

ST. BONIFACE, PAST AND PRESENT.

CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.

Without any break, in the form of comment, we give, this week, the continuation and conclusion of the admirable article which we commenced in our last issue.

Bishop Provencher died in 1853, but three or four years before his death he recommended for a coadjutor Father Lafche, who was then one of the most zealous missionaries among the Indians. But this good father excused himself, because he had a lame leg, the result of running sores, caused by privations and bad food, and so the Bishop chose young Father Tache, not yet twenty-seven years of age, who was no doubt the youngest Bishop in Christendom. So very young did he look, that when he went through the Province of Quebec on his way to France for consecration, people said to one another: "What a shame to choose such a boy!" Though named in the summer of 1850, he was not consecrated until November, 1851, because it took five or six months to send him word to L'Isle a la Crosse, a missionary post 900 miles northwest of St. Boniface. Upon his return to the Red River, he again presided 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 highest cause, to even mention his successes as an organizer and leader 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. Long before he lived 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. M. B.)

In 1844, one year before the arrival 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 Faithful 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 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 '90's were landed at a wooden station in St. Boniface, and crossed the river in boats to the Winnipeg side. Naturally the arch of church property rose, and Archbishop Tache, while for months resisting the excitement that was the raging epidemic of 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 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. Boniface 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 visit to the St. Boniface of to-day is that of a quaint, quiet little French village from out of some old story book. Crossing the Broadway bridge from Winnipeg one leaves a big, bustling modern city, and in less than five minutes comes upon an old-fashioned Bureau de Poste, with the sign beside it of a French newspaper. A flight zig-zag leads up the principal business street, where Winnipeg children can easily run over and learn the names of all trades, products and merchandise in the French tongue, and gain the pronunciation by listening to the children as they chatter and play upon the streets. Pretty homes surrounded by

old-fashioned flower gardens stretch away out this street towards the country, and meander down by the winding river bank to the Louise bridge, which connects the village with the extreme northeastern part of Winnipeg. Around the southern curve, exactly opposite the joining of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, is the beautiful crescent, back in gardens from the tree-bordered road of which are the church buildings, and at the far end, near to Norwood bridge, (which is the connecting link with Fort Rouge), is the immense hospital, while far to the south are acres of rolling, rich farm lands, and further back than all, in an easterly direction, is the boys' college.

I spent some days in the month of June wandering through the streets of the peaceful village. Of course I went into the shops (who could resist?) and found not only old-fashioned treasures among the novelties, but also a delightful politeness behind the counters. To one little place on a back street I made many visits—there was such an odd mixture of pretty things at prices away below anything I had ever dreamed of, rosaries of amber and of amethyst beads and delightful little figures of saints and pretty carvings like hand-painted vases arranged in primest order, with boxes of marbles, painted tin whistles 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 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 enjoyment 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 regatta was taking place on the Red River. The hospital is opposite the Winnipeg Rowing Club house, and hundreds of people were gathered on the verandahs and along the river banks, while the stream itself was thick with canoes and pleasure boats. A band was playing, and every patient who was at all able was on the galleries or at the open windows of the hospital, watching the varying scene. The Sisters in charge were watching the 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 Bishop's palace. It was not an unusual Sunday evening walk for us, for many and many times had we wandered across the bridge and found ourselves in the St. Boniface graveyard when others were attending their places of worship. We knew nearly every crook and cranny around the church, and had loved most the shaded spot on the south side, where violets and mosses grow in profusion, and under the great trees the graves of the St. Boniface who had died at their work, each marked with a simple wooden cross, and the name printed in small, plain letters. On the other side, near to the side gate, is a red granite stone, a little larger than those around it and in it in gilt letters are the words:—

Riel, 16 November, 1885. Thousands visit the little graveyard every year, and all pause before this plain 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 fluffy 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 he 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 question and answers it, as follows:— "Is a Christian business man who is quite solvent, but is aware that a failure may come through some of his speculations, justified in putting some of his property beyond the reach of his creditors—say in his wife's name?"

Such a practice is wrong from two points of view. We wish to suggest first, that the property is conveyed

to the wife that the man himself may draw upon it in case of need. There is no doubt that this is the object in view in many such cases. Well, has the man any moral right to so to protect himself? Surely not. He is simply putting in a safe place that to which he has no right until all his debts are paid. To be sure, he may do this while he is solvent; but that does not affect the principle in the case. He is simply appropriating that which he imagines he may need to satisfy his just claims of his creditors. But again, we may suppose that the man makes this disposition of his property for his wife's sole benefit. But the wife has taken him "for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer." Now for her to take, or for him to make, any provision for her alone, is to go in the teeth of such a solemn obligation. If she takes him "for richer, for poorer," she cannot expect to share his good fortune and evade all partnership in his ill-fortune. No, the property which he transfers, from every point of view, and ought to be opposed by all who profess to be governed by the law of righteousness.

STONE CONFSSIONALS.—A feature of the new cathedral at Newark, N.J., now in course of construction, which is attracting attention in architectural circles is the building of six confessionals of solid stone with tiled nave walls. Each confessional is lighted with three lancet windows, the sills of which are about twenty feet from the foundation lines and even with the floor line of the cathedral. The structures are about three times the size of the wooden confessional in general use.

CUDAHY'S BIG MOVE.—The well known Irish American provision establishment of the Cudahy's of Chicago, according to recent reports, is keeping pace with the times. The report says:—

The John Cudahy Packing and Provision Company was incorporated at Springfield, Ill., last Friday, as the first step in organizing a \$10,000,000 corporation, embracing all John Cudahy's packing interests. Almost at the same time, the Cudahy Pack-

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:—

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 Carrickmacross lace, which he admired very much and gave thanks for the gift. I asked for 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 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 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 presbytery 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: Caeli Mille Falthe. 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 flare 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.

PROTESTANT ASCENDANCY.—In a letter to the Dublin "Daily Express" the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, has taken exception to Lord Justice Fitzgibbon's remark at the opening meeting of the College Historical Society, that to describe Trinity College as a monument of ascendancy was as untrue to history as it was unfair to her." Archbishop Walsh says that Protestant ascendancy in Ireland is not yet dead; it still survives, and will continue to survive so long as Trinity College remains what it is. 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 settlement of the Irish University question 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 institution glorifying in its Protestantism 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, at their own four walls all the advantages of a college and all the advantages of a university. It may, perhaps, be that Trinity College and its friends and supporters regard as a hurt the loss of that singular 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—Protestantism proclaiming itself Protestant, and glorying in its Protestantism—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 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 meeting called by the United Irish League was to have been held at Ballinacorney, County Wicklow, on a recent Sunday, but members of Parliament, who had arranged to address it, Messrs. John Redmond, John Dillon, 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, and 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.

THE CONVENTION.—The meeting of the Irish Nationalist Convention, which was to have taken place on Tuesday, Dec. 4, has been postponed till Tuesday, Dec. 11. The postponement is due to the refusal of the railway companies to grant a reduction of fares to the delegates attending the convention, with the result that the standing committee of the convention feel constrained to take advantage of the facilities offered by the reduction of fares at the time of the winter show of the Royal Dublin Society. The committee place on record in an indignant resolution their condemnation of the refusal of the railway companies to "accord to the delegates to a national convention facilities which are freely given on occasions of vastly less public importance."

ing Company, which is controlled by Michael Cudahy, gave notice of an increase of capital from \$5,500,000 to \$7,000,000. When John Cudahy's deal is completed the brothers will have \$17,000,000 invested in the packing business.

A VISIT TO A CRUISER.—Cardinal Gibbons, his secretary, Rev. William T. Russell, Rev. Dr. A. L. Magnien, president of St. Mary's seminary, were the guests at luncheon last week of Admiral Richard on board the French flagship Cécile 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 machinery of men and things which has cost millions of dollars:—

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

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, *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 construction.

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PEACEFUL WEXFORD.—Addressing the grand jury at Enniscaorthy 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.

France.

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 education in institutions immediately under State control. He was convinced, it appeared, that Catholic colleges did not train their subjects in the loyalty to the existing regime.

Germany 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 the science 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 inmates 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 corporations, which do so much educational work in France.

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 only possible solution of the problem was freedom of conscience all round. Let each religious body build its own 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 "favorable 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 schools, as its own expense and under condition that 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 Protestant Bible. If they asked for their own Bible in a Board school Dr. Leach would say that claim was an "ism." What was his statement but a claim on his side 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.

For the first time since the "Reformation," says the London "Universer," a Mayor of Wigan paid a State visit to a Catholic church on a recent Sunday. The Mayor (Councillor Thomas Evans) was accompanied in the procession to St. Mary's Church, Standishgate, Wigan, by the Wigan detachment of the 1st V.B.M.E., the

local constabulary, and a large gathering of personal friends. Liberal Nonconformist members of the Council gave His Worship their support, there was almost an entire absence of the twenty-three Conservatives who are in the Council, the only Conservative member taking part in the procession being Alderman Millington, who is a Catholic. The Church was crowded, and Pontifical High Mass was sung. In the course of a sermon Father Melling paid a high tribute to the newly-elected Mayor for his devotion and steadfastness to the Catholic Church. There were many non-Catholics present at the service.

Scotland.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—Tuesday, 6th November, was the day for selecting town councils throughout Scotland, and from the returns to hand it was a black Tuesday so far as Catholic representation is concerned, says the London "Universer." 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.

PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

It has for a long time been felt that there was room for another society 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 than their first. At a meeting held in the rooms attached to the cathedral on Tuesday last Father Cornelius, 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, replied: "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.

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 the splendid following of close on 15,000 certified members.

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"Every Well Man Hath His Ill 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.

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

Rheumatism.—I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal for rheumatism. It has done me more good than any other medicine I have taken." Mrs. FARRAR, Kansas, Brampton, Ont.

Bad 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 Sarsaparilla built me up and I am now able to attend to my work." MRS. JACQUES, Oshano, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla NEVER DISAPPOINTS. Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CARTER'S 10c Cold Cure 10c. TURNS IN A DAY. P. McCRACK & Co., Agents. Cor. McGill and Notre Dame Sts.

SAVE YOUR EMPTY BAGS. YOUR EMPTY BAGS, FULL OF BROTH, are a waste of money. Buy the early bag and return it to us with the empty bag and we will give you a beautiful colored picture in splendid gilt frame. (Limit 20 pictures.) For 10c more we will give you a beautiful colored picture in splendid gilt frame. (Limit 20 pictures.) For 10c more we will give you a beautiful colored picture in splendid gilt frame. (Limit 20 pictures.) For 10c more we will give you a beautiful colored picture in splendid gilt frame. (Limit 20 pictures.)

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We are to be the rights of our own officers who own decisions and we will take their rule by which and imperatively so they will be the salt of the earth.

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CATHOLIC SOCIETIES AND THEIR AIMS

BY RIGHT REV. F. S. CHATARD, D.D. The first duty of a Catholic society, after recognizing the right of God to an obedience, is to recognize the rights of one's neighbor, the right of property, the right to liberty...

We are to respect inviolably the rights of others as we look to having our own respected. If the Catholics who compose these 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...

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 recorded popular ratification at the polls on Tuesday. The other amendments submitted to the judgment of the electorate were likewise approved...

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

Rev. Father Fraser, S.J., preaching recently on marriage, in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Edinburgh, said in part: "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..."

claim of filial 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 courtships without supervision. You know well enough that we are bound to avoid the proximate occasions of sin. It is sinful to place oneself without sufficient cause under circumstances which will be certain to lead to temptation..."

CATHOLICITY AND THE POPE DENOUNCED.

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 drawn fresh strength in the direct ratio of the number and intensity of the denunciations...

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 workers in Italy and in Spain, 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..."

I have just said, "in the natural order"; but, that is the great point! I soon recovered from my nightmare of dark anticipations, for I flashed upon me that neither the Church, as an institution, nor the Pope, as a Vicar of Christ, is in the "natural order." What is it that raises them into the supernatural sphere, beyond the reach of the most determined and terrible denunciations that even concentrate Methodism can hurl at them? The Church is so, because Christ promised to be with her unto the end of time, and that the gates of hell should never prevail against her; the Pope is so, because Christ gave to him the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven. The moment this consoling reflection came to me, I felt a great relief; fear and doubt passed away immediately; I beheld the Church encased in the bulwarks of her divine sanctity, and the venerable old man in the armor of his undeniable infallibility...

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

Trinity College, directed by the Sisters of Notre Dame of Namur, Washington, was dedicated last week. Three more Sisters of the Order of St. Francis have gone from Syracuse to the leper colony in the Hawaiian Islands. St. Enn's Cathedral, Letterkenny, is nearing completion. The dedication sermon will be preached on the 16th of June, 1901, by Archbishop Keane, Dubuque, N.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 7,000 religious in the Order, 12,000 pupils in the convent schools, and 20,000 pupils in the free schools. Pilgrimages continue to arrive every day from every part of Europe, and hardly a day passes without some important reception taking place at the Vatican or in St. Peter's. Recently the Holy Father granted a special audience to the English Sisters of the Blessed Virgin, receiving 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 his personal property, 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 forty-seven years, and in Louisiana thirty-six. 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 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." 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. A correspondent of the Catholic "Standard and Times" says: "The firemen of Havana held a magnificent and imposing celebration last week in honor of the Blessed Virgin, the Mother of the Afflicted. This celebration is of annual occurrence. The festivities begin on the vigil of the feast day. This year they consisted of magnificent fireworks and an outdoor concert near Monserrate Church, where divine services took place. The music was furnished by the Havana police band. Sunday morning solemn Mass was celebrated in the church. In the evening the statue of the Blessed Virgin was borne in a grand procession through the streets of the city, which were thronged with thousands of reverent people. The hundreds of firemen in their brilliant 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 Vice-Admiral Barry, of the diocese of Manchester, whose sad death was announced in our last issue. 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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COLONIAL HOUSE PHILLIPS SQUARE.

DRESS GOODS. A fine selection of Amazon Cloths, Venetians, Coverts, Tweeds, Checks, Plaids, &c., in all the Latest Colorings and Mixtures. HOMESPUNS.—54 in. goods in all shades of Drab and Grays. NAVY SERGES.—In all grades, from 50c per yard up. SCOTCH PLAIDS.—All desirable Clans in stock, fine goods, 50 in. wide. CASHMEREES.—Our "Extra" value in all shades, 46 in. wide, 60c per yard. THE NEW CHEVIOT SUITINGS.—In fine shades, also new mixtures. ACCORDEON PLEATING.—Orders taken for all widths of Accordeon Pleating, Children's Pleated, Dancing Skirts "a specialty." All orders executed at short notice. BLACK DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT. We are now showing all the latest novelties in Black Dress Goods for fall and winter wear. Black Silk and Wool Brocade. Black Voile Raye Mohair. Black Voile Raye Brocade. Black Mohair Raye. Black Voile Crepon. Black Mohair Crepon Jacquard. Black Mohair Jacquard. Black Tailor-made Cloth. Black Tailor-made Diagonal. Black Cheviot. Black Diagonal Cheviot. Black Royal. Black Fancy Jacquard. Black Tricot Diagonal. Black Crepe Lustré. Black Crepe Jacquard. Black Voile Brode. Black Cotele. Black Voile Raye Mohair. Black Silk and Wool Crepon. Black Silk and Wool Matelasse. Black Voile "Fancy." Black Fancy Camels' Hair. Black Wool Taffeta. Black All-Wool Serges. Black All-Wool Amazon. Black All-Wool Broadcloth. Black All-Wool Etamine. Black All-Wool Bedford Cord. Black All-Wool Bengaline. Black Voile Raye Jacquard. Black Kammi Cami Jacquard. Black Silk and Wool Melrose. Black Silk and Wool Eudora.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Now showing a complete range of Scotch and English Tweed and Worsted Suitings, Worsted and Tweed Trousers, Cheviot, Vicuna, Melton and Beaver Overcoatings. All the latest designs and colorings. FUR-LINED OVERCOATS. Having secured a large assortment of Natural Otter and Black Persian Lamb Skins for Collars, and Cuffs, and Mink and Musk-Rat Skins for lining, we are prepared to turn out a first-class fur-lined or fur-trimmed garment at a reasonable figure.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., - MONTREAL.

DON'T PAY TWO PROFITS!

When you are buying any kind of Mattress you should come in and get our Mattress. We make all our Mattresses in our own factory, and in buying from us you have only one profit to pay, and thus save about 25 per cent. We are always pleased to show samples of both ticking and filling.

Renaud, King & Patterson,

652 CRAIG STREET. - 2442 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

REMOVAL SALE OF CARPETS.

Next week, commencing Monday morning, should be our largest sale week of Carpets. Thousands of homes can yet be furnished from this mammoth stock before removal to new premises, and all purchasers have four our offerings most liberal. Mail orders promptly filled.

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame Street, 2440 St Catherine St., Montreal.

THE DRINK HABIT

Is a disease, and can be cured at home without pain, publicity or detention from business, by the use of the

...DIXON VEGETABLE REMEDY...

It is the greatest specific on earth for the cure of Alcoholism. In two or three days the craving for liquor is gone, and in three weeks the cure is permanent. Dr. Mackay, of Quebec, a specialist in the treatment of inebriates, admits that it is far superior to all the "Gold Cures" or other treatments, and that it is practically infallible. Those interested will do well to call and see our long list of testimonials, or write for our pamphlet giving full particulars.

THE DIXON CURE CO.

J. B. LALIME, Manager, 572 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

and a large gathering. Liberal friends of the Council in their support, an entire absence of Conservative influence, the only taking part in Alderman Mill. Catholic. The and Pontifical. In the course of the Melling paid a newly-elected and steady Catholic Church. on-Catholics present. and. TUESDAY.—Tuesday was the day for councils throughout the returns to the Tuesday so far station in candidate "Univers." Murphy was End Ward by list in Black Glasgow, in shaws, and in natives paid the Faith and Faithful this the victory of the "Daily. The retention of money in Denny, least doubt but treachery on the whom the Catholic hitherto acted measures have day, at all the Irish League was discussed that a Central will be formed. Looking after to see that Irish and Catholic in the Glasgow will know the SOCIETY.—It been felt that another society that would aid when their term expired. Many redemption might ad any official gate to take bringing them to a would be under it is they are former company state is worse a meeting held to the cathed Father Corne the prison chapl the subject, committee, consist Canon Macr, Malley, and to define the an Aid Society Glasgow con- 26,000 Catholic every one of the Cross.—The r in St. Anthi commands a close on 15,000 I Man ill Day." ramination at kidneys, are normal, not analyse which these purities, viasms Hood's Sarsaparilla, or rheumatism. If than any other, Mrs. PATRICK my long illness, I had cough. Different remedies Hood's Sarsaparilla able to attend to as Ontario, Ont. Sarsaparilla. who has been suffering from Hood's Sarsaparilla. S. 100. CO., Agents, 1000 Broadway, N.Y. DR. HENRY DIXON'S VEGETABLE REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALCOHOLISM. I have spoken of the lawfulness and even the necessity of courting, in order to make it clear to you that there may be a style and manner of courting which is perfectly proper, and which is not only desirable, but which is in fact a duty. It is not the object of my remarks to encourage marriages which take place between two parties who know little or nothing of one another, are most undesirable. But that is not my object. I have spoken of the lawfulness and even the necessity of courting, in order to make it clear to you that there may be a style and manner of courting which is perfectly proper, and which is not only desirable, but which is in fact a duty. It is not the object of my remarks to encourage marriages which take place between two parties who know little or nothing of one another, are most undesirable. But that is not my object. 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Local Notes.

ARCHBISHOP'S RETURN.—After an absence of many weeks His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi and Rev. Canon Vaillant returned to the city on Sunday morning.

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.

On Monday night Mr. Horace Barre, of this city, won, over Ronaldo the German athlete, the world's championship for weight-lifting.

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C.M.B.A.—One of the most successful progressive euchre parties and socials ever held by Branch No. 232, C.M.B.A., Grand Council of Canada, was that which took place under its auspices in Drummond Hall, last Tuesday evening.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.—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.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.—The persistent manner in which the Boers are continuing the war is hardly made the subject of much bitter comment.

RECENT DEATHS.—M. J. EGAN.—The sad news of the death of Captain Egan, of the Capital Lacross Club, was received in this city with the most profound regret.

MRS. 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.

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moths, Asst. Recorder, C. McKenna, Marshal, C. G. Pressey, Guard, Trustees for two years: Bros. L. Brophy, J. F. Campbell. Delegates to Advisory Council: Bros. F. C. Lawlor, J. Warren and T. P. McGrail.

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

The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Father O'Meara, pastor of St. Gabriel's, assisted by Rev. Fathers MacDonald and Shea.

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.

T. J. McMAHON.—To a wide circle of friends by whom he was affectionately cherished and esteemed, the death of Thomas James McMahon, son of John McMahon, Albert street, St. Henri, came with keen affliction.

The deceased had been ailing only two weeks. Everything that medical aid could do was done, but the ravages of typhoid fever had done its work, and the last spark of life passed away on Thursday evening, Nov. 23rd, at the age of 23.

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He is dazed and bewildered by the confusion which prevails both in South Africa and China. The trend of events will be clearer when the ministers are in their places to answer questions and the leading writers are provided with cues by those behind the scenes.

NON-SECTARIANISM.

The organizer of the Syracuse Boys' Club recently sent out a circular letter asking for co-operation in a movement for non-sectarian work for boys.

"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."

"Now, my dear Mr. Betts, to train 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 we cannot have my co-operation. We Catholics have a religion with dogmas and creed, which we consider absolutely essential in the teaching of morals and religion, and to that creed we cannot consent to add or subtract therefrom one little or one iota.

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THE FINEST STOCK IN ALL CANADA OF Native Wines, Madeiras, Marsalas, Ports and Sherries.

Table with 2 columns: Wine Name and Price. Includes Niagara Falls Wine Co. Concord Grape Wine.

Table with 2 columns: Wine Name and Price. Includes COSSART, GORDON & CO. Madeira, Oldest and Choicest.

Table with 2 columns: Wine Name and Price. Includes 1510 The "Royal Wine," Particular, Oldest.

Table with 2 columns: Wine Name and Price. Includes Marsala Ingham's Virgin, Marsala Woodhouse's "Bronte" Quality O.F.

Table with 2 columns: Wine Name and Price. Includes "O. E. G." Old English Gentleman, Superior Old Amontillado.

Table with 2 columns: Wine Name and Price. Includes "Club" Superior, Rich Pale, Oloroso.

Table with 2 columns: Wine Name and Price. Includes V. D. P. Very Finest, Vino de Pasto.

Table with 2 columns: Wine Name and Price. Includes F. O. Fine Oloroso, Magnificent Dinner Sherry.

Table with 2 columns: Wine Name and Price. Includes S. D. Superior Rich Pale Dinner Sherry.

Table with 2 columns: Wine Name and Price. Includes S. D. Dry Light Amontillado, Very Dry, Delicate.

Table with 2 columns: Wine Name and Price. Includes T. Table Sherry, Full Bodied.

Table with 2 columns: Wine Name and Price. Includes P. Pale Sherry Superior Sound.

Table with 2 columns: Wine Name and Price. Includes S. Cooking Wine.

All Wines costing \$10.00 per dozen or over delivered, free. Express charges prepaid by us, to any Express Office in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces, when taken in lots of one or more dozen at above prices for prompt cash.

Remit by Express, Money Order, Post Office Order or Bank Draft, Local cheques must include bank charges for collection.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Italian Warehouse, 207, 209, AND 211 ST. JAMES ST.

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.

Mr. 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 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 it.

Mr. Duchaine employs about 150 hands. He is acting, it is believed, in concert with the other shoe manufacturers, and the hope is now 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.

If you want knowledge, you must toil for it; if food, you must toil for it; and if pleasure, you must toil for it. Toil is the law. Pleasure comes through toil, and not by self-indulgence and indolence. When a man gets to love work his life is a happy one.

The Richest Furs in America! AT RIGHT PRICES.



There's a great distinction in Furs. Here you get the BEST of that distinction from every point. The entire lines of the largest wholesale stock in the country to select from; a choosing from the Richest Furs in America; the certainty of correctness in fashion; the assurance of careful workmanship; the surety of right price.

If you wish Furs to order, or remodeled, our Custom department offers you the same excellence.

Positively 30 to 40 per cent cheaper than any other Store on the Continent.

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A PRIEST'S THRILLING ADVENTURE IN AUSTRALIA

BY T. J. LAWS

Father Tom Ryan was seated in his cosy little parsonage, 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 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 chorus.

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

"Faster than ever, father."

"Oh, then, you'll have a fair excuse to offer. Draw your chairs a bit nearer the fire. This is the first snow I've seen in years."

"Do you see any snow on the roof of 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, until 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 Euclid ever described. I knew that, by a certain aged and peculiarly formed gum tree whose acquaintance I had made thrice in the course of 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? What was that the stiff leaves of the trees seemed whispering?"

"Oh, thou of little faith, is not the Lord with thee—resting upon thy very breast?"

"True, and surely no harm could befall 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 of God?'"

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.

"Hallo, chum!"

"The gruff words startled me like 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 back. Not a prepossessing gentleman by any means—with black, beetling eyebrows and heavy beard that almost hid his face (a dirty one, from what little I could see of it), shabbily attired, and with a huge revolver stuck in his belt—as this uncouth apparition was as welcome to me then as a warm fire to a shivering man."

"My friend," I said, "I am thankful to meet you. I have lost my way; perhaps you can conduct me to 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.

"I am a Catholic priest."

"Oh!"

My friend seemed to regard me with that sort of amazed curiosity which we examine some extraordinary freak of nature; then, after 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 snakes and the dingoes."

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

"You'd never find your way there; it's ten good miles. Sick men'll have to wait till to-morrow."

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 horse's 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 peculiar 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.

"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. I 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 enough to make a skipper quail. The whole interior seemed 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 pipes.

"Hallo, Jack Blake!" roared one red-headed 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."

And he vanished into the outer air like a puff of wind.

"My name," I remarked, "is Ryan; I am a Catholic priest, and I crave your hospitality for the night."

A roar of laughter shook the sides of the hut.

"I am afraid," said Redwhiskers, "your reverence will find us a very irreverent lot, but you can't have a drop of tea and some grub, such as it is, if you'll pay for it; we're poor men, as you see, and can't afford to give much away."

"My friend," I replied, "I have no money with me, but, no doubt, I shall be able to satisfy your demands."

"Then, perhaps, you won't mind paying in advance."

There was a peculiar emphasis placed on these words that I did not 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. "Back up! 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—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 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 these freely if you will give me your word to spare the treasure I bear with me to a treasure of which I fear you know little. I am taking the Blessed Sacrament to a dying man."

"Oh, stop your preaching!" shouted Rennie; "I'm no fool, and I know you priests carry these gold and that you worship in boxes of gold and 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 sins here!" 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 body tingling with excitement. I felt as though I had the strength of a lion to defend my Blessed Lord.

"We aren't particular as to that," shouted Rennie. "Upon him, men—don't waste cartridges; strangle him 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 help, but who could it come from? A brawny arm encircled my throat from behind, and—

"Stop that infernal row!" These words came in stern accents from the further end of the hut, and forth from the gloom stepped a gigantic and fierce looking man, revolver in hand. My assailants 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, or I'll 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 rough it."

"But don't kick up such a confounded row over I'll silence some of you 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 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 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, never 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 do with us here. Now, you aren't going to rob poor Dan of what may make his death easier, are you? He's a true chum to me, boys, and I'd die for him if I could. The priest is her, and poor Dan shan't die without 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 is my duty."

"If you fear his reverence blabbing, you can silence him just as easily after he has seen Dan as you can before."

"Prevention is better than cure," retorted Rennie; "he shan't go in; that's that!"

"And I swear he shall!" said Donovan in a low tense voice. "You see this revolver? Let go of 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 irons."

"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 on me."

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

He lifted a blanket hung curtain-wise, 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 stalwart and handsome man; though dispiration 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! Send me a priest—I cannot die like this a priest!"

I knelt beside him and took his hand.

His confession was a long one, often interrupted by such exhausting fits of bodily anguish that I more than once feared he would not be

able to reach the end. But, thank God! he did, and whatever he had done in the past, I believe in that solemn hour he had grace to make an act of true contrition, and I administered to him the Blessed Sacrament.

Almost immediately the dread change came of us know too well came over his face. I softly called Donovan, who knelt beside me at the bedside, revolver in one hand, and clasping his friend's wasted palm in the other, and thus, just after receiving his Saviour, the soul of Dan Clancy went forth into the night.

"It's all over, father," said Donovan, and a big tear rolled down his cheek; "the truest chum man ever had is no more. But now, to look after your safety. Follow me and stick close to me."

I did so. We found Rennie and his three mates in front of the door of the hut, with scowling brows.

"Now, chums," said Donovan, "let's have no nonsense. You've got to let his reverence go in peace. He's been good to my chum, and you shan't harm him. I'm going to guide him part of the road."

"Curse you, you want to betray us!" shouted Rennie.

"You're a liar, Rennie," said Donovan, "and if I hadn't just left poor Dan's death bed—for he's dead now, head, stand from that door before I count five, or your miserable lives aren't worth much. One—two—"

Slowly and sulkily the four retreated from the door, keeping as far as the limits of the hut would allow 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 scene come back 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 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."

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 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!"

"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 to 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 guns flying past us like spectres in the darkness grew less gloomy, and the dim obscurity 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.

"And now, father, I must leave you," said Donovan, reining in his horse.

"And where will you go?" I asked.

"Anywhere—what does it matter? The law will have me sooner or later."

"Come with me," I said, "and try to lead a different life."

"To 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, he 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 constitution triumphed over all, and in course of time the man was convalescent. He sent for me, told me he was a lapsed Catholic, made his confession and has lived a decent life ever since; he now manages Burke's farm for him.

Perhaps I ought to have handed him over to the law, but wild as his life had been, he had kept from shedding blood, and after all, one does not feel inclined to give into custody the man who has saved one's life.

BE SURE that your blood is rich and pure. The best blood purifier, enricher and vitalizer is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to GET HOOD'S

In concluding the story, Father Ryan said:

"There! 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 buried him decently, but not one of the bushrangers were found at that time. The only one I have heard of since is Rennie, who 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 HURRYING TO THE GRAVE.

A Young Lady at Cobourg, Ont., Whose Case Was Pronounced 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 is most alarming, especially among young girls, and a large percentage of the altogether too numerous cases of consumption which annually ravage the country have their origin in this trouble. The first indication of anaemia is a pale, sallow or waxy complexion. This is followed by loss of appetite, frequent headaches, indisposition to exertion, swelling of limbs, violent heart palpitation and frequently fainting fits. These symptoms may not all be present, but the more there are the greater the urgency for prompt and effective treatment, which should be persisted in until all traces of the trouble have vanished. Among the thousands who have been brought near to the brink of the grave from this trouble, and ultimately restored to health through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, is Miss Bella Boyd, an estimable young lady whose home is at Cobourg. Miss Boyd gives her experience as follows:—

"It is nearly ten years since my illness first commenced, and although I was doctoring more or less, I received little or no benefit, as the doctors did not seem to understand my trouble. Two years ago my health became so bad that another doctor was called in, and he stated that my case was a most severe type of anaemia, and that while he could help me the trouble had progressed to such a stage that he could hold out little hopes of a cure. At this time I was as pale as chalk, my eyelids were swollen and would hang down over my eyes like sacks of water. My feet and limbs would swell, and were always cold. I was subject to violent headaches, nervous palpitation of the heart, and if I stopped over I would be so dizzy that I could scarcely regain an upright position. My appetite failed me almost entirely, and I grew so weak that I was a mere wreck. While in this condition I read in a newspaper of the cure of a young girl whose case was much like mine, through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I determined to try them. Those who knew me did not think any medicine could do me any good or that I would ever get better, but I determined at all events to give the pills a fair trial. I have used them for nearly a year with the result that I feel like a new person. The swelling in my eyelids and limbs has disappeared; my appetite is good and my face is regaining the color which it felt years ago. I can sew and do 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."

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. He said it was the only disease which did not receive proper care.

"The disease is curable," Dr. Pryor declared. "People die of it because they are poor. That's putting it bluntly, but it's true. If they had the means to get away in the early stages of the disease and get proper treatment they would get well. The public has come to look on the disease as hereditary. This is not true. There are but two cases on record

where it has been transmitted in this way. The tendency may be transmitted, but not the disease. Six thousand persons die yearly in New York of tuberculosis of the lungs. This could be checked very readily if officials had the power to change conditions in the tenements and put the afflicted people where they could be 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. If you have rheumatism, dyspepsia, scrofula or catarrh you may take Hood'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.

Both thoughtless and aged. Suppressed repentance. And brushed off.

The feelings in a manner. Far too early. For others to.

The sob that falls. She struggled. For there, unknown crowd.

Sat the young mother.

A Priest of God! Her pride, her glory of her noble, cherished.

His youthful. She watched. And fervently. To guard him.

The voice which thrill. With hope and in childish prattle. That loving mother.

Those spotless. The Altar's My. How often in. They clasped their.

Even in the Church. Bright honors. Unsevered shall. 'Twixt that mot.

GOOD MANN. Pleasant and obli. a grand thing it. act in all places. however, who see. only for special. when they are in. of the so-called. should not be; ac. the lady at home. to the poor beggar. rich man; to you. to your friend. I. that you'll be e. making for you. The golden links. will thus be daily. I found together b. faculty that the. cannot sever.

DO IT TO-DAY. have to do do it. may be too late. of kindness to do. off your unkindness. There is a power. lected becomes w. If you love any. it now, and not. too late. "Impro. ments as they p. ping, and one that. practice by our y.

RELIABILITY. that a reliable pe. It is so pleasant. ers and employe. quality in the ch. true mark which. ness and a sure. footing in the w. of time of it, and. your chances by y. not an eye serva. your duty when y. neglecting it. w. watching you. Su. last long in any. with the class th. in time of danger. of peace.

OBEDIENCE TO. The trouble with. young of the pre. cination to shirk. seem to think th. than their paren. teachers. From w. wicked associates. ure in life, seem. all that pertains. to good advice w. from many troubl.

MOTHER AND. an exchange is r. strictures regardi. of mothers to the. Why are most. diligent? They a. themselves any gr. their nature with. stant themselves. ty. Why are they. they are bodied. They are trained. are brought up o.

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Our Boys and Girls.

HIS MOTHER.

By M. Tonry.

The young priest in the pulpit stood, With calm and austere mien;

Bound fast the listening throng; 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 on 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 strong. The unction of his holy words

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

Both thoughtless youth and maiden gay, And the aged bowed with years, Suppressed repentant o'er that day

And brushed off burning tears. The feelings in one woman's breast Far too overwhelming and too blest 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 fraught,

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

The voice which now his listeners thrill With hope and holy fear, In childish prattle of old fill

That loving mother's ear. Those spotless hands, ordained to raise The Altar's Mystery,

How often in the bygone days They clasped that mother's knee. 'E'en in the Church should he attain

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

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 to your friend. It is in this way that you'll be esteemed, and be making for yourself many friends.

The golden links of friendship's chain will thus be daily increased, and be bound together by kindness and affability that the storms of time cannot sever.

DO 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 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 dying 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 spoiled their chances by not having it. Be not a new 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. Obedience to good advice will often save you from many troubles that may seem

small at first sight, but in the end brings a barrier that may be almost impossible to overcome.

A PLEA FOR THE BOYS.—Boys are often self-confident, 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 bric-a-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.

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 eternally itself may prove too brief for the consequent regret.

Alas, 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 acquaintances from whom you pray he should be delivered, and the 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, and it might be most expected and made available, but more frequently among 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 'Limp' 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 hair box of blacking, a good, stout box, and the outfit goes for two shillings.'

"'Goin' away, Tim?' queried one. "'No, not exactly, boys, but I want a quarter the awfulest kind just now.'

"'Goin' on a 'scursion?' asked another. "'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 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—littl Ted—of scarlet fever: aged three years. Funeral to-morrow, gone up to Hevin; left one brother.'

"'Was it your brother?' asked the cashier. "'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 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 and 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?"

SAVED BY A DOG.—Mr. Robert Macdougall, one of the meteorologists at Ben Nevis observatory, had a most exciting experience when in the act of climbing that mountain the other day. His only companion in the ascent was a collie dog, to whom he says he owes his life.

When maneuvering on a snow slide about 1,000 feet above the half-way station, Mr. Macdougall lost his footing, and as the surface of the snow was glazed and hard, he was soon whirled down a gully at an alarming pace, sometimes head foremost, at others the reverse. It was at this juncture that the dog's sagacity came in. As soon as Mr. Macdougall began to slide, it caught his coat with its teeth and greatly impeded the downward progress.

The dog ultimately guided him to a place of safety after the fashion he slid down on the snow for nearly one thousand feet. Strange to say, neither observer nor dog were much hurt, and the former, breaking open the door of the half-way hut, lit a fire. Here he was found by a search party half asleep, with the dog watching over him.

R. J. L. CUDDIHY.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

MOTHER AND SON.—A writer in an exchange is rather severe in his strictures regarding the devotedness of mothers to their sons. He says: "Why are most young men self-indulgent? They are weak to deny themselves any gratification, to conquer their nature with grace, to fast, to stint themselves in order to be thrifty. Why are they so soft? Because they are coddled by their mothers. They are trained to be selfish. They are brought up to take everything

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 hungry 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 and cut into small pieces and placed in layers with a liberal sprinkling of cinnamon and sugar on each layer in an earthen jar. If the apples are not too tart allow from a quarter to a half pound of sugar for every pound of apples. Cover the jar and set 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 or a dash of vinegar will greatly improve the flavor of the sauce.

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 the vinegar 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, 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 for a century hung on the Speaker's desk in the old hall of representatives was borne with ceremonious pomp by high dignitaries of the State to a simple housewife's table. Codfish 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 sale a cheap substitute. As an illustration of 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 cans always be distinguished from the substitute if the whole fish is purchased, as it is the only fish of the class sold for cod which has a white line running its whole length on either side, is covered with rosy 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 quarter-inch slices, and then pulled in small pieces.

SPANISH CHICKEN.—A delicious way of making the ordinary rice-sauce chicken into a novel dish has been brought from Spain by an Italian 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 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 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 winged glass 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 improved by being wiped over with a damp cloth which has been wrung out in ammonia and water. Only a little ammonia is necessary—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.

NOTES FOR THE FARMER.

HIGHER STUDIES.—A professor of agriculture discussing the future of agriculture burlesqued 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, then, 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 join the ranks of those who are seeking to rise through teaching the principles of agriculture."

SKIM MILK.—Immediately after young pigs are weaned there is no better food for them than skim milk enriched with such grain foods as barley meal, oatmeal or maize

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Founded to assist and protect the poor Homeless Boys of Cincinnati, Ohio. Material aid only 25 cents year. The spiritual benefits are very great. On application, each member receives gratis a Can-on Crozier Beads with 500 days indulgences, also indulgenced Cross. Address, The Boys' Home, 526 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, O.

meal, 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 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 in an experiment recently carried out in the States it was found that when fed with a quart of skim milk, 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 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. of the same food were required to produce 1 lb. of pork when fed with a quart of skim milk. These experiments, like others carried out elsewhere, afford conclusive proof of the great value of skim milk as a food for pigs.

CARE OF MILK.—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 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 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 of flavor makes poor butter and poor butter is an unprofitable product.

Never under any consideration, take the cans inside the cow stable for milking. Leave them outside the door, and as quickly as one is full carry it to the milk house and bring back another, and so on until the milking is done. As soon as the milking is done, each can quite frequently until the milk is quite cool, and never place a cover tightly on the cans while the milk is cooling, or the animal odor will be retained, and that gives that stuffy, musty 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 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 United States Governments: CANADA. 69,182—Alphonse Vezina, Hedleyville, Que. car coupler. 69,173—Joseph Skerry, New Ross, N.S., weather strips. 69,202—Joseph A. Mineau, Louisville, Que., feed cookers. 69,196—Samuel Hampton, Rapid City, Man., rotary plow. 69,323—William Raines, London, Eng., transmission gear for self propelled vehicles. 69,351—Carl Jansen, Stockholm, Sweden, preparation of sterilized milk powder. UNITED STATES. 660,840—Samuel Wesley Butterfield, Three Rivers, Que., saw mill set work. 661,326—Charles D. Spates, Ross-ett, N.S., rove lock. 661,904—Farcy Hall Brown, Everett, Washington, typewriter. 662,023—Ralph Mayne Reade, Quebec, nut and bolt lock.

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

Business Cards.

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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 paper 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 hotel 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 contrarities, and ever like "poor Tom," acid, 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 in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, from Monday to 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 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 McMahon; Treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howlitt, 383 Wellington street. Application forms can be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.—Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, John Cavanagh, 885 St. Catherine street; Medical Advisor, 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 and J. J. Cavanagh.

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. McCarthy, vice-president; E. J. Devlin, recording secretary; 1635 Ontario street; John Hughes, financial secretary; L. Brophy, treasurer; M. Fennel, chairman of Standing Committee; marshal, M. Stafford.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.—President, Wm. J. Clarke, 208 St. Antoine street; Rec. Secretary, Jno. 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 Patrice street; Chairman of Standing Committee, R. Diamond; Sentinel, M. Clarke; Marshal, J. Tynan. Division meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month, in the York Chambers, 2444 St. Catherine street, at 8 p.m.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1888.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Advisor, Rev. E. Strubbe, C.S.S.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in 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, 18th November, 1883.)—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:—Jas. J. Costigan, President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jas. H. Maiden, Treasurer.

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

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1862.—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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The feelings in one woman's breast... Far too overwhelming and too blest... For others to behold.

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

Those spotless hands, ordained to raise The Altar's Mystery, How often in the bygone days They clasped that mother's knee.

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.

DO 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 to-day, put off your unkindness till to-morrow.

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.

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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 poisoning...

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.

Casper did not know it then—but he was already on the road to death. This phosphorous poisoning is a terrible thing.

Casper: "Doctor, I have a pain in my jaw. 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 death. He was always timid at the sight of blood. He went away very quickly, without giving the doctor any satisfaction.

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?"

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.

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. 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, 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 bone 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 jaw, and nothing was left on that side to hold up my face, except the muscles, they quit backing 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 gone. 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 hundredth 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 am 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 jaw, 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 chew 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 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.

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 pain 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 crumble through the flesh.

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 flesh, poisoned his stomach.

His liver shrank in size and his face became as yellow as a lemon. His cheek swelled to enormous size, which he could not bear.

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 called in succession, but what could they do? The answer is found in one word—nothing.

Even to the last Mother Nature was kind. Through her mysterious processes, the dead, projecting fragments of bone were automatically removed, and along the lower side of the jaw a growth of new bone began to appear; but it was unhealthy, with large cells.

The odor from the foulness was now overpowering. Even the doctors nearly fainted when occasionally they endeavored to apply the little treatment possible.

You have heard of men rotting to death from leprosy. As far as the affliction went this disease through which Conrad's jaw was perishing was practically a sort of leprosy—death by actual destruction of bone and tissues, by eating, by foulness.

His tongue swelled so that he could not eat. His poor tortured body slowly but surely succumbed to exhaustion. The terrible poison was now almost diffused throughout his system. The end was at hand.

Already he was growing unconscious. Mother Nature, at the very end, again was kind. She saved poor Casper from the last wrench that some of us believe is inevitable at the profound moment when the soul leaves the body forever.

At the poison was finally diffusing itself 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.

SKATING BOOTS, \$1.50, all sizes, Black and Tan.

Overshoes, \$1.50.

RUBBER SOLE BOOTS, \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.50, \$3.00

FELT BOOTS, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c.

SKATES 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.

FLLOUR.—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.

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.

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

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

POULTRY.—A brisk demand for all lines of poultry keeps prices firm, though supplies are more plentiful.

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.

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

CHEESE.—The market is rather quiet, but steady to firm.

When out buying

THE BOYS' CLOTHING

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

Men's Furnishing Department.

New Dressing Gowns. New Smoking Jackets.

Just arrived, a complete stock of them, all sizes. They are of English make, and the material is of the very best.

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.

OGILVY'S, St. Catherine and Mountain str.

W. G. KENNEDY

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

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Our Toy, Doll and Novelty department is rapidly getting into ship-shape order for the service of Santa Claus.

WARM WINTER UNDERWEAR

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

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

The temple of fame stands upon the grate; the flame that burns upon its altars is kindled from the ashes of dead men.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.

GRAND CLEARING SALE!

Jackets and Capes

33 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 1/2 per cent to 50 per cent off the marked prices.

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: 1/2 yard, 24c; 3/4 yard, 30c; 1 yard, 39c; 1 1/4 yard, 45c; 1 1/2 yard, 58c; 1 3/4 yard, 73c.

OUTDOOR MATS—Cocoa Mats for outdoor use: 15 x 23 in., 40c; 15 x 27 in., 51c; 19 x 29 in., 64c; 21 x 31 in., 82c; 21 x 33 in., 97c.

..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.

MAGIC LANTERNS

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

JOINTED DOLLS.

400 Handsome DOLLS, jointed arms and legs, unbreakable body, bisque head, natural hair, opens and closes its eyes. Special price for Monday.

WRITE FOR NEW CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

1765 to 1788 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

HOWARD Best 3-Pedal Piano in Montreal

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.

\$300 PIANO.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO., 2366 St. Catherine Street.

WATCHES, FREE! ROOFING,

Asphalting, Cement and Tile Work, Luxfer Prisms, Expanded Metal Work, Mosaic and Tile Flooring, Cement Wash Tubs, Building Papers, Roofing Materials.

GEO. W. REED & CO., 785-786 CRAIG STREET

After a thorough analysis, and proof of its purity, the leading Physicians of Canada are recommending COWAN'S Hygienic Cocoa

J. A. KARCH, Architect.

MEMBER P.Q.A.A. No. 3, Place d'Armes Hill

Modesty is to merit what shading is to the figures in a picture; it gives it force and expression.

KARN 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 embodiment of sweetness in tone and durability.

ARTISTIC CASEWORK. BEAUTIFUL TONE and GREAT DURABILITY.

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D. W. KARN CO., Ltd., KARN HALL BUILDING, ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Sole agents for CHICKERING PIANOS. Open nights from now until January 1st, 1901.

THE

Vol. L, N

A HOT

The following Irish papers, of the government of United Irish League, county Wicklow, old Land League shot" Forster at the holding of an ing in Ireland.

It was a peculiar the meeting was the very day that the secretary for Ir Wyndham, assum ace. The proclama been issued just of the retiring c Gerald Balfour, until Mr. Redmon the other speaker railroad station purpose of addre that they were r elamation, and it would not be all

From that time day the events w to satisfy anybo It is a striking night interest th dity, that the ch first day of offic ed by trampling people, Mr. Georg self the grandson Fitzgerald, the c nial directory for United Irishmen, blook ebbed awa son for Ireland a The Wicklow m claimed by Mr. M ary magistrate o Messrs. Redmon garr, M.P.'s, wer of the proclama their arrival in

panied by Father Arklow, Father Avoca, Father M sentatives of var the members pro where addresses the Wicklow bran Irish League and members of the Council to Mr. I lating him on his tion to the chair party.

Meanwhile the guarding the ent to prevent the sp the place of mee winked. Mr. Dilc and proceed police, to Ballyn tant from the an meeting, and add gathering of peo molosted until th

Mr. Redmond, a eral clergymen ar niment local N hotel shortly aft of the proclama were surrounded of police, and th conflict with the

The scene which described in the On arrival at E containing Mr. J others was stopp licemen, who wer at hand. Mr. Re the brake was s

great Jones said proclaimed. Mr. Redmond to prevent us pa road.

Sergeant Jones you to pass unles ness.

Mr. Redmond, ness, and we hav Sergeant—You to pass here.

At this point M dent magistrate down the road f direction, accomp

to inspector, Mr trict. Inspector 100 police, who of the brake and

Mr. Meldon, in and apparently o "Look here, you meeting; the dist

Mr. Redmond— anything that G down here to ad the question of o of land for Irela at 11 o'clock the hotel with a pro that proclama

9th inst, it was this morning. Mr. Meldon—Q

Mr. Redmond—the meeting was desire to protest ference with my meeting on the 1

fact. Certainly, I claim this meetin take the respons but I will insist a. Rights. (Loud member for this

Mr. D. J. Coga member for this vie you to hold

Presented by for