it, we have concluded to give the letter in full and leave all comment to our readers. The reply runs thus :-

ply runs thus:—

"Dear Sir,—I have your communication of the 7th instant, with prospectus of a Syracuse Boys' Club—"a non-sectarian work for boys'—to be established here in Syracuse. You ask me to subscribe thereto. It is to be 'non-sectarian,' and yet to impart to boys mental, 'moral and religious training.' You do not state what brand of religion it is to supply, further than that it will be the non-sectarian brand. Still what, is meant by 'non-sectarian' is pretty well understood. It is an overwood word, embracing all churchless and creedless undogmatic religions, 'to the special exclusion of the Catholic religion and Catholic teaching. It is the cial exclusion of the Catholic religion and Catholic teaching. It is the
great, national, pantheistic state religion which is sought to be set up
—a State Pantheon in which all the
sects are to meet, as did the Romans in the Pantheon of old to worship the big, non-sectarian god, Jupiter, the father of all the smaller
gods.

"Now, my dear Mr. Betts, to train
up boys—and girls, too—in "men-

up boys—and girls, too—in "mental, moral and religious training" is, in my judgment, the highest and noblest occupation that can possibly engage the mind of man, and I do not impute to you any sinister motive in your proposed way of doing it, but must candidly say to you that you cannot have my co-operation. We Catholics have a religion to the complete of our Catholic faith. We hold that it is absolutely impossible to the creed, which we religion without church and creed and dogmas. As far as we Catholics are concerned, then, we cannot join in what you call 'non-sectarian religion,' nor can we accept a niche in trade, disguise or compromise any non-sectarian State Pantheon. Though you and other well-meaning people may not know it, there is a scheming opposition to Catholics and

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Though you and other well-meaning people may not know it, there is a scheming opposition to Catholics and bigotry underlying all this 'non-sectarianism.' In the last analysis it means a religion of all the sects to the exclusion of the Catholics. The list of names on your prospectus will, I think, show this.

"You state in your letter that 'a Christian man will be appointed superintendent.' Is there any chance that that superintendent may be a Catholic? We were told a short time ago in the newspapers by the presi-

ago in the newspapers by the president of the Methodist University on the hill that that institution is a non-sectarian establishment. Is there

non-sectarian establishment. Is there any chance of a Catholic being placed at its head or having any share in its management? Nay, more, is there any chance but a Methodist being placed at its head?

'If you had left out your commendation of 'non-sectarianism' for this projected work for boys and stated that all religions would be safeguarded and respected there, and that the Protestant and Catholic boys would be taught there by their respective pastors and that no boys would be taught there by their respective pastors and that no form of religious instruction would be imposed upon the unwilling, then, indeed, I would favor it and generously contribute to its support. Your 'Christian man' for superintendent is to be either a layman or a minister; if the former he has no authority to teach religion; if the latter he must belong to some of the sects. Is he to abandon his sect and teach your 'non-sectarianism?'

"Let there be no scheme for State religions."

LABOR TROUBLES IN QUEBEC.

At a meeting of the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association, held on Saturday last, it was decided to appeal to Monsignor Begin to act as arbitrator in the shoe difficulties. A resolution to this effect was passed and will be forwarded to His Grace

and will be forwarded to His Grace at once.

Ald. T. Duchaine announced in St. Rochs on Tuesday, that he was prepared to abide by the decision, whatever it might be, and that his factory would be open this morning to all of his former employees who were also willing to abide by the decision of His Grace.

The announcement evoked the great-

also willing to abide by the decision of His Grace.

The announcement evoked the greatest enthusiasm both on the part of shoe operatives and the public generally. The men, it is understood, are equally willing to accept the decision of the arbitrator who has been named, and will resume work immediately, with the understanding that whatever judgment may be given they will loyally abide by 1.

Mr. Duchaine employs at but 150 hands. He is acting, it is believed, in concert with the other shoe manufacturers, and the hope is now very generally expressed that a satisfactory solution of the difficulty has been reached.

A correspondent says: His Grace the Archbishop was called upon this morning, but he refused through Vicar-General Marois to make any statement whatever.

BY T. J. LAWS.

Father Tom Ryan was seated in his cosy little presbytery, surrounded by some of his parishioners.

"Yes," said Father Ryan, " the ways of Providence are indeed wonderful. That's not a very original observation, is it? But, truth to tell, I was just thinking of an adventure which happened to me during my stay in Australia."

It was Sunday evening: the winter

which happened to me during my stay in Australia."

It was Sunday evening; the winter wind howled without and snow fell thickly, but the fire blazed brightly within, and the fire of Christian charity, I am sure, warmed the heart of every one in the room.

"Oh, do tell us the story, Father!" All joined in this corus.

"Have I time? I mustn't keep you here too late, because some of you are married men, and you'll get in the wars if you are not at home bettimes. Mr. Delaney, you're nearest the window; will you kindly raise the window and see if its snowing yet?"

the window and see if its snowing yet?"

"Faster than ever, father."

"Oh, then, ye'll have a fair excuse to offer. Draw your chairs a bit mearer the fire. This is the first snow I've seen for ten years."

"Are you sorry to be back in the old country, Father?"

"I'm ashamed of you, Mr. Casey, and me a Tipperary man! I wouldn't exchange a square yard of green Irish turf for acres of Australian bush. Yet I never thought I should have been allowed to return, only the Bishop, bless him, saw the climate out there didn't agree with me and sent me home. But now, if you have patience to listen, I'll tell you my bit of a story."

my bit of a story."

Father Ryan then related the fol-Father Ryan then related the following:
About eight years ago I was bushed. I dare say you don't all know what that means, so I'll tell you. It means that I had lost my way in the bush while taking the Blessed Sacrament to a sick man. Our parishes are large in Australia, and a ride of a few miles to see your next door neighbor is common enough. The man I wished to see and a ride of a few miles to see your next door neighbor is common enough. The man I wished to see was a squatter named Burke, who lived some twenty miles from our mission church at Wallaloo, and to reach his house I had to cross a belt of bush about ten miles in width. I had been through it once before with a guide, and so, of course, was conceited enough to imagine I could do so a second time without one. And here I was, close on sundown. Completely lost, having ridden round three times in as perfect a circle as puclid ever described. I knew that, puclid ever described. I knew that, by a certain aged and pointed from the day, marking it with a cross at my second visit.

There was a pretty state of things a sick man waiting for me, myself desperately hungry, no sign of human habitation and the sun almost set. In a few moments darkness swift and sudden would be upon me, and what was to be done then?

swift and sudden would be upon me, and what was to be done then?
What was that the stiff leaves of the like.

very breast?"
True, and surely no harm could True, and surely no narm could be fall me. Yet it was strange that, with the blessed and adorable sacrament in my possession, I should have been allowed to lose my way. "Man. the trees whispered again, what knoweth thou of the purposes

And then I forgot my doubts and resigned myself to spend a long and dreary night in the lonely bush. But it was not to be, for my reverie was suddenly interrupted by the sound of a human voice close at my horse's side."

an electric shock.

They came from a tall, sturdy, rough-looking man, who seemed to have sprung from the bowels of the earth to my horse's flank. Not a prepossessing gentleman by any ossessing gentleman by ne—with black, beetling eye means—with black, beetling eye-brows and heavy beard that almost hid his face (a dirty one, from what little I could see of it), shatbily at-tired, and with a huge revolver stuck in his belt—but this uncouth appari-tion was as welcome to me then as a warm fireside to a shivering man. "My friend," I said, "I am thank-flut to meet you. I have lost my way; perhaps you can conduct me to some shelter where I may pass the wight."

some shelter where I may pass the night."

"Bushed, are ye?" was the reply. "Well I reckon you couldn't have lighted on a better chum than myself. There are bushrangers about you know, and you might have fallen in with some of them."

"Bushrangers!" I started and scrutinized as keenly as I could in the gathering darkness the features of my new companion, and the thought leaped to my brain that here before me stood as fair a specimen of the genuine ruffian as I had ever seen. But one must not always judge by looks, so I simply said:

"Bushrangers would find a poor prize in me."

"Ye're a parson, ain't ye?" queried the stranger.

of the stranger.
"I am a Catholic priest."

"Off."

My friend seemed to regard me ith that sort of amazed curiosity ith which we examine some extradinary freak of nature; then, after moment he added:

a moment he added:

"Well, come along o' me. I can take you to a shanty belonging to some friends of mine; they'll let you have 'damper' and a 'billy' of tea, and give a shakedown of some sort for the night. It'll be better than camping out here among the smakes and the ningoes."

"Thank you very much," I said, "but how far am I from Burke's place? I ought to visit a sick man there."

Say whether you'll come with me or not; make up your mind quick, for I'm peckish."

"I shall only be too glad to accompany you," I replied, "and thank you sincerely. I also agree that the sooner we reach your friend's shanty the better, for if you are peckish I am absolutely wolfish."

"Come on, then."

He laid his hand on my horses' bridle, and in an incredibly short space of time—I should not think three minutes could have elapsed—we stood outside the door of a fairly large hut or shanty. My guide gave a peculiarly low whistle, which was answered in kind from within, and the door opened.

"Dismount, reverend sir," said my conductor; "I'll look after your horse."

I obeyed his direction.

horse."

I obeyed his direction.
"Now," he said, "you're welcome to our humble abode; we don't often see gentlemen of your cloth here; but you're all the more welcome for that. Hope you don't object to smoke?"

that. Hope you don't object to smoke?"

Now, nobody is fonder of smoke than I when it comes from a good cigar, but the atmosphere I faced on entering the cabin was enfough to make a skipper quail. The whole interior seeined enveloped in dense and remarkably penetrating fog, which immediately got down my throat and caused a prolonged coughing fit. Somewhere out of the fog came sounds of laughter, which, when I cleared the tears from my eyes and was able to discern anything at all, I discovered proceeded from four men who were seated round a rough deal table in the centre of the hut. Great rough-bearded fellows they were, fitting mates for my guide, though all appearing bigger-built men than he. They regarded me, I thought, with a kind of amused curiosity, puffing the while great volumes of smoke from dirty short clays.

"Hallo, Jack Blake!" roared the

dirty short clays.

"Hallo, Jack Blake!" roared one red-whiskered giant, in a voice like that of a lion with the croup "What new chum have you brought us tonight?"

"This," said my guide, "is a reverend gentleman—I don't know his name."

like. "Certainly," I replied; "now or later on—what does it matter? How much do you require?"
"Only all you have about you," was the grim reply.
"What do you mean?" I cried.
"No nonsense!" was the answer.
"Bail up! I'm Jack Rennie—may be you've beard of me?"

"Bail up! I'm Jack Rennie—may be you've heard of me?"

I had, indeed. All Australia rang with his name as that of the most daring of bushrangers. What was to be done? I cared nothing for the little money I had about me—but the Blessed and Adorable Sacrament — But it was not to be, for my reverie was suddenly interrupted by the ound of a human voice close at my torse's side."

"Hallo, chum!"

The gruff words startled me like n electric shock.

They came from a tall, sturdy, ough-looking men who was a tall, sturdy, my head. A sudden thought occurred the confession.

Blessed and Adorable Sacrament — how should I save It from outrage? I made a dash for the door.

"Stop!" thundered Rennie.

I turned; all the men had sprung to their feet, and four ugly looking revolvers were pointed straight at my head. A sudden thought occurred fore."

Blessed and Adorable Sacrament — how should I save It from outrage? If made a dash for the door.

"Besides," interrupted Domovan, "if you fear his reverence blabbling, you can silence him just as easily at my head. A sudden thought occurred fore."

my head. A sudden thought occurred to me. The worst of men have some good in them—I would tell these fellows the whole truth and throw myself upon their generosity.

"Men," I said, "you are welcome to what cash I have about me, also to my watch. You shall have them freely if you will give me your word to spare the treasure I bear with me—a treasure of which I fear you know little. I am taking the Blessed Sacrament to a dying man—"

ed Sacrament to a dying man—"
"Oh, stop your preaching!" show
ed Rennie; "I'm no fool, and know you priests carry these wafers that you worship in boxes of gold and

BIG-HEAD CHILDREN

with long thin necks-you see them in every school-want Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil, to build up their poor little shrunken scrawny bodies.

School will be of no use to them. Something will carry them off.

They have no play in them. There is no fun in playing, when everybody else can run faster, jump further, turn round quicker, and keep on longer.

Big head is no harm; let the body be big too.

"Have ye forgotten," the giant went on, "that my chum's dying here? Let him die in peace, Gye hear, or there'll be more funerals than one from this shanty."
"Mind your own affairs, Donovan," replied Rennie, but he didn't speak very loudly, I noticed. "We're only just relieving this person of his superfluous wealth; and he won't take the operation gently, so he must roughly."

"Well, all right," said Donovan,
"but don't kick up such a confounded row over I'll silence some of you
for good."

Like a lightning flesh for good."

Like a lightning flash a ray of hope swept through my mind—Donovan—an Irish name! The arm around my throat relaxed its pressure.

"Donovan!" I cried, "I am a Cathclin priest—"

"Donovan!" I cried, "I am a Catholic priest—"

"A priest!" he shouted. "Release him boys! 'Tis a priest Dan Clancy has been moaning after for hours, and, by thunder! he shall have one. Step this way, your reverence, and have no fear."

"Stop a minute!" cried Rennie; "You are going sheed too fast. Donovane.

"Stop a minute!" cried Rennie;
"you are going ahead too fast, Donovan. I believe I'm captain of this gang—you're mighty commanding all of a sudden, but who do you think will obey your orders? This man's our booty, and we'll do with him as we please. You'll get your share, Inever fear."
"Well," said Donovan, "you're captain, right enough, and in a general way I'm ready to follow your lead; but the case stands this way; My pal's been crying and moaning for a priest for hours. Here comes one ready to hand—I should say heaven sent him, but heaven has naught to ready to hand—I should say heaven sent him, but heaven has naught to do with us here. Now, you aren't going to rob poor Dan of what may make his death easier. He's been a true chum to me, boys, and I'd die for him if I could. The priest is herr and poor Dan shan't die without seeing him!"

out seeing him!"
"But he shall!" roared Rennie.
"What, let a priest hear all our secrets? Dan Clancy knows enough to
hang us all twice over, and if we let
him confess to this fellow we are all
lost."

"A priest," I ventured to say,
"never reveals anything told him in
confession. Men, I beg of you, let
me see this poor dying wretch— it

"And I swear he shall!" said Donovan, in a low tense voice. "You see this revolver? Let go of "You see this revolver? Let go of there'll soon be

him instantly, or there'll soon be four rogues less in the world."
"Fool!" cried Rennie, "we are four to one and all of us have shooting

"Ah!" replied Donovan, "but there are no cartridges in them—the few we had left are now in my gun. I hold your lives in my hand, release the priest and let him come this

way."
Suddenly my captors fell back from

Suddenly my captors fell back from me.

"Don't be afraid, your reverence," said Donovan; "come!"

He lifted a blanket hung curtainwise, which I now saw screened off one portion of the room and made a sort of inner compartment.

"You'll find poor Dan in there, Father." he went on. "I'll keep guard, and if you can give the boy the comfort he needs, it's Ned Donovan will see you safe out of this anyhow. Never fear yonder rogues—they don't come a foot nearer than they are."

He dropped the curtain, and I surveyed the wretched scene before me by the light of a miserable "home-made" candle which sputtered on a broken stool beside a couch or litter of straw and dried leaves.

On this rude bed tossed and moaned the emaciated form of what had evidently been a stalvart and handsome man, though dissipation had left its unmistakable traces on his haggard face, and the hand of death was pressing visibly his worn and ashen cheeks.

As I gazed at him, from his thin and trembling lips broke a mournful cry.

"Oh, God! oh God! Mercy! mercy!

ry.
"Oh, God! oh God! Mercy! mercy!
lend me a priest—I cannot die like
his—a priest!"
I knelt beside him and took his

silver—jeweled, too, mayhap; so you needn't think we shall let such a prize as that escape us."

"For God's sake!" I entreated, "for your own sakes, beware how you commit such an awful sin."

"Oh, we're used to awful sinshere!" and the ruffians laughed hoarsely. "Come, father, bail up! Hand over your pretty box and its precious contents."

"You must take my life first." I answered, every nerve in my hady tingling with excitement. I felt as though I had the strength of a limit if he won't give up peaceably."

The four rushed on me as one man. I'm not the weakest fellow in the world and knocked one down very comfortably, but the other three all seized me at once. I shouted for the help, but where could it come from? A brawny arm encireled my throat for them the gloom stepped a girling and ferce looking man, revolver in hand. My assallants were lambs in appearance compared with the new comer, whose eyes gleamed like live coals in the semi-darkness.

"Have ye forgotten," the giant went on, "that my chum"s dying here? Let him die in peace, 6'ye hear, or there'll be more funerals than one from this shanty."

In a very few indicates the my hore and the price of warning to him."

In a very few in the world and knocked one down very comfortably, but the other three all seized me at once. I shouted for the hore world and knocked one down very comfortably but the other three all seized me at once. I shouted for the hore world and knocked one down very comfortably but where could it come from? A brawny arm encircled my throat for the from the gloom stepped a girling and ferce looking man, revolver in hand. My assallants were lambs in appearance compared with the new comer, whose eyes gleamed like live coals in the semi-darkness.

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In a very few minutes, though I

from the muzzle of Donovan's weapon.

"Now, listen," my protector went
on, "I'm going to call Jack Blake to
bring my horse and the priest's.
Don't any of you dare to breathe a
whisper of warning to him."

In a very few minutes, though I
can assure you they seemed to me
like hours, the two horses were
brought to the door, and Jack Blake
entered the hut to be unceremoniously thrown by Donovan among his
mates. Often and often does that
seene come black to me in my
dreams—I can shut my eyes and see
it now; the dim obscurity of the
hut—the savage eyes of the baffled
ruffians glaring through the gloom
in impotent rage—and the gigantic
figure of my preserver standing in
the doorway of the hut, revolver in
hand, as I mounted my horse.

A moment later he had closed the

the doorway of the hut, revolver in hand, as I mounted my horse.

A moment later he had closed the door behind us, sprang into his saddle, and we were riding at full gallop through the fairly open bush beneath the soft light of the solemn southern stars.

"We are out of danger now, Father," he said. "Luckily for us, they have no ammunition."

we are out of danger how. Far-ther," he said. "Luckily for us, they have no ammunition." Scarcely had these words left his lips when—crack—crack—the report of two pistol shots sounded in our

"Fool that I have been!" cried Donovan; "I forgot poor Dan's revolver—that was very likely loaded. Ye see, we only ran out of cartridges yesterday, and Dan's been ill for days. They've found his gun and they're using it to kill his chum!" "Can you see them?" I asked. "No—or I'd have a pop at them." Crack—crack—came again on the air.

"Ah!" The cry was from Donovan.

"Are you hurt?" I shouted.

"No—nothing to speak of. Follow me close—the bush is pretty scattered here—ride like the wind!"

No more shots were heard, and, as far as I know, no further pursuit was made. On—on we dashed in silence, the gums flying past us like spectres in the darkness grew less gloomy, and before we reached the edge of the bush the glorious sun rose resplendent above the horizon and showed to my delighted eyes at no more than a mile's distance the homestead belonging to Burke, the man I had set out on the previous morning to visit.

"Come with me," I said, "and try to lead a different life."
"Too late, Father," he said; "I've led an awful life. I've been guilty of—"

His voice died away in his throat, his face became the color of ashes, he reeled in the saddle, and, before I could render him any assistance, fell heavily to the ground. His horse gave a frightened neigh and bolted straight back into the bush. I sprang from my saddle and went to the prostrate man. Then I discovered that he had been wounded in the side by one of the shots fired after us, and the brave fellow had concealed his pain until loss of blood had deprived him of his senses.

I bound up his wound as skillfully

had deprived him of his senses.

I bound up his wound as skillfully as I could with my handkerchief (luckily a large one), and feeling certain no harm could come to him for a few minutes, rode as fast as I could (my horse was pretty thred) toward's Burke's house, where I was received at the door by the master himself, the sick man of yesterday, alive and well; having, as he told me, made a most marvelous recovery in a few hours.

To make a long story short, Burke

"Therei that's the end of my story, and though I'm sorry to part with you, it's time you were all going home. The snow has ceased and the stars are out. Good night!"

"One moment, Father," said one of the company. "What became of the rest of the gang?"

"As usual, Mr. Casey, you want to get to the bottom of everything. Well, I took the police from Wallaloo to the hut, but we found it empty, save for the decomposing body of poor Dan. We burjed him decently, but not one of the bushrangers were found at that time. The only one I haveheard of since is Rennie, who was was hung for murder at Melbourne two years ago. He was a thorough bad lot. May he be forgiven!"

"I believe, Father," said Mr. Casey, "that you've charity enough to pray for a mad dog."

"I'd pray he wouldn't bite me, anyhow Good night and God bless you all."—Catholic Fireside.

Pale and Bloodless.

THOUSANDS OF ANAEMIC GIRLS

Case Was Preneunced Hopeless, Tells How She Regained Health and Strength-A Lesson to Mothers.

Anaemia is the term used by doctors to indicate poverty of the blood. The prevalence of this trouble

strength A Lesses to Methece.

"Now, listen," my protector went on, "I'm going' to call Jack Blake to bring my horse and the priest's bon't any of you dare to breath a whisper of warning to him."

In a very few minutes, though I can assure you they seemed to melike hours, the two horses were brought to the door, and Jack Blake entered the hut to be unceremoniously thrown by Donovan among him atse. Often and often does that seeme come black to me in my dreams—I can shut my eyes and see it now; the dim obscurity of the hut—the savage eyes of the befile rufflans glaring through the fairly open bab in and, as I mounted my horse.

A moment later he had closed the door behind us, sprang into his saddle, and we were riding at full gallop through the fairly open bab beneath the soft light of the solemn southern stags.

"We are out of danger now, Father," he said. "Luckily for us, they have no ammunition."

Scarcely had these words left his lips when—crack—crack—the report of two pistol shots sounded in our ears.

"Fool that I have been!" cried Donovan; "I forgot poor Dan's revolver—that was very litely loaded. Ye see, we only ran out of cartridges yesterday, and Dan's been ill for days. They're found his gun and they're using it to kill his chum!"

"One—nothing to speak of. Follow me close—the bush is pretty scattered here—ride like the wind!"

"No—or shots were heard, and, afar as I know, no further pursuit was made. On—on we dashed in silence, the guns flying past us like spectres in the darkness grew less gloomy, and before we reached the edge of the bush the glorious sun rose resplendent above the horizon and showed to my delighted eyes at no more than a mile's distance the homestead belonging to Burke, the man I had set out on the previous moring to Visit. "I must leave."

"And now, Father—what does it matter?"

"And now, Father—what one of the curre of a young girl whose easy on more than a mile's distance the homestead belonging to Burke, the man I had set out on the previous moring to Visit. "I must leave."

"A work about the house, and this great change in my condition is due solely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It is not too much to say that they have saved my life and I strongly urge girls who are similarly afflicted to give them a thorough trial.

EXPERTS DISCUSS CONSUMPTION

EXPERTS DISCUSS CONSUMPTION

The Tenement House Commission held its first public hearing in New York on Friday last. The subject under discussion was "The Helation of Tuberculosis to the Tenement House Problem." It was gone into exhaustively, a half dozen students of the problem laying the results of their researches before the commission. It was the unanimous sentiment of those heard that with the proper kind of tenement houses, houses which would make it possible for the tenants to get plenty of sunlight and air and to keep clean, and with the proper supervision and care by the city of those afflicted with the disease, tuberculosis could eventually be entirely stamped out.

Dr. John H. Pryor, of Buffalo, who was chairman of a committee to investigate tenement house evils in that city, was the first witness. He said that in Manhattan alone there were constantly 20,000 persons suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs in its various stages. In his opinion the majority of tenement house dwellers had some form of tuberculosis. One reason for its great prevalence was that no proper care was taken of the victims. There were accommodations for 1,000 whereas 20,000 had the disease. The result was that the infection constantly spread.

cared for."

Dr. Pryor favored making it compulsory that every occupant of a tenement have 600 cubic feet of air, that no tenement be allowed to be built on a 25-foot lot and that the people should be educated as to how to prevent infection.

FIRST AND FOREMOST

In the field of medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It possesses actual and unequalled merit by which it cures. all diseases caused or promoted by impure and impoverished blood. It you have rheumatism, dyspepsia, scrofula or catarrh you may take Hodd's Sarsaparilla and be cured. If you are run down and feel weak and tired, you may be sure it will do you good.

The favorite family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

He whose main hope is that he shall die rich has begun to dig the grave of his nobler faculties.



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7.10 p m. Rew York, via D & H
7.15 p m. St. Cessaire, via C V
8.00 p m. Local Express for Yoronto
8.30 p m. Local Express for Yoronto
9.30 p m. Tomoto, Detroit, Ohicage
10.30 p m. Toronto, Detroit, Ohicage
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D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

And from his d There flashed Like a beacon high, To guide the The magnetism Bound fast th The sorrowing And the weak

The unction of Sunk deeply in And many a slo To act a Chris Both thoughtles

gay, And the aged Suppressed reper And brushed o The feelings in of Must e'er rema Far too o'erwho For others to

She struggled
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crowd,
Sat the youn
mother. A Priest of God! Her pride, her The glory of her Her noble, che

His youthful fraught,
She watched w
And fervently th
To guard him The voice which With hope and In childish pratt That loving me

Those spotless h

The Altar's My How often in the They clasped the E'en in the Chur Bright honors Unsevered shall Twixt that mo

GOOD MANN pleasant and obl a grand thing it act in a mannerl and in all places and in all places however, who see only for special when they are in of the so-calle should not be; at the lady at home to the poor beggrich man; to you to your friend. I that you'll be e making for you The golden links will thus be dail bound together be fability that the cannot sever.

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RELIABILITY. that a reliable por it is so pleasant ers and employer quality in the ch true mark which ness and a sure so life. How many h footing in the w tice of it, and hoo their chances by not an eye serva your duty when y neglecting it who watching you. Su last long in any with the class the in time of danger of peace.

OBEDIENCE TO The trouble with young of the pre-clination to shirk seem to think the than their paren teachers. From wi dependence? Mixin wicked associates, ure in life, seems all that pertains to good advice w from many troub

HO

HIS MOTHER. By M Toney

The young priest in the pulpit stood With calm and austere mien; His every gesture and his mood Bespoke the soul within.

And from his dark and pensive eye
There flashed a hallowed ray,
Like a beacon bright, hung out or
high,
To guide the wanderer's way.

The magnetism of his voice

Bound fast the listening throng;
The sorrowing did in God rejoice,
And the weak were rendered stron

Sunk deeply in each heart, And many a slothful one was stirre To act a Christian part.

Both thoughtless youth and maide

gay, And the aged bowed with years, Suppressed repentant sobs that day And brushed off burning tears.

The feelings in one woman's breast Must e'er remain untold, Far too o'erwhelming and too bles For others to behold.

The sob that fain would break aloud She struggled hard to smother,
For there, unknown in that vast
crowd,

Sat the young priest's widowed mother.

A Priest of God! yes, there he stood, Her pride, her hope, her joy; The glory of her motherhood, Her noble, cherished boy.

His youthful days, with perils

The voice which now his listeners

fraught,
She watched with zealous care,
And fervently the Lord besought
To guard him from each snare.

With hope and holy fear, In childish prattle oft did fill That loving mother's ear.

How often in the bygone days
They clasped that mother's knee.

Bright honors justly won, Unsevered shall the tie remain Twixt that mother and her son.

GOOD MANNERS .- Cultivate

E'en in the Church should he attain

The Altar's Mystery,

The unction of his holy words

OAP MFG. CO. hen, N.B.

Service, consult Time

THOLIC

HOUSEHOLD NOTES. MOTHER AND SON .- A writer in |

done for them as only their due for which no thanks need be paid. They are encouraged to make excuses for themselves. The girls of the family must wait on them and the younger children must be their fags. They are the tools of their mothers. They are spoiled.

APPLE SAUCE.—It is not always as easy for the busy housekeeper to make apple sauce as it is for the lungry to eat it. A recipe for a

kind that is guaranteed to keep will be useful. To prepare it the apples should be peeled, cored, cut into small pieces and placed in layers with a liberal sprinkling of cinnamon and sugar on each layer in an earthen lar. If the apples are not too tart allow from a quarter to a half pound of sugar to every pound of apples. Cover the jar and let it simmer on the back of the stove for a day; afterward it should be set away to cool and may then be considered ready to serve. A few slices of lemon stewed with the apples will greatly improve the flavor of the sauce. Our Boys and Girls. ************************* small at first sight, but in the end brings a barrier that may be almost impossible to overcome. A PLEA FOR THE BOYS .- Boys

A PLEA FOR THE BOYS.—Boys are often self-conscious, awkward and ungainly. This makes them, by self-contradiction, lack the minor graces which facilitate intercourse. But one sweet, kindly word can straighten out the tangled knot of future manhood, and make him feel all glorious within and without. The want of this goodly word will confirm the awkwardness and restrain the budding promise of the boy. Let a grown person go, but don't banish the boy from the home circle. Take out some of your useless brica-brac, cracked teapots and esthetic crockery, and let God's image of yourselves have right of way. Remove the furniture and make room for living souls.

yourselves have right of way. Remove the furniture and make room for living souls.

If the sister's fastidious regard for other boys, and various other repellent causes too numerous to mention, drive the lad away from the home circle, even eternity itself may prove too brief for the consequent regret. All young folk desire sympathy and friendship—boys—boys as much as girls, girls as much as boys—and their griefs, troubles, successes and delights are as intense and real to them as yours and mine. Let the visitors who are invited by your son be treated with kindness more than ordinary. He will bring his society to you, instead of forming constitutions. his society to you, instead of forming acquaintances from whom you pray he should be delivered, and th boy thus treated goes into the world with a shield against evil—a rampart even to the blue sky of God against the assaults of vice; it is the memory of home and the parents who love him

PATHETIC.—Sincere, substantial sympathy is not often found where it might be most expected and made available, but more frequently among the lowly and humble of God's poor,

the lowly and humble of God's poor, as the "Detroit Free Press" clearly proves by the following: "Tim's Kit.—It surprised the shiners and newsboys around the post-office the other day to see 'Limpy Tim' come among them in a quiet way, and to hear him say, 'Boys, I want to sell my kit. Here's two brushes, a hull box of blacking, a good, stout box, and the outfit goes for two shillin's." "Goin' away, Tim?" queried one. Those spotless hands, ordained to

" 'Goin' away, Tim?' queried one.
"'No, not exactly, boys, but I
want a quarter the awfullest kind just now.'
"'Goin' on a 'scursion?' asked an-

other.
"'Not to-day; but I must have a

quarter, he answered.

"One of the lads passed over the change and took the kit, and Tim walked straight to the counting-room of a daily paper, put down his money and said:
"'I guess I kin write it, if you'll

"I guess I kin write it, if you'll give me a pencil."
"With slow moving fingers he wrote a death notice. It went into the paper almost as he wrote it, but you may not have seen it. He wrote:
"Died—litul Ted—of scarlet fever: aged three years. Funeral tomorrow, gone up to Hevin; left one brother."
"Was it your brother?' asked the cashier.

GOOD MANNERS.—Cultivate a pleasant and obliging manner. What a grand thing it is to see the young act in a mannerly way at all times and in all places. There are some, however, who seem to have manners only for special occasions, that is when they are in the presence of some of the so-called big folks. This should not be; act the gentleman or the lady at home as well as abroad; to the poor beggar as well as to the rich man; to your enemy as well as t cashier.
"Tim tried to brace up, but he

"Tim tried to brace up, but he could not. The big tears came up, his chin quivered, and he pointed to the notice on the counter and gasped: 'I—I had to sell my kit to do it. B—he had his arms aroun' my neck when he d—'
"Then he hurried away home, but the news went to the boys, and they gathered in a group nad talked. Tim had not been home an hour before a barefooted boy left the kit on the doorstep, and in the box was a bouquet of flowers which had been purchased in the market by pennies contributed by the crowd of ragged but big-hearted urchins. Did God ever make a heart which would not respond if the right chord was touched?" no it To-day.—Whatever you have to do do it to-day, to-morrow may be too late. Have you any act of kindness to do, do it to-day, put off your unkindness till to-morrow. There is a power to-day, which neglected becomes weakness to-morrow. If you love any one, let them know it now, and not wait until it is too late. "Improve the flying moments as they pass" is a wise saying, and one that should be put into practice by our young folks.

RELIABILITY.—There is no doubt that a reliable person is a treasure. It is so pleasant for parents' teachers and employers to find this great quality in the character. It is that true mark which leads on to greatness and a sure guide to success in life. How many have gained a good footing in the world by the practice of it, and how many have spoilt their chances by not having it. Be not an eye servant, that is doing your duty when you are watched and neglecting it when no person is watching you. Such persons cannot last long in any position of life. Be with the class that can be relied on in time of danger as well as in time of peace. It is so pleasant for parents' teachers and employers to find this great quality in the character. It is that true mark which leads on to greatness and a sure guide to success in life. How many have gained a good footing in the world by the practice of it, and how many have spoilt their chances by not having it. Be not an eye servant, that is doing your duty when you are watched and neglecting it when no person is watching you. Such persons cannot last long in any position of life. Be with the class that can be relied on in time of danger as well as in time of peace.

OBEDIENCE TO GOOD ADVICE.—The trouble with too many of the young of the present day is an inclination to shirk good advice. They seem to think that they know more than their parents, guardians or teachers. From whence comes this independence? Mixing up with bad and wicked associates, whose only pleasure in life, seems to be for evil and all that pertains to evil. Obsdience to good advice will often save you from many troubles that may seem SAVED BY A DOG. -Mr. Robert

FLAVORS. — Few housekeepers know enough of the chemistry of food to realize that the pepper and salt should only be added to an omelet just before it is taken from the fire, when a thread of vinegar should be dropped at one side of the pan, and allowed to run around the edge. Thus is made an omelet famous for its tenderness, while if the salt is mixed with the eggs while they are being beaten it only serves to toughen them.

ABOUT CODFISH .- An American

writer in referring to codfish—natural and artificial—says:

One of the most wholesome, nutri-One of the most wholesome, nutritious, as well as palatable dishes is creamed codfish. The codfish—typical of the prosperity of Massachusetts as evidenced by the reverence with which the golden cod that for a century hung on the Speaker's desk in the old hall of representatives was borne with ceremonious pomp by borne with ceremonious pomp by high dignitaries of the State to a high dignitaries of the State to a similar place in the new Capitol—has from time immemorial been one of the chief food staples of the country. Of late years the comparatively high price has tempted many unscrupulous dealers to submit for it various inferior grades of fish—a deception made easy when it is sold in the boneless form. Cod is, in fact, now difficult to obtain without great care. A good plan is to order direct from one of the great Eastern packers. The cod can always be distiners. The cod can always be distin guished from the substitute if the whole fish is purchased, as it is the only fish of the class sold for cod only fish of the class sold for cod which has a white line running its whole length on either side, is covered with round white spots, and whose tail, instead of being forked, is straight across. The usual way to prepare salt codfish for creaming is to "pick it up." Preferably, it should be sliced across the grain in quarterinch slices, and then pulled in small pieces.

SPANISH CHICKEN. -A delicious SPANISH CHICKEN. —A delicious way of making the ordinary fricasseed chicken into a novel dish has been brought from Spain by an inquiring housewife. Cut the chicken up and put it in the saucepan and cover with cold water. After it has begun to boil, leave it at the back of the range, where it will simmer slowly for an hour and a half. Then add a cup and a half of boiled rice. add a cup and a half of boiled rice, a small onion cut into quarters, a small tomato, salt, pepper, and a teaspoonful of curry powder which has been dissolved in water. Boil lost been dissolved in water. Boil slowly for twenty or thirty minutes, taking care at the last that it does not scorch. Serve with the rice piled in the centre of the platter and the chicken placed about the border.

CARE OF THE HAIR .- Separate the yolk of a fresh egg from every particle of white and beat it up with a wineglassful of tepid water. Rub this well into the skin of the head, wash off with plenty of warm water and rinse with cold. This is said to make the hair beautifully bright and soft and thoroughly clean.

A FADED CARPET may be greatly A FADED CARPEIT may be greatly improved by being wiped over with a damp cloth which has been wrung out in ammonia and water. Only a little ammonia is necessary—a table-spoonful to a small bucketful of water will be ample.

NOTES FOR THE FARMER.

HIGHER STUDIES.—A professor of agriculture discussing the future of agriculture discussing the future of agriculture pursuits, thus glowingly speaks on the subject. He says: For men whose attainments are high enough, there are lucrative posts to be had, not only in British agricultural colleges, but in our colonies and dependencies, in India. South Africa, Egypt, and elsewhere. It is a profession, too, that will extend rather than contract: agricultural education is comparatively new ground, and the chances are that during the next ten years it will greatly extend. It is a field that is not as yet overstocked with workers, and an intelligent farmer's son who chooses this as a profession, and means to get on, has a chance to rise to a very honorable and honored position. We often hear the remark that the best of our young men, farmers' sons and laborers, leave us for a more stirring life. There is truth in this, and more reason, therefore, for them to take advantage of such opportunities as farming offers. That farmers' sons are peculiarly qualified to act as teachers to others is admitted, for none can teach as well as those who have a thorough groundwork of practical knowledge. Why, too, should outsiders have all the plums? If this should catch the eye, as it probably will, of someone who is considering the momentous question of what his future life must be devoted to. let him for a moment consider whether or not he is qualified to loin the ranks of those who are seeking to rise through teaching the principles of agriculture. HIGHER STUDIES .- A professor

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or, better still, a mixture of all three. As a food for pigs in general, milk possesses more nutritive value when given to young pigs at this stage of their existence. The this stage of their existence. The animals are then in need of some food to make up for the loss of the natural supply of milk which they have received from their dams prior to the separation, and skim milk is a better substitute for this than any other class of food. As illustrative of the value of skim milk as a food for pigs, it may be mentioned that for pigs, it may be mentioned in an experiment recently carried out in the States it was found that while it required on an average about 3½ lbs. of a mixture consisting of peas, wheat and rye to produce 1 lb. of pork, a little over 2 lbs. of the same mixture was found to produce the group creative of park Ibs. of the same mixture was found to produce the same quantity of pork when fed along with less than a gallon of skim milk. In this experiment it was found that it required about 4½ lbs. of barley when fed alone to produce 1 lb. of pork, while only 3½ lbs. pf the same food were required to produce 1 lb. of pork when fed with a quart of skim milk. These experiments, like others car-These experiments, like others car ried out elsewhere, afford conclusive proof of the great value of skim milk as a food for pigs.

CARE OF MILK.—The milk care is taken of the milk in summer is usually free from very objectionable odors; that is, where fair care is taken of the milk and cows, and where cows get good water to drink and gain access to no rank or strong flavored words. strong flavored weeds. The reason for this is that the cows are in the open field, the milking is done outside, and the cans when washed are usually left where the sun and fresh usually left where the sun and fresh air can work their part of cleaning, for where there is a good amount of sunlight, objectionable germ life is very low. But in the fall when the cows are beginning to be housed and when cans, pails and strainers are kept in the kitchen or outhouse, then extra care must be taken of the milk, for it must not be forgotten how very easily milk absorbs odors, and milk off flavor makes poor butter and poor butter is an unprofit-

and milk off flavor makes poor butter and poor butter is an unprofitable product.

We assume the fact that the cans have been washed in lukewarm water, with a good brush, and then scalded. They should then be placed where the pure air can blow in and around them continually, and every care should be taken that no breeze from the barnyard, hog-pen or other infectious source be allowed to pass over them.

At milking-time in the stable, very many should turn over a new leaf.

many should turn over a new leaf When the animals are in the stable udders, whether they appear clean or otherwise, should be wiped well: then the milker should put on well; then the milker should put on a pair of clean overalls or an apron, wash the hands and commence to milk. This may seem a lot of need-less trouble, to those not accustomed to it, but habit, along with a desire to improve, will overcome the objection in a remarkably short time.

Never under any consideration.

improved by being wiped over with a damp cloth which has been wrung out in ammonia and water. Only a little ammonia is necessary—a table spoonful to a small bucketful of water will be ample.

Perfectly healthy people have pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and enriches the blood and makes people healthy.

NOMBE DAD MED DADWED.

and sickening smell.

If there is not a proper milk house, make a determined effort to have one, for kitchen and cooking taints on milk give no end of trouble to the buttermaker. Most of the ne to the buttermaker. Most of the farmers know what foods impart flavors to milk, and these in every case should be avoided, and the purest of water should be furnished the cows to drink at all times.

NEW INVENTIONS.

List of patents recently granted to inventors by the Canadian and Unit-ed States Governments:— CANADA.

CANADA.

69,182—Alphonse Vezina, Hedleyville, Que. car coupler.

69,173—Joseph Skerry, New Ross,
N.S., weather strips.
69,202—Joseph A. Mineau, Louiseville, Que., feed cookers.
69,196—Samuel Hampton, Rapid
Cit· Man., rotary plow.
69,323—William Baines, London,
Fag., transmission gear for self propelled vehicles.
69,351—Carl Jansen, Stockholm,
Sweden, preparation of sterilized
milk powder.

UNITED STATES. 660,840—Samuel Wesley Butter-ield, Three Rivers, Que., saw mill

set work, 661,326—Charles D. Spates, Rossway, N.S., row lock.

And 304—Percy Hull Brown, Everett. Washington, typewriter, 662,023—Raiph Mayne Roade, Quebec, nut and bolt lock.

Drop after drop, continually failing, wears a passage through the hardest rock. The hasty tempest, as Carlyle points out, rushes over it and leaves no trace behind. A great purpose is cumulative; and, like a breat magnet, it attracts all that is kindred along the stream of life.

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ALWAYS GET A RECEIPT.

Judge French commented in Bow County Court, London, Eng., on certain loose trading transactions. He said half the litigation in business was due to people sending goods and trusting to the honesty of the recipients to send the receipt by post. One side relied on the honesty of the other, and the other trusted to memory. Money was paid over in the same loose way, and the payer went away believing the receipt would be sent on. A tiny receipt given on the spot—a mere slip of paper—said His Honor, would save much litigation, waste of time, and expense.

Nothing is so pleasant as a good and beautiful soul; it shows itself in every action.

The hovel where folly waits on want may well typify the human mind wherein are harbored little knowledge and less, wisdom—knowledge, with its thousand contending contradictions and contraricties, and wisdom, ever like "poor Tom," accid, and both knowledge and wisdom the blighted offspring of hapless human effort.

Society Directory.

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

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the An-LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.— Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month. President, Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Statia Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McMahan; treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howlatt. 383 Wellington street. Application forms case be had from members, or at the had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.— Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, John Cavanagh, 885 St. Catherine street; Medical Adviser, Dr. Hugh Lennon, 255 Centre street, telephone Main 2239, Recording-Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernian street, — to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: —J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy —J J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 3.- Meets A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 3.— Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Ald. D. Gallery, president; T. Mc-Carthy, vice-president; E. J. Devlin, recording-secretary, 1635 Ontario street; John Hughes, financial-se-cretary; L. Brophy, treasurer; M. Fennel, chairman of Standing Com-mittee; marshal, M. Stafford.

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

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe C.SS.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League; J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCHETY Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. Father McGrath. Rev. President: James J. Costigan, 1st Vice-President; W. P. Doyle, Secretary, 220 St. Martin street.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26. —(Organized, 13th November, 1883.)— Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:— Jas. J. Costigan, President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jas. H. Maiden, Treasurer.

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

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863. — Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, President, John Killfeather; Secretary, James Brady, No. 97 Rosel street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

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DEATH RATHER THAN

THE SURGEON'S KNIFE

The Detroit "News-Tribune" thus tells the pathetic story of a boy's sad end owing to phosphorous pois-

"Casper Hilla is dead, dead and buried—the victim of phosphorous poisoning. Sometimes a man earns his bread at the risk of his life.

Hilla had worked in a match fac-tory for two years. He lived with his parents at 723 Forest avenue

east.

He was only a young German boy. In the factory he was warned not to work if his teeth were bad. The phosphorus used in the matches always affects decayed teeth. In fact, the manufacturers have a dentist hired by the year to inspect the teeth of those who apply for work. The rule is the same as in army life—if your teeth are bad you cannot become a recruit. a recruit.

But it really seemed for two years that phosphorus had no effect on Casper. The first sign was so very vague that it passed unnoticed. He lost his appetite. His mother noticed that his dinner pail was often hrought home unpacked and he began to waste away, grew pale and complained of fatigue at the least unusual exertion.

compiamed of latigue at the lease unusual exertion.

Casper did not know it then —but he was already on the goad to death. This phosphorous poisoning is a terrible thing. It starts with a slight pain like neuralgia and grows slowly worse. At first Casper thought nothing of his trouble. He went to Dr. E. C. Viertel, at 906 Chene street. A few questions were asked, like this: Casper: "Doctor, I have a pain in my jew. It has been there for some time. I must have a bad tooth." Doctor: "Is that so? Where do you work?"

Casper: "At the match factory."
Doctor (after an examination): "This is serious. You have phosphorous necrosis. You must have your jaw operated on, or else you will die."

Casper was frightened almost to

die."

Casper was frightened almost to death. He was always timid at the sight of blood. He went away very quickly, without giving the doctor any satisfaction. For several weeks he hesitated over the doctor's advise.

vice.

He heard of men dying of phosphorous poisoning, but, somehow, it did not concern him.

Occasionally the doctor met him and asked: "Well, are you going to

have that operation on your jaw? Remember, take it in time."

But Casper could not make up his

But Casper could not make up his mind.

The boy's father next became interested. He is a laboring man, grown too old to work, but who managed, by a lifetime of rough toil, to save the value of two cottages. He could, if he chose, raise perhaps \$200, for the expanse of an opera-

The boy's father next became interested. He is a laboring man, grown too old to work, but who managed, by a lifetime of rough toil, to save the value of two cottages. He could, if he chose, raise perhaps \$200 for the expense of an operation.

Casper next told a queer story to some boys. He said that he went to a hospital to be operated on, but the doctors were not ready; he went again, but this time they were not ready again; finally he went once more, and came running home with a white face, saying: "Oh, I saw the operating table, all covered with blood, and I nearly fainted, and I will never go back there again."

"You will die if you do not have your jaw cut," said his mother.

"Then let me die," was his quick answer. "I'll never be butchered on the table."

This is the story that Casper told his friends, afterwards, when they asked him why he had not had his jaw attended to. Anyone who knows about the workings of a hospital need not be told that Casper never would be permitted to wander into the operating room at a time when a patient was under chloroform.

But Casper stuck to his word.

Things move slowly in this sort of poisoning, and many months elapsed before Casper's jaw really became so bad that he grew alarmed. In the meantime the boy tried a new plan of his own.

There is a doctor on the east side who says that he cures without pay.

bed that he grew alarmed. In the meantime the boy tried a new plan of his own.

There is a doctor on the east side who says that he cures without pay. After you are cured, if you wish to give him a dollar or two, he takes it and says thank you; but he works without pay all the time, so his placards read. Casper saw one of these circulars and decided that he preferred to be cured by medicines rather than by the surgeon's kaife, of which he stood in mortal terror. This is the way he was hastened to that conclusion: Cases of phosphorous poisoning in this city, have been somewhat numerous within the past year, and naturally Casper heard of those who had been on the operating table, and one of these men told what had happened. He was under chloroform, and really knew nothing about it; but the story he told Casper was something like this:

"Casper, they stretched me on a table and they cut two long gashes in my face, so, one in my back and the other in my cheek, so. You see the scars? Then, they took a small knife that looked like the shovel in a mustard pot and began scraping the bone; and the pieces of dead hone they took out were like small lumps of cheese, soft and yellowish, breaking up, crumbling almost under the fingers. After they had scooped away the whole law, and nothing was left on that side to hold up my face, except the muscles, they quit hacking and scraping, and I was bundled up and told I was cured. Well, I finally got strong and well, but I cannot eat with that side of my mouth. My teeth are all gome. I have to eat soft, liquid foods, or chew on the other side. I cannot even chew a piece of hard bread on that side. And that is the way I am to be cured."

Casper shuddered.

"In that case," said he, for the hundredtb time, "I prefer death. However, I have a new way of treating myself. I have found a great doctor who is to cure me without a knife and without pay, too, until I nm well, and then I give him what I please. I showed him my face and

he opposed what the other doctors told me. Said he: 'All they want is your money. Take my advice and never have anything done to that iaw, unless you follow my directions, which are so simple that you can't fail; and, besides, they cost you nothing till it is all over. Then you pay what you please. All I ask you to do is to thew these roots.''

Yes, that was the great secret. Casper was to be cured of phosphorous poisoning in his jaw simply by chewing roots. He went around, after that, with a little packet of dried bark, or twigs, in his pocket and occasionally was seen taking a pinch, as a man chews tobacco.

As he macerated the roots for

As he macerated the roots for weeks and weeks, he felt sometimes that the cure was very slow.

"It takes time," said the root doctor; "you must not be in too much of a hurry."

Now, imagine that you had a taint in your jaw, a blight that grows the way a cancer grows, eating away, night and day, so that your teeth drop out, one by one, and your gums melt slowly; and you will understand what Casper Hilla, the poor German boy, was obliged to suffer. He pinned his faith to the roots, until at last his mouth became too sore to chew any longer; came too sore to chew any longer; finally he gave up the treatment in despair.

There came a secondary infection of abscesses, and his jaw was now filled with open and closed canals, discharging pus of an exceedingly disagreeable odor.

It is nauseating to think of these things, but for all that you will never understand what the poor boy had to endure, unless you are willing to listen.

The pair in his gums became more stinging, and the very substance of the bone was attacked by the eating poison, until pieces of the bone began to separate and crumbble through the flesh. The surface roughened and the spaces filled with pus. By and by, the bone actually perished.

The pain in the gums became excruciating, so that he rolled and tossed on his bed in delirium, at times; and the pus, finally entering his mouth, through the small canals in the fesh, poisoned his stomach.

His liver shrank in size, and his

His liver shrank in size and his His liver shrank in size and his face became as yellow as a lemon. His cheek swelled to enormous size, festered and horribly dissolved. The inflammation extended gradually to the other cheek.

the other cheek.

It was now difficult, if not almost impossible, to give Casper food. The nourishment that he shared in the last week would scarcely fill a teaspoon. It amounted to this — his strength was worn out.

Three different doctors, had been

Three different doctors had been called in succession, but what could they do? The answer is found in one word—nothing.

As the poison was finally diffusing sitelf through the sluggish blood, it distilled a mysterious black forgetfulness, causing the inertness of clay, of which we are all composed, to fall once more slowly over his benumbed limbs, rendering them insensible longer to pain—and so he died.

PIANOS.

Before buying your piano it is wise to exercise a little judgment. You don't purchase one every year, therefore, you want it to be the embediment of sweetness in tone and durability. The **KARN** piano has

long been noted for its sweetness and brilliancy of tone, while for durability we can refer all intending purchasers to the record the KARN plane has had in the scores of Conservatories of Music, Convents and other educational institutions in the Dominion of Canada, where under continual usage it has given the BEST of satisfaction for

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ARTISTIC CASEWORK. BEAUTIFUL TONE and GREAT DURABILITY.

Overshoes, 81.50.

RUBBER SOLE BOOTS,......\$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.50, \$3.00 All sizes, Black and Tar.

FELT BOOTS, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c STATES PUT ON FREE.

E. MANSFIELD, 124 ST LAWRENCE ST

Market Report.

GRAIN.—The strong tone taken by oats continues favored by the light receipts. Indeed, no receipts are reported to-day of any form of grain by rail or canal. Outside of oats prices are mostly nominal. Quctations afloat are: Spring wheat, 67c; red wheat, 63c; oats, 30½c to 31c; peas, 66c in store; barley, 46c; rye, 55½c; buckwheat, 50½; to 51c.

Liverpool cables are: Spring wheat 6s 3½d; red winter, 6s 1d; No. Cala., 6s 2½d; corn, 4s 2d; peas 5s 8½d,

FLOUR.—There is no change of importance in the flour market. The demand is of a jobbing character with supplies just sufficient to steady prices, which are unchanged.

We quote as follows: Manitoba patents, \$4.35; strong bakers, \$4.05 to \$4.10; straight rollers at \$3.20 to \$3.40; in bags, \$1.60 to \$1.70; winter patents, \$3.65 to \$3.85.

MEAL.—There is a fair demand for meal in jobbing quantities, and prices are firm with a tendency to harden in view of the scarcity of oats in hand.

We quote \$3.25 to \$3.30 per barrel, and \$1.57½ to \$1.60 per bag.

PROVISIONS.—All lines of provi-

PROVISIONS.—All lines of provisions are steady in tone. The demand is up to the average, and business is fairly active.

Dressed hogs are quoted at \$6.75 to \$7.25; lard, 10c to 11c; bacon, 12½c to 14c; hams, 11c to 14c; Canadian short cut mess pork, \$19 to \$21 per barrel.

Liverpool advices show lard at 38s 6d. Bacon is firmer again, ranging from 44s to 48s 9d. Pork, 72s; tallow, 25s to 27s 6d.

GAME.-A good business continues

GAME.—A good bisness continues to be done in game and venison, and prices are firm and unchanged.

Partridges are quoted at 60c to 65c for No. 1, and from 40c to 45c for No. 2. Venison, best saddles, 7c to 8c. POULTRY. -A brisk demand

all lines of poultry keeps prices firm, though supplies are more plen-tiful. First class birds, however, are

tiful. First class block, than to get.

The quotations are as follows:—
Turkeys, Sc per lb.; ducks, Sc to St/2c per lb.; geese, 5c to 5t/2c per lb.; chickens, 5c to 6t/2c per lb.

BEANS.—The market for beans is dull and unchanged. We quote: Canadian hand picked, \$1.30 to \$1.40; primes, \$1.20 to \$1.25. EGGS.—A fair trade is being done

m eggs, and the prices are firm, supplies being scant.
Selected are quoted at 19c to 20c; straight receipts, 17c; No. 2, at 12c to 13c; culls, 10c to 11c.

BUTTER.—A fair local trade is doing, with a good demand for the choicer creameries.

Prices are as follows: Choice creamery, 201/2c to 203/4c; undergrades, 18c to 19c; dairy, 17c to 171/4c.

CHEESE.—The market is rather quiet, but steady to firm.
We quote Western September and
early October nominal at 11c to
11½c; late Octobers, 9½c to 9¾c;
Quebec, 9½c to 9%c.
Liverpool cable quotes 51s 6d for
white, and 52s 6d for colored.

When out buying

! BOYS' CAN TO SERVICE OF DIME

Don't forget that at OGILVY'S you will find a stock second to none. The Best Clothing at the Lowest

Men's Furnishing Department.

New Smoking Jackets

Just arrived, a complete stock of them, in all sizes. They are of English make, and the material is of the very best. These goods are finished off first class in every way, and each garment is boud with a Silk Finish at the edge.

Dressing Gowns range in price from \$6.50 up to \$12.00.

Smoking Jackets from \$5.00 up to \$6.00.

NEW MUFFLERS.

We have a fine assortment of Mufflers. Our leader is the Oxford Muffler, made reversible, and quickly put
on—it is ready made; there is no
folding to do at all. Prices, \$1.25 up
to \$2.00.

Our next line is Ways' New Muffler. This also is quickly put on, as
it fastens at the back of the neck,
giving the impression when on of a
Jersey. We have them in blue and
black. Price, 75 cents each.

Write for our new catalogue.

St. Catherine and Mountain str.

W. G. KENNEDY

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Our Toy, Doll and Novelty department is rapidly getting into ship-shape order for the service of Santa Claus. In extent and variety its collection of "happy sur-prises" for the children will be far ahead of any former effort.

We are showing a splendid as-sortment of Art Calendars and Xmas Cards.

WARM WINTER UNDERWEAR AT POPULAR PRICES.

Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Wool Vests, very soft and warm; 45c, 75c and \$1.00 each.

Ladies' Lamb's Wool Vests, extra fine; special prices, 75c, \$1.10, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

Children's Lamb's Wool Vests, very soft and warm for winter wear prices, 40c, 60c and \$1.00. Children's Heavy Ribbed Wool ests, very fine and warm, 30c, 40c, and 50c each.

and 50c each.

Children's Ribbed Wool Combinations, very warm for winter wear,
at special prices, 70c, 80c and \$1 Children's Lamb's Wool Combina-tions, in all qualities; prices, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

Country orders carefully filled.

JOHN MURPHY & CO

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

SATURDAY, December 1.

GRAND CLEARING SALE! **Jackets and Capes**

331 PER CENT OFF TO HALF PRICE.

On Monday the management of The Big Store has decided to-offer the entire stock of Ladies' and Misses' Jackets and Capes, with the exception of Fur-lined Wraps, at from 33 ½ per cent to 50 per cent off the marked prices. The latest European novelty is subject to the same reduction as the moderate priced garments; all must be sold. Original tickets on each garment. In order that ladies may see and know exactly what this discount means, the original tickets, with the price marked in plain figures, will remain on every garment and alongside another ticket with the sale price.

COCOA MATTINGS, FOR OUTSIDE STEPS AND WALKS.

Cocoa Matting, with specially prepared Oak rods, laid on shortest notice. Cocoa Mattings all widths at the following prices: ½ yard, 24c; 5% yard, 30c; ¾ yard, 39c; 4-4 yard, 45c; 5-4 yard, 58c; 6-4 yard, 73c. Cocoa Mattings for Public Halls, Churches, Offices and Institutions,

40c; 15 x 27 in., 51c; 19 x 29 in., 64c; 21 x 31 in., 82c; 21 x 33 in., 97c. Also a full range of Brush Mats, Rubber Mats and Matting at special prices. OUTDOOR MATS-Cocoa Mats for outdoor use: 15 x 23 in.,

..BUSY TOY STORES ..



The Big Store's Toy Stock is at full tide and will be up to the last moment of waning time. The Mechanical Toys are in full swing, and the way trains are running, machinery is whizzing, wound up animals are going and monkeys climbing, children laughing, and the older ones delighted, is simply grand. And the Dolls—why, they're magnificent, hold a reception in the Doll Parlor every day. And the Games, and the Books; but that's another story. Come and the story into full that is another story.



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500 good Magic Lanterns, handsomely enamelled, powerful reflector, 10 inches high, 6 slides containing 30 views, complete with lamp and wick, as cut. special, 25 cents



JOINTED DOLLS.

400 Handsome DOLLS, jointed arms and legs, un-breakable body, bisque head, natural hair, opens and closes its eyes. Special price for Monday, 24 cents.

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for the money. A piano that we can give you in Mahogany, Walnut or fine Quarter Oak Case. A piano that is up to date in tone, touch and solidity of construction. Is of unique and artistic construction, and is beautifully finished. Has, in addition to regular loud and soft toned pedals, a third pedal which operates the Ossian Banjo attachment, the only attachment in the market warranted to keep in order and not injure the pia 500 of these famous Howard pianos sold by us in and around Montreal during past three years. Terms, only \$10 cash and \$7 monthly.

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COWAN'S
Hyglenic Cocoa
to their patients. It builds up and
strengthens the system. It is a perfect
food as well as drink.

The following Irish papers, of United Irish Lea county Wicklow, old Land League shot" Forster a the holding of an in Ireland. It was a pecul

the very day the Wyndham, assum ice. The proclam of the retiring c Gerald Balfour, until Mr. Redmo the other speaker railroad station purpose of addre that they were clamation, and i would not be all From that time day the events w

satisfy anybox It is a striking might interest th dity, that the ch first day of office ed by trampling people, Mr. Georg Fitzgerald, the cial directory for United Irishmen blook ebbed awa son for Ireland a

The Wicklow n claimed by Mr. M ary magistrate o Messrs. Redmon gan, M.P.'s, were of the proclamat their arrival in panied by Father Arklow; Father Avoca; Father M sentatives of vaithe members prowhere addresses the Wicklow brailrish League and members of the Council to Mr. I lating him on h lating him on h

party.

Meanwhile the guarding the ent to prevent the sp the place of mee winked. Mr. Dill winked. Mr. Dill exit. and proceed police, to Ballyn tant from the ar meeting, and ad-gathering of peo molested until th just about to clo Mr. Redmond, eral clergymen as eral clergymen ar minent local N hotel shortly aft of the proclain were surrounded

Sergeant Jone you to pass unle

you to pass unleases.

Mr. Redmondess, and we have Sergeant—You to pass here.

At this point Ment of the pass here.

Mr. Meldon, in and apparently of "Look here, you meeting; the dist Mr. Redmond—anything that of down here to ad the question of the pass here to be a till o'clock the hotal with a prothat proclamatic of the pass here.

Mr. Meldon—Question.

Mr. Meldon—Question.

were surrounded of police, and the conflict with their The scene white described in the On arrival at I containing Mr. Jothers was stopp licemen, who were at hand. Mr. Rethe brake was secant Jones said proclaimed.

Mr. Redmond—to prevent us paroad.