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Vol. XLVIII. No. 28.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7 1899

the one hand there was the reason-

able claim of Ireland to be treated in respect to agricultural land in the

way that England had been treated. On the other hand, there was the co-

democratic basis. They united the two policies. They divided the agri-

cultural grants between the tecams

on the one hand, 'and the landlords

on the other, giving to the tenants

the larger share, and to the tand-

fords the smaller share; but they so

company d that the shares of the land-

tords should be applied in a way that

made it possible to reorganize the cu-

tire rating system of Ireland, to pro-

vide for the landfords those safeguards which they considered above

were entitled to against danger of

fiscal oppression which they dreaded

from this great change in the local

government of the country. It had

been complained by Sir. H. Campbell-Rannerman that in this Act the prin-

ciple of Home. Rule had been accept-

ed, but the Unionists had always de-

clared that the local government of

Ireland should be put on a more pop-

ular basis; the two policies of Home

Rule and extended local government

The distinction between Home Rule

and local government he said, was

no! merely a distinction of degree,

but a distinction of kind. To estab-

lish a parliament in Dublin, would be

to establish a Parliament in Irc-

land with legislative powers, but lo-

cal administrations in England did

not legislate. If Home Rate and lo-

cal government were practically the

same, why was it necessary for Mr.

Gladstone to destroy his party and

keep the country in a turnion all

these years and interrupt useful leg-

islation by bringing forward and

keeping before the country schemes

of Home Rule, when, according to

these criticisms, it was open to him

with the consent of all parties to

bring in a scheme of local govern-

mest? Sir. II. Fowler had admitted

that the Leval Government Act for

Ireland must be fully tried before in

was possible for the Liberal party to

take buto con ideration, any feather

change with regard to local govern-

mebt. Sir. H. Campbell-Bannerman

said that to introduce another. Home

Rule Bill would be, under existing

circumstances, kicking against a stone

ler and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman

had become a plous opinion

which meant an opinion on which

you did not mean to act. Mr. Motley

had mailed Home. Rule to the green

mast. Sir William Harcourt chang to

it with or without conviction. With

others, as he had said, it was a pious

opinion not to be acted upon. Was it

wonderful in these circumstances that

the Liberal party was in its present

position? But Home Rule was not

dead, and it would not die while Ire-

land sent eighty members to Parlia-

ment. The demand for Home Rule

was likely to survive for many years

after the removal even of the genuine

grievances on which it was fed. The

danger was present still. The Union-

ist party who had saved the country

from a great disaster, must not

dream of disarming or of dishanding

their forces, or even of relaxing for

a single instant, until the task which

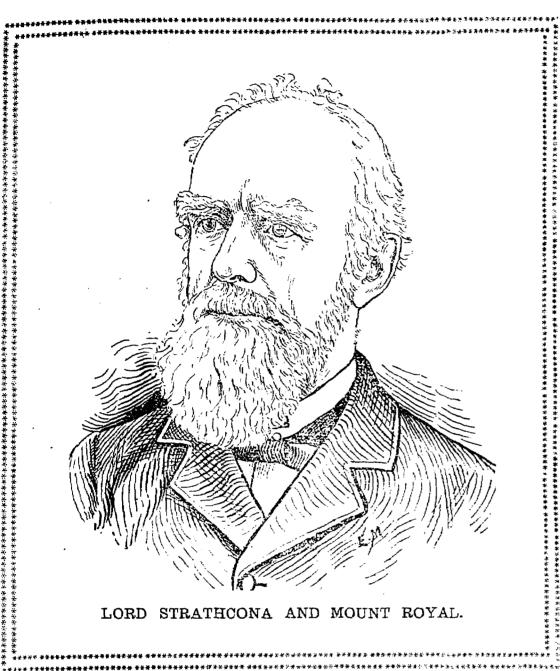
called them into existence as a united

party had been fully and finally ac-

were alternative policies.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

LORD STRATHCONA'S GIFT TO THE CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL.



The following, which we quote from the Montreal Gazette, is an item of cheering news for the Englishspeaking Catholics of Montreal, and, we may add, of Canada in general:-"Hon. Mr. Justice Curran was the recipient yesterday morning of a cheque for \$5,000, from Lord Strathcona, in aid of the new Catholic High School, now in the course of erection at Belmont Park. In His Lordship's letter, enclosing the cheque he says, "Whilst I am personally more immediately connected with the Protestant Church and institutions of the country, not the less have I a warm feeling for my fellow-citizens of other denominations, including the Catholies, both English and French-speaking, and I would gladly, as far as possible, aid them in their efforts for higher education."

When the honorable judge handed Lord Strathcona's generous gift to Rev. Father Quinlivan, P.P., of St. Patrick's who is in charge of the erection of the new Catholic High School, he fervently said "May God bless and prosper Lord Strathcone."

Lord Stratheona, more familiarly ! This gift of \$5,000 to the Catholic known as Sir Donald Smith, ranks foremost amongst the philanthropists of Canada. This is not the only instance which might be cited of the broadmindedness which characterizes his generosity. It recalls the time when he donated the sum of community. \$1,000 to the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, the leading Protestant Athletic body in the Province of Quebec, and a like sum to the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association, the leading Catholic organization of a similar character in the Dominion. Other donations to good objects followed; and this New Year's gift sent to Rev. Father Quinlivan through Mr. Justice Curran, is a crowning act of patriotic and publicspirited citizenship on his part, so far as the Catholics of Mootreal are concerned. They are grateful to him not only for these donations, but also for the broad and generous spirit which he has always manifested towards them in commercial, social and political matters.

High School fund ought to serve as an example to Engli-h-speaking Catholies, and particularly to Irish Catholics throughout Canada, who ought to display a little self-sacrifice by contributing to institutions which go to make them a strong factor in the

It will also, we have no doubt, do sections of the community.

We have more than once given a biographical sketch, in these columns of Lord Stratheona, giving prominence to his noble generosity in fartherance of the cause of education, in the erection of institutions for the sick and the suffering, in supporting organizations for relief of the poor, and in encouraging young men's associations, without regard to creed or nationality. The "True Witness" hopes that the sturdy pioneer, this great and good Canadian, may long be spared to continue his career of

GERALD BALFOUR AND HOME RULE.

Mr. Gerald Balfour in a recent speech at Meighly, referred to the Irish Local Government Bill, in the passing of which he had some share. Some Radicals, he remarked had said that the financial clauses of the Act offered a flagitious bribe to the landlords of Ireland. He was bound to say this small section of Radicals met with no sort of countenance either from the recognized leaders of the party or from the bulk of the Irish members. He was somewhat surprised, therefore, to find that in a:recent speech Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who might be, for aught he knew, when Parliament next met the leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons-(laughter)- repeated these criticisms, and asked what business the Chancellor of the Exchequer had with a bill that: professed to deal with the local government. He thought Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was a good deal less ignorant than he professed to be. It was rather late in the day for a gentleman in his position to offer an ob-

policy of the Bill was announced a land claimed for herself that she year previously that the financial pro- should receive the additional advanvisions of the Bill formed an essenfinancial provisions were defeated the Bill itself must also that, following the example of Sir Wm. Harcourt and Mr. Morley, he absented himself during the whole of of the Bill from his place in the House of Commons? Far from accepting these criticisms he (G. W. Halfour) maintained that the government in acting as they did had the tlement of what was known to be connection with Irish Government.

Proceeding he asked, what was the position in reference to the agricultural grant in 1896? An Act was England: Scotland and Ireland received at the same time what was known as an equivalent grant proportionate to the respective contribu-

tage that she would gain if the printial part of it, and that if these ciple of the English Act was applied to Ireland also. The Government never admitted that that claim could go. Why did not Sir H. Camp- be put forward absolutely as a claim bell-Bannerman vote against the of right. At the same time he second reading of the Bill? How is it | thought that nobody would deny that it was a very natural and not altogether unreasonable claim. The matter came up for discussion in the the discussion in the Committee stage | House of Commons, and, if he mistook not, the entire Liberal party, and he believed Sir. H. Campbell-Bannerman amongst them, voted for making this concession to the Irish demand-that was to say, he voted, wit to perceive and the courage to or the Liberal party at all events seize an opportunity which perhaps voted, in favor of giving to Ireland would never have recurred for the set- the money which Ireland actually received under the Bill passed this year, one of the most difficult problems in and he did not understand how any gentleman who held the opinions which Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman held with regard to Home Rule could have quarrelled with the distribution of that money, when the distribution passed assigning an agricultural of that money was finally accepted grant in relief of agricultural land in by the Irish members. (Cheers.) The Unionist party, while adhering to the policy of popularizing local government in Ireland, had not ceased to helieve that some sort of safeguard was fection of that kind. It was well tions of the three countries to Im- still necessary for the minority. What known from the time the Bill was in perial revenue. But Ireland was not safeguard was to be introduced? Here troduced and from the time that the satisfied with this equivalent grant, came in the unique opportunity. On ably dealt with to the city's benefit. leading council for the crown in many less in hardness than a diamond.

much towards uniting all good and true men belonging to the various

usefulness and beneficence.

MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATION IN BELFAST.

The number in which the Catholics temporal welfare of the people, and tablishment of local government on a cured in regard to recresentation in municipal offairs is worths of great praise. Priests and laymen are unitfrom the following report, which we tale from the irish News, of a meetder the numediate guidance of his Lordship Bishop Berry. Rev. H. O'Boyle, Adm. presaid.

and in opening the pre-endings said | They wished that they should be in ! a state of preparedness for any con- of the Irish people pointed to the tingercy that might turn up with regard to the municipal elections. He laffy, as being opposed to the Nationthought that they were scarcely aware that St. Paul's had already commenced to prepare-in fact, that in that locality they were prepared. For the last five weeks they had been meeting every week. Their streets then there would be no National were well captained, and their men were being murshalled. They did not ling to keep the Catholic people of Snow whether there would be a conof they wished reace the best way to ensure peace was to prepare for wer. They did not wish war, and they did not court it. List week there was a then called upon Mr. Corr. to address sart of interacence strike with those who should have been their brothers. and whom they at it called their I rothers. This year if there were any opposition it would come from their real enemies. Reast as there were aware. Ead been in town recently. and everything apports now to Pero Protestant Belfast, and there was one place from which Poyery had not yet been driven, and that was the Falls. in their own Church they did not think that everything was collerently and Papist, there were some one blens they did not like. The audance the Prote tant Bist on had been gotte eterationally land the normal end from condessors with another, and they now were prepared to try and fice per Henry, but in the faither with Dr. Henry they wenn have the men of

Last year there was a great cry against Mr. Corr which took for a time with honest people. Lon Mr. Corr's course of action since he became their representative had so Heased those who opposed him that the inajority of these who voted against him last year were now prepared to vote for him. Even at the them would have recorded their votes i for Mr. Corr after they had seen menperhood of Sandy Row into a Catholic district to curse the Pope and Catholic Bishops, and in particular [their own Bishop. He thought the Catholics of Belfast had a right to be faithful to their Bishop for the man- to his hishop, faithful to the electors ner in which he worked for them. In of the Falls Ward who returned him. times past it could not be realized If he should be rejected there would that Catholics could have such a standing as they had in Belfast today, and the Catholic people of Bellat the Falls, when the manhood and fast knew that this was due in a the womanhood returned them great measure to the manly and un- against terrible odds, with the enselfish action of Dr. Henry on their thusiasm and devotion to their Risbehalf. He might have remained in hop that was never surpassed in any his palace not bothering about the I electoral contest in Ireland.

this coptist they were oversoved. He

would be delighted and withing to the

a fight with their real enemies. If op-

position came from the e-wio oppos-

ed there list year they would feel

matter of daily of the overwhelmag.

majority for Mr. Corr.

of Beliast, irotand, are striving to being content to merely look after maintain the forhold they have so- their spiritual welfare. But he had not been satisfied with attending to their spirateal welf, ret he had also taken to heart their commonal welsel in the struggle is may be seen hold upon the Carbobes of Belfast. lare. Every day he gaited a greater and even those who copposed him being of a section of the Children V. Logady give in the glacerst of fore, although they did not like to raciation which has been sound use beauts felt be had adopted the right course. And oven lonking at this prifter outside the Catholic standpoint Dr. Henry's action had benefitof Nationality, because the e who were opinised to the National rights North of troland, and Belfast especial cause, and now if the Protestant people of Bellast-or the majority of them - - had their way there was no doubt that by degrees the Catholics would be rooted out of Belfast and spirit in Belfast. Dr. Henry was try-Beliast together, and for this reason, test, but as he had told them lefere, and many others, no public man, or representative leader in the country, should in any way constenaine those who oppose him. The Rev. chairman the meeting.

> Mr. James Corr. T.C., said, as they were aware so wouldgo forward for election — on the 16th of January sext. He hoped that there would not be a condest, but if there was be was not afraid of the result. Disunion in Befort, in any shape or to m, would be disastrons to them. They could not altered to quarrel and ug themselves. The Catholic Association membered such an organization (was plaiform, was broad enough for, all catholics. The constitution was demerate and broad and liberal, and very tachedur arrived at the tise of seems in Belfard should be a member of the association.

The necessity for a Carbolic Assecation was not a thing of to-day or corte day, for as far back as he reor existence. During the riots of the here was a Catholic association ormed to safeguard Catholic rights by their faces that at the thought of Catholic Association was formed for the same purpose, and in '86, when fast was strongest there was a Catholic A sociation. And now there was a Catholic Association founded by the sorry for them, but there could be no | Lord Bi hop, supported by the Catholies of Belfast, and prepared to fight for Catholic and National interests,

That Association had dore a vast amount of good. His Lordship, that wise, that good and just prelate had called into existence the two wards of Smithfield and the Palls and given Catholics for the first time in the history of Belfast, the power to elect Catholic representatives for the 90.-000 Catholics of Beliast. And they, close of the poll last year many of the Catholic representatives pledged themselves to do all in their power for the Catholics of Helfast, and 'for being driven on cars from the neigh- | himself and his colleagues he would say that not a single promise was made that was not faithfully kept.

He had every confidence in appealing to them for a continuance of their support. He had been faithful be one glorious recollection in his injud-the recollection of the voting

A CATHOLIC MAYOR FOR KINGSTON.

Dr. Edward Ryan was on Monday elected Mayor of Kingston, says our esteemed contemporary The Canadian Freeman, from which we take the following sketch:--

Dr. Ryan is the second Catholic Mayor Kingston has ever had, Hon. Senator Sullivan being honored with a double term nearly a quarter of a century ago. The Mayor elect is a township of Loughboro boy, where his father now resides. He carried off honors in Queen's University, has been an excellent member of the Council Board for seven years, and will undoubtedly make a capable Chief Magistrate for this historic city. His remark in his nomination speech that if elected he would be 'no man's man," was evidently remembered by electors who desired to see the Mayor have a free hand in everything pertaining to the city's business. The Mayor elect may have some interesting civic problems to solve during his term of office, but with his experience as an alderman, and endowed as he is with talents of a high order, these matters will be

RETIREMENT OF SIR HENRY | famous cases, including that most HAWKINS.

The news of the retirement of Sir Henry Nawkins from the English Bench followed hard upon that of his marvellous activity at the Kent Assizes, commented upon in this col- applied his keen judicial mind to umn only two weeks ago. But for the activity it would not have caused any surprise for Sir Henry had completed his eighty-first year in September last. Few Judges would at that age have sat for thirteen hours with of the most brilliant and most ableonly twenty minutes intermission., of his countrymen within the past But this was not the only remarkable | half century or more; and following thing about that famous jurist; for probably the number of members of the bench who decline promotion on the ground of love of their work, is fewer still.

This Sir Henry Hawkins did, how. ever, and though he had been in his day perhaps the most brilliant mem-

noted of all original trials, the prosecution for perjury of Orton, the Tichborne claimant—he remained to the day of his retirement a simple nisi prius Judge.

A few months ago it was announced that this remarkable man, having that mast momentous of all enquiries that engage the human intellectthe discovery of the true religion amid the host of rival claimants -- came to the conclusion reached by so many whither divine grace led, made his submission to the Catholic Church .--The Casket, Antigonish.

Some of the petrified wood found in Arizona, it is said, is so hard that steel tools will not work it, the Detber of the English Bar-having been rifications being only three degrees

FATHER DELUREY, O.S.A., TALKS TO CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN.

Extracts From a Sermon Delivered at the Cathedral, Philadelphia, Recently.

principles - men who fully understand the difference between right and wrong, and who do what is right because it is the mind of God. All this we expect from you because we presume you are practical Catholies. Practical Catholicity means considerably more than the performance of formal religious obligations. There are many duties secondary, yes Catholic citizens we have much more but by no means unimportant. We detest narrowness of mind and spirit in religious matters. Those who make it a principle to do what they are bound to do frequently fail to do that much. We must not be lukewarm lest we be cast aside and forever. God is bounteous and loves the cheerful giver. He has been generous towards us and expects gratitude in return. Does he expect more from you, Catholic young men, than from the majority of mankind? Yes, He has enlightened your minds to a greate extent than many miers. His sacraments have been the fountains at which you have drunk His grace. He has empowered you to fight the battle always raging in your midst-the battle which requires all your energy, the battle hetween Christ and the creature, between mind and matter, between religion and rationalism.

Young men, you must equip yourselves for this battle. Do you say won cannot? Do you say we are asking too much? If so, you do not understand your position among men, you do not appreciate your powers, the free and generous gift of God. To equip yourselves you must become men of experience, experience which you will not gain in your everyday business life. You must study your opponent, never undervaluing his powers and resources, his means reinforcement. You must profit by the example of your seniors. You must study their method of conducting themselves. You must make yourselves acquainted with their history. You will then have become men of wide experience, men capable sof waging this war. You will be come men of thought, men of litera-

Thus you will use that divinely constituted faculty, reason, by the exercise of which you can look back-ward and forward. You can transcend matter and examine the spiritual. You can leave the visible world and penetrate the invisible. You can make the ancients your fellow-man. You can, in a word, become exponents of a religion which leads to God and raises man to his proper sphere in life. In this way alone will you be prepared to defend your practice against so many and malicious opponents. You will be prepared to give an account of the faith that is in you. Then you need not hold down your head in shame when you are told that your church is opposed liberty science and education. Christ your model and leader, laid the foundations of true liberty. Christ is the author of truth hence of science. Christ by His coming dispelled darkness from the world and told man his destiny, God. Christ taught man the value of his soul. Christ, therefore, was a true educa-

"You are members of Christ, You are Pylan members when you harry the teachings of your Church. You are defenders of liberty. You are true friends of science. You are practical educators. When, therefore, you will be confronted with the vaiiety of objections you must be prepared to meet them. You must have ye a minds stored with know adge or all kinds. You must hold yourselves always in readiness to give an account of your principles. Now, if we answer the accusations brought against us from the various sources. we, will be forced to search in many directions for solutions. We do not look for inspiration in our day. Literature in a wide sense is the source from which we must draw our forces.

We must keep abreast of the times. Papers, magazines, periodicals, books treating upon all subjects, giving all sides and different views of all questions of moment, political scientific or religious, are withing the reach of all, and nearly all take advantage of this facility of becoming ac mainted with the progres and onward march of education in all its forms. Be not disturbed by the thought that to answer all questions would be an impossibility. Acquire at heast sufknowledge to give an intelligent answer and to defend the truth when assailed. In your workshops, in your offices, in the counting house, at the bar you hear monstrous accusations against truth and religion. You must have your answer ready or be imputed ignorant, an unbearable opprobrium in these days of enlightenment. Now, when you have your mind well developed, there is another great work to do. The age calls for combined organiz-

ed forces. Everywhere we read and hear about combinations, trust associations, labor unions, etc. The direct results for good from organized forces have long since been realized. Since the Catholic congress in Baltimore, there has been a fresh impetus to organizing the young Catholic laymen, that their united forces may meet and vanquish the allied forces of the world, the flesh and the devil. Organize, therefore, in all directions and for all purposes. Establish literary and debating societies, clubs for amusement- benevolent unions, and especially for strengthening of your faith and the abolition of wrong doing. Remember, too, that for societies to gain their full share of success there must be efficient

The present age demands men of | govern themselves, few are found sound, uncompromising, sterling canable of leading the many. Large armies without an intelligent leader or commander could accomplish little—just as a most accomplished commander without his army would be only a simple citizen-

> "Besides our duties to God we have others that demand our attention and second only to God. There are our duties as citizens. We have obligations in political matters which we fear too many do not recognize. As to do than those who are not of our faith. On every side we hear ringing in our ears the cry, 'Corruption in politics' The thought now in your minds is does he intend that ter into politics means to become in- said:-fected by them. This is a deplorable state of affairs and must be changed. We know that the term politican is travel through this very district in corruption. Shall we stand idly by ing home absolutely convinced that and permit this to continue? Shall the programme of the United ir sh we not rather marshal our forces League is an irresistibly just one, against it? Where shall we begin, do and that the present state of things you ask? Begin by exercising those is opposed to every law of God and rights that have been bequeathed to nature. Between this and Atherry, you by the fathers of the nation. Be- and away again towards Clare, Galgin at the ballot.

ties are necessary. One is a prevention to the other's work, and the private citizen must exercise a careul supervision over both. We want pure, high-minded, just, courageous men in all things-religion and politics. Such men will leave the stamp of their nobility upon the nation. Such men constitute the ideal Catholic and American. Strve your God and you will serve well your country. Morality in your private life will make itself felt in public actions. Have strong faith in God and confidence in your fellow-man. Love and protect that religion sealed by the blood of Jesus Christ, that liberty sealed by the blood of your fathers and be pleased to see it enjoyed by others. Love God and keep His commandments.

TENANT HOLDINGS IN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

Mr. William O'Brien speaking rewe should attempt to prevent that? cently at Monivea near Athenry, This is precisely what I intend to county Galway on the work of the show you. You are perhaps inclined United Irish League, pointed out the

"But I defy any human mon to way and Headford, there are square A pure ballot will make good and miles after square miles of the most competent public officials. All this fertile lands as depopulated as the lies in the hands of the people and Sahara desert, inhabited only by the the people are accountable for the re- shepherds and their dogs, and in the sults. Ah! if every citizen would county where you have all this glor-

his sentence was built about fifty curates wno have been graduates of years ago. Designed originally as a place of detention for prisoners awaiting their trial, it has recently been appropriated for definite terms of imprisonment. At the period at which it was constructed it was considered a model prison. To-day, no doubt, it is not up to the last imsuperior to the majority of prisons in Switzerland and in many other countries. The prisoners in L'Eveche pass the night in cells built on three floors and opening on to inside galleries. During the day they work together in the workshops.

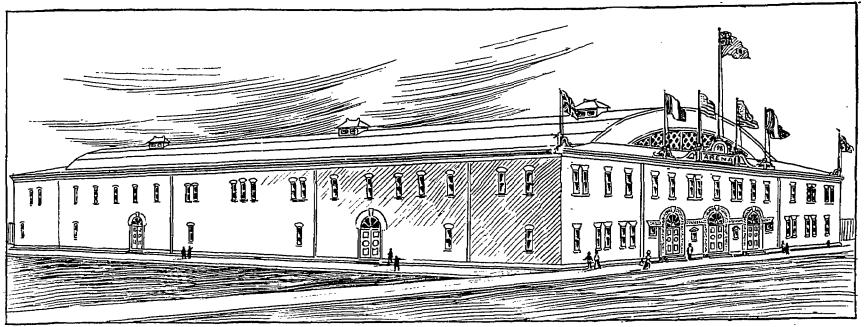
"Luccheni will be subjected to the treatment common to all prisoners condemned to penal servitude for life. His cell, like all the other cells, will be about three and a half metres in length, two metres in width and two and a half in height. The daylight enters by a longitudinal opening protected by iron bars and a slanting shutter, which allow him only to see the sky. His furniture will consist of a bed composed of a straw mattress. sheet and coverlet and a table and stool; he will be allowed to make himself a bracket, and to decorate his walls with any pictures he may happen to acquire. In winter he will get up before daylight and will go to hed at nightfall. There are no lights to ridicule the advice; you perhaps difference in the condition of the peo- in the cells. During the night his have it on good authority that to en- ple in Scotland and Ireland. He clothes will be removed from his cell to prevent any attempt at escape. During the day he will work in the workshops, unless he prefers to work his cell which he will be persynonymous with deceit, bribery and which we are assembled without go- mitted to do. He will work at carpentry, bookbinding, making boots wooden shoes, sorting coffee grains, etc., according to the apti-tude he may show, but without speaking a word to anyone, except to his jailer when his work requires it. He will receive a small portion of what is gained by his work.

"His meals will consist of coffee and milk in the morning, a vegetable with boiled potatoes in the middle of the day, soup in the evening, with everywhere. 645 grammes of bread a day. On The empir

Oxford and Cambridge have been compelled by sheer want to enter the workhouse. Masters of workhouses were interviewed, and it was found that in nearly every instance Angli-can curates had been inmates of the houses under their charge. A wor house in Cumberland had sheltered provements, but, nevertheless, it is four - one of them an Oxford M. A., and another an Ll.D., of Dublin. Fourteen curates are officers of the Salvation Army. A curate it is stated usually looks for a reduction of his stipend after thirty-five when his market value begins to decline steadily. And occasionally curates of mature years are dismissed from the posts because the ladies insist on the appointment of younger men. disgrace to the wealthy Church of England that some of her ministers should be men of wealth whilst others are starving.—Catholic Times.

We talk of great Empires -- of Engand, with her drum taps following each other round the orb of the earth. We talk of Russia; of Germany; of France. May I point out to my readers that the Empire of the Papacy is much greater than any of these? What hold has the English Sovereign over Russia or over Germany? What hold has the Czar, except for occasional political alliances and fantasias, over France? What hold has any of these powers-- what hold have all of them combinedover the great republic of America? Except as a matter of news in the daily papers, the people of the United States do not care three straws about what England and France and Germany and Russia are doing. But the Papacy is an influence everywhere and it has to look after everything. Its dominions are seated in the consciences of men-of its followers be sure, but then its followers are

The empire of the Pope is not mere-



THE ARENA SKATING RINK.

be seen from the efforts made by the year which has resulted in the er.cion of a special rink.

na, in which the Shamrock hockey [building is 293 feet by 164 feet, and team in connection with the Sham- the exact size of the sheet of ice will rock Amateur Athletic Association with other clubs during the Present | passage, which is nearly plastered, ces.

offices turned over to the highest

bidder. Our system of government

depends upon our free ballot and will

have only that security and sta-

"The man who will dispose of his

and against the dictates of his con-

science commits a wrong, a moral

wrongi and ought to be punished. He

stultities himself and instead of acting

as a rational creature becomes a tool

in the hands of the "bosses." He re-

vives the condition of society exist-

ing at the coming of our Lord, the

vigil of the commemoration of which

we are now keeping. When Christ

came he found society in a depror-

able condition. The State was ab-

solute, the citizen was a slave and

barbarian hordes from all points of

spread of His doctrine displayed to

of man is the basis of our constitu-

tion, for the protection of which

there are dangers which must be

avoided. The chief danger arises

from a decrease of integrity in public and private life. Too many have oc-

cupied positions of trust and confid-

ence have proved unfaithful. Some of

them have been made to taste the ef-

"A carelessness to prevent the es-

tablishment of false social and moral

principles is another 'danger in the

tem of government; that less blame

will be cast upon the man who vio-

lates the trust confided him, who

will misappropriate the goods at his

disposal, for being discovered in his

work than for the work itself. We

need more of God and virtue in our

It makes no difference to what par-

public officials, in our political is-

fect of their infidelity.

sues.

proper place in creation. The dignity er.

pility given to it by a free ballot.

building will not be an eyesore to the

The national winter game of Cana- season. It is situated near the but not elaborately, and at each end ' The seating capacity for hockey da despite the prophecies of a few grounds formerly occupied by the of the passage there is a broad stair- matches is four thousand five hunpeople is increasing in popularity Shamrocks as a lacrosse grounds, and way leading into the arena. Upstairs dred, and in the summer eight thousevery year. That this is evident may the front faces on St. Cather ne st. The there are private dressing rooms for and persons can be seited. Off the supporters of the various clubs this people of Westmount, as was at first | On the same flat there is a fine show-boxes, which are placed on either anticipated, as the front and the side or both and private and public lava- side of the rink. The front portion running along Wood avenue will be tories. At the head of the east stair- of the building is heated. The inside The above illustration shows the brick-cased, with buff brick trim- way is situated the secretary's office of the rink is of wood, and the prinnew hoc'ey rink known as the 'Are 'mings. The length of the whole and directors' board room. Off the cipal supports are of iron work. rink on the first floor is a large wait- case of fire there are four large stairingroom for ladies. There are also ways leading from the rink to eight be 200 feet by 86 feet. The three 'lunch, check and rug rooms on this exits. The seats are in amphitheatte will play the championship matches front entrances open into a spacious floor, together with two ticket offi- style. The cost of the structure is

r \$28,000.

his vote! We would not see public even within the present year at least (will be replaced by 250 grammes of It folds in all the empires and all the 25,000 records depending upon the charity of the world to save them from starvation. In God's same, are we a race of mice, and not of men, that we should lie down simply because an ignorant foreign law for the moment sanctions a state of though vote for money or for preferment of that kind? (Cheers). To Fear wellfed placemen like Judge Gibson talking, you would suppose that we were looking for something utterly revolu-

tionary, diabolical and impossible. Why you have only to take up any blue book of the Scotch land commission and you will read as one of their common-place, everyday proceedings that the tenants of a congested district come in, as you might ! do here, and say, "Our holdings are med to penal servitude for life does too small to live on, and here is a not involve any special treatment. In sheep farm or a deer forest of 2,000 had no right outside the mind of his or 3,000 acres in the neighborhood master. From the very inception of that would give us ample holdings." the Church established by Jesus Christ, and immediately the land commission a change came over the face of the take up the deer forests or the sheep political world. She taught and de- farm without the leave of the laidfended the truth that man had rights | lord or the grazier, and parcel it out which the State could not control, lamong the people. What brind Her influence was exerted with all inferiority is there on the people who came in contact with her, even Ireland that they should lie down and die in a land of plenty any more than the compass. She has ever stood for they do in Scotland? (Loud cheer-

Various accounts have appeared in continental and British journals of the treatment which Luccheni, the cowardly murderer of the Empress of Austria, will receive in prison at Geneva. According to one statement, he was to be immured in a damp standing of our country. There is subterranean vault, where the light danger that a wrong code of morali- of day could not penetrate, he was ty may creep unnoticed into our sys- I to have no change, no exercise, and the barest possible diet. But such stories have no foundation in fact. The following description of the prison and prison treatment may be taken as correct, inasmuch as it was written by M. de Meuron, a member of the Grand Council and of the committee which regularly visits the prisoner.

"The prison of L'Eveche at Geneva. leaders. While nearly all men can ty you give your allegiance. Par- in which Luccheni is now undergoing

other pr.son. In winter he will be dressed in jacket and trousers and w shes. He is allowed to receive but to receive or send letters only with the permission of the director of the prison, who examines their con-

"The fact that Luccheni is condemworld. the prison of L'Eveche he will find one unfortunate man condemned to the same punishment as himself, and their lives will be identical. !t will be only some act of insubordination or rebellion, or a single breach of discipline, that will cause him to be more severely treated, such as Leing put in a dungeon, given a bread-andwater diet, or some other modification of his ordinary treatment with striking characteristic seemed to me us. We make it a point of honor not this. The coming of thrist and the ingy, We don't propose to denot to contribute to the degradation of any man of his honestly got proper-lithe unfortunate creatures, adol. st the world the dignity of man and his ty, whether he be landlord or grazi- whom society has to defer, litself; we curacy to Pope Leo the Chirtmenth. also try to keep our prison regime as Philanthrophy indeed, abpears to be humane as is consistent with the pro- with him a passion. There have been vention of crime and the safety prisoners. Nowhere with us do we condemn our prisoners to such labor, things a philanthropic Pope. Some as they are made to perform in Eng- of the great social movements which land, as, for example, the treatmill. The work of a beast of burden degrades a human being, whereas intelligent work makes him worthy 'of the name of man. The obligation imposed on the State of Geneva to support a criminal all his life will never give it the right to be inhuman, even in the case of Luccheni."

AMERICAN CURATES IN DISTRESS.

The story told by a writer in "To-Day," under the heading "Pauper Curates of England," is almost past belief. But he supports his statement by claborate details. There are, it appears, quite a large number of most pitiable cases in which Anglican curates have been literally driven mad by poverty and starvation. Many

only realize the dignity and lower of lious land going to waste you hid. Thursdays and Sundays the vegetable ly greater than all the other empires. meat. After each meal the prisoners monarchies and all the republics of have half an hour's exercise in the the world. From this point of view, courtyard, marching in single file one even if we were to regard it from after the other, the same as in every none other, it will be seen what a vast jurisdiction is that which falls to the lot of the Pope to administer. cap of gray cloth with yellow stripe. The Pope must take account of every On Sundays he can get hooks from movement in modern thought and the prison library and can write if he modern society. He must convere the conflicting forces; he must have a during the year six visitors in the keen eye for the struggles which are parlor, and in the presence of a jailer, | breaking out every day in the civilized world. Pope Leo the Turrecata has been careful, beyond almost any of his predecessors, not to let anything escape him which concerns the interest of human beings all over the

> There is a fine phrase of Mr. Gladstone's, which came from him once when conversing with the writer of this book, about Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish Nationalist leader, whom Mr. Gl. dstone had known well in his younger parliamentary lays. Being asked what he considered O'Connell's most striking characteristic, Mr. Gladstore paused for a rucment and then said: "His most to be a passion of philanthropy.j' passion of Shilanthropy! I words would apply with absolute acpolitical Popes and theological Popes, but Leo the Thirteenth is above all came up during his time, might well have intimidated a less heroic spirit. -Justin McCarthy.

DEATH OF MRS. WILLIAM FAR-RELL.

The many friends of Mr. William Farrell, one of the leading Irish-Catholic business men of Montreal, will regret to learn of the death of his wife, which sad event occurred last week, after a long and painful illness. Deceased had only reached her 56th year, and was highly esteemed by all classes of the community.

It is proposed to erect in Paris . a monument to the Roman Emperor Julian.

NOTES FROM: CONTINENTAL DISTRICTS.

In one of our recent issues we reproduced a spirited speech of Paul de 'assagnac, in support of the free religious educational institutes in France. Now comes a contribution from the pen of Francis Coppee, in which he discusses with vigor the same subject.

Mr. Copee says: -'As to the Catholics, It is their bounden duty in this hour of danger to unite, to band themselves together closer than ever, to raise a barrier against the maniacs who wish to make France a people without God, and so defend with the utmost energy that clergy of France, full of he or and of dignity, who show such admirable patience under calumnies and injuries. Alas! I say it, in order to por an end to the evil, and with profound sorrow, if in modern society the priest or the religious is beset with so much passion and hatre' it is because they are, by their victues public and standing condemnation of our vices and moral decadence, be as voluntarily poor now, when the tyranny of gold was never heavier, has is pure amidst the prevalence of morturnal revelries; above all he practices self-denial and submits to a severe discipline, whilst there reigns around

ing thirst for revolt and crime. What an example is the life of that man, in face of our covetouseess, our debaucheries, our violent and fruit less quarrels. For the proud-- that is for the greater number - the lesson is intolerable, and they revile the priest. But their hearts are filled with rage in thinking that their patrages bring forth no retaliation, and that at the same time this irest pardons and prays for them. 'They then seek a better means of inflicting pain on him, and they str ke at him in a more sensitive part—in his heart, in his charity. Like his day. ine Master, the priest calls to himself the little children.

him a ferocious individualism, which

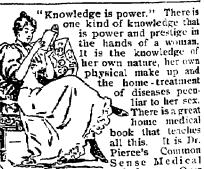
enkindles in all desperadoes a tim-

They seek to drive him out of the school, so that he can no longer sweetly instil into their hearts the law of hope and love! Disciple of Him who taught on the Mount the little and lowly, the priest loves them and wishes to comfort them. By means of falsehoods and slanders he is rendered edious to the people, he is calumniated in presence of the poor and miserable, and he is pamed to find he is hated by them-he who, after having touched Jesus Christ in the Sacred Host, hopes also to touch Him in the person of the poor.

Shall we ever see an end to this base and cowardly wrong-doing? At all events we should-not only we Christians, but all men of upright hearts and good-will—we should op-pose with all our strength any new attempts of this kind, and if we successfully vindicate liberty of teaching we shall have rendered one more service to the Republic in preventing it from disgracing itself and betraying one of its fundamental principles."

Once again the Centre Party has shown its power as the governing element in German politics by the elec-tion of a Catholic to the office of President in the Reichstag, says the Catholic Times of Liverpool. Count Ballestrem, a prominent member of the Party, has been chosen by the Catholic members of the Centre for this important post. The induced wielded by the President of foreign legislative assembl'es is extremely great, and we cordially congratulate our German co-religionists on the choice their representatives have just made. Indeed, since the famous Falk Laws, German Catholics have proved to the Church as well as to the world the importance of Catholics standing together in defence of their religious rights, and defending them by means of a solid phalanx of Catholic politiciaus. Some day, we hope it may be possible in this country to imitate the example of our co-religionists who are subjects of the Kaiser.

Among the 780,000 persons employed in Russia's factories about 200;-



I, 200,000 American homes contain copies of this work. It used to cost \$1.50; now it is free. For a page of this work is free. is free. For a paper covered copy send 31 one-cent stamps, to cover customs and mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.; French and the hinding to stamps cloth binding, 50 stamps.

This great book tells all about a medicine

that is an untailing cure for all weakness and disease of the delicate organs distinctly feminine. That medicine is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. During the past thirty years many thousands of women have used it with marvelous results. It inparts health vicor virility strength and that is an unfailing cure for all weakness imparts health, vigor, virility, strength and elasticity to the organs that bear the burdens of maternity. It fits for whichood and motherhood. Taken during the period of gestation, it makes the coming of baby casy and almost painless. It completely ban-ishes the pain and misery that are the result of a woman's neglecting her womanly health. An honest redicine dealer will give you what you ask for, and not try to persuade you to take some inferior substitute for the little added profit he may make thereon.

make thereon.

Mrs. Jas. Schaffner, of Preemansburg, Northaupton Co., Pa., writes: "It is with pleasure that I write to let you know the great good I have received from your medicines and the local self-treatment at home. I was troubled with femule weakness, had pains in my back all the time, sometimes so severe that I could not lie in bed at night. I tried different doctors but they could not help me. Then my husband got Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, and induced me to try Dr. Pierce's medicines. After taking six bottles of the 'Pavorite Prescription' I feel like a new woman."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. Druggists sell them, and nothing is "just as good."

In spite of all that has been written on the subject, there is still apparently a difference of opinion as to which year is the first of a century, remarks the well-informed editor of the interesting department of "Old and New," in the Montreal "Gazette." The confusion arises from the fact that in putting down a date we write as if it concluded a year that is still going on. For instance, this day (Saturday, which ends the year) is set down as Peccepher 31, 1898, und to-morrow, the first of the new year, will be set down as January 1. 1899. Now, if we "state" those two dates as if they were parts of a sum in arithmetic the former would be, 1897, 11, 30, and the latter 1898, 0, 0. To-day the world has passed

through a period of time (reckoning from the beginning of the Christian era) equivalent to 1897 years, 11 months, 30 days, and a fraction of a day. At twelve or 24 o'clock tonight the 31st day of the mouth of December will be ended and with it the year 1898 will be completed. Tomorrow will be represented by 1898, 0, 0, until 12 or 24 o'clock, i. e., midnight, when the first day of the new year having come to an end, the date proper will be 1898. 0, 1,: and so on until midnight of 1898, 11, 30, when the year 1898 will have reached completion, and we enter on the year 1899. When we have reached midnight of 1899, 11, 30, the century which we rightfully call the nineteenth will be over. But by our usual method of regarding the current year as completed the moment ' of time in question will be midnight of the 31st of December, 1900. What by anticipation we will call the 1st of January, 1901, will be the first day of the new century. When it arrives the world will have 1900 years of our Lord or 19 Christian centuries behind it, but it will not yet have completed the first year of the new century for even a day of it and properly written down, the date would be 1900, 0, 0, for January 1; 1900, 0, 1, for January 2, and so on until 1900 11 30 at midnight of which the year 1904 would be finished.

STATISTICS OF D SASTERS In the United States.

According to statistics compiled by the throago Tribane, the loss of life from various disasters in the United States between January 1 and the morning of December 31, 1898, was

The loss of life by milroad accidents of various kinds was 3.590 in 1898, as compared with 2,764 in 1897.

Notwithstanding the war between the United States and Spain, the loss of life upon the battlefield of the world in 1898 was smaller than for several years past. The total roughly estimated was but about 65,000 as compared with 103,451 in 1897.

The loss of life by epidemics and famine shows a gratifying decrease. Famine in the province of Kansu, China, swept away 10,000 victims.

on in India destroyed more than 11,000 and in China about 2,000 persons. Exact statistics of this kind are hard to procure, but the total is probably less than 25,000, 'as compared with 222,902 in 1897.

The list of marine disasters shows that 3,655 lives were lost upon the ocean and 75 upon inland waters, a total of 3,730 as compared with 2,-

The total number of persons who have committed suicide in the United States during 1898, as reported by mail and telegraph to the Tribune, is 5,920, as compared with 6,600 in 1897.

The total number of murders committed in 1898 shows a gratifying decrease, a phenomenon often witnessed in a war year, being 7,840, as compared with 9,520 in 1897, 10,625 in 1896, 18,500 in 1895.

The losses by fire in the United States in 1898, aggregate \$133,139. 467, as compared with \$129,001737

The lynchings in the various states and territories aggregated 127, 122 males and 5 females being killed. They were as follows:---

Arkansas 17, South Carolina 14, Georgia 12, Missouri 6, Kentucky 6, Louisuana 6, Texas 3, Maryland 2, Oklahoma 1, Washington 1, Hynoming 3, Illinois 1, Indiana 1, Mississip-Pi 15, Indian territory 3, New Mexico 1, Alabama 12, North Carolina 4, Tennessee 6, Virginia 4, West Virgiania 1, Florida 1, Alaska 1, Kansas 1, Montana 1. Of the total number 102 were negroes, 23 whites, and 2 Indians.

The record of embezzling, forgery, defaulting, and bank wreckage for 1898 shows a material and gratifying decrease, being but \$5,851,263, as compared with \$11,248,084 in 1897. being also much the smallest total since 1888.

The record of charity for 1898 keeps well up to the record of former years. The gifts amount to \$23,-

984,900, as compared with \$33,612,-614 in 1897. Of the total amount stated above there has been given to colleges \$13,086,150, to charities \$6,230,300, to church \$2,029,950, to museums and art galleries, \$1,470,-000, to libraries \$1.106,500.

AMERICAN LIBERTY.

Criticism of American conditions is easy, but it becomes patriotic only when it seeks out the causes of the indicated evils with a view to eliminating them. As we approach the last year of the century, we behold these facts-great American fortunes aggregating millions crossing the ocean to remain the accompaniment of foreign marriages; our principal cities the spoil of harpy gangs of aldermanic thieves; our states the corrupted chattels of unscrupulous and mercenary bosses; our national legislature the plaything, the seem and amusement of trusts; our best citizens forced to refrain from participating in public affairs by unlicensed journalistic slander and abuse. What is the remedy for this state of affairs? To use the old expression. "Whither are we drifting?"

Within a few short months we have seen one United States Scator indicted for alleged complicity in the wrecking of a national bank; we have seen another under indictment for conniving in the misapplication of state funds; we have seen at the same time a discredited political boss return from race track jockeying abroad and without an effort resume control of the first American city; we have seen one of the above-mentioned United States Senators manipulate his party, nominate a candidate for governor, and have that candidate elected; we have seen Wall street "played up and down" with war 'news;" we see the cormorant trusts and octopus syndicates already gathering on the shores of hapless Cuba, to seize street railway franchises, railroad concessions, gas and electric light monopholies,- in fact, everywhere in national, state and municipal governments a regime not only of petty "picking and stealing," but of wholsesale plunder in the barter and sale and giving of franchises worth millions and hillions of morey properly belonging to the people.

Now goes up the cry for a large

standing army. Why? To protect our foreign possessions? By no means! Simply to awe the discontented populace which, oppressed and robbed, insulted and disfranchised, have become the prey of the harpy bosses who, having gained control of both parties by machine methods and liberal patronage, stand together to defeat the popular will when in either party it attempts to assert itself. Elections have become a farce. The boss in each party, by manipulating the primaries, makes the nominations. If the independent voter in the Democratic party revolts from the creatures nominated on his ticket and turns to the Republican ticket for relief, what does he find there but the tools of the Republican boss! If the Republican independent voter desires to rebuke the unfit nominees of his own party and turns to the Democratic ticket for relief, what does he behold there but the servile chattels of the Democratic boss! If an independent man of either party by any chance, secures a nomination, the element in his own 'gang' party, will knife him at the and defeat him if they can. Where, then, is there "liberty" in the United States, or, rather, where are the blessings of such liberty as we "enjoy?"

The remedy for these evils is very difficult of attainment. No wonder many Americans are leaving this country in disgust and seeking in other lands relief from conditions nat seem for the moment as irremediable as they are intolerable! What a shame it is to read in reputable newspapers describing the wind-up of the proceedings in the Board of Aldermen that these worthies had "a very pros perous" year, with all that that im-

plies! What we need in the United States is a few more Carter Harrisons, who will take public thieves and thugs by the throat, or rather by the neck, and give them and the scoundrels who buy them a reminder that if the law has become a tool and shield of the trusts, the people, who are higher than the law, which is their creature, still have the power and, what is more, the determination, to assert their rights! -- Catholic Union and

The People's Faith

Firmly Crounded Upon Real Merit —They Know Hood's Sarsaparilla Absolutely and Permanently Cures When All Others Fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is not merely a simple preparation of Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia and a little Iodide of Potassium. Besides these excellent alteratives, it also contains those great anti-bilious and liver remedies, Mandrake and Dande-

kidney remedies, Uva Ursi, Juniper Berries, and Pipsissews. Nor are these all. Other very valuable curative agents are harmoniously combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla and it is carefully prepared under the personal supervision of a regularly educated pharmacist.

lion. It also contains those great

Knowing these facts, is the abiding faith the people have in Hood's Sarsaparilla a matter of surprise? You can see why Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, when other medicines totally, absolutely fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5.

MRS. A. SCOTT.

She Publishes This Letter So That Others Suffering From Female Weakness Can Benefit by Her Experience—A Story Telling Things All Women Ought to Know.

Have you ever noticed how quickly a woman loses her good looks and at-tractiveness? She will have a fair face, beautiful complexion and well-rounded figure. Before you know it, she is all run-down, paie and weak. Her skin will have an ugly yellow appearance. Then there will be pimples and blotches on her face. The flesh will shrink upon the bones, and the whole system will be racked with aches and pains. The cause is hidden, but everybody knows what it is. Female weakness is the Women who are on the downgrade hill of diseases peculiar to their sex ought to read the following letter. It is published for their benefit. Read every word of it, and remember it is true:-Mrs. A. Scott, Chard, Out., writes to

the Franco-American Chemical Co., Montreal, Canada: "I am sending you \$5 for one dozen boxes of Dr. Co-derre's Red Pills. They have cured me, but I want to take a few boxes more, and the rest are for my friends. I was suffering from female weakness and was very weak. I had backache, side ache and terrible headache. My sister-in-law recommended the Red Pills to me. After taking the second box I felt and girls alone. It is not meant for cialists by mail free of cost. Write us all about your sickness, and a valuable much better I am now. My brother is other aches. It cures headache and all from personal treatment and consultations a merchant here and is going to keep your pills in stock all the time. I do not object to the publishing of this letter, because I will be glad if it will induce sick women to cure themselves by taking Dr. Coderre's Red Pills."

(Signal) Mus. A Score Chest. On the product of the condition. It cures headache and all from personal treatment and consultation, call at our espensary, 274 St. Deuis street, Montreal, Canada. If you will send your name and address, we will mail your a free copy of the nerves by stopping the pains that cause nervousness. It enriches the our famous doctor book, "Pale and like through the veins, and thus cures the Franco-American Chemical Co.



much relieved. I am recommending men. It is a medicine that puts the all about your sickness, and a valuable them to a great many of mAriends, feminine organs in a strong, healthy letter of advice will be sent you free, who knew how sick I was and how condition. It cures headache and all for personal treatment and consulta-

and mother well a. d strong. It helps the girl go through the narrow gate of womanhood in perfect safety. Nothing equals it for prospective mothers. It makes the ordeal of child-bearing free of dread and almost painless. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are a sci-

entific certainty. They are the prescrip-

tion of one of the greatest specialists of

Paris. The number of women cured by them are numbered by the thousand, Some druggists put up worthless pills and give them a red color. When a customer asks for Dr. Coderre's Pc.i Pills, these dealers say their red pils are "just as good" or "just the same" as Dr. Coderre's. Do not believe it. It is false. Insist upon coming Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, for they are sure to cure you. They are sold in boxes of fity red pills for 50 cents, or six boxes for \$2.50 Cit them at honest druggists. or send the price to us in stamps, or by registered letter, money order or express order. We send them all over

taking Dr. Coderre's Red Pills." late through the veins, and thus cures the Franco-American Chemical Co., (Signed.) Mrs. A. Scott, Chard. Ont. cold hands and feet. It makes the wife Medical Dept., Montreal, Canada.

NOTES ON AMERICAN CATHOLIC NEWS.

The news comes from Baltimore that a circular has been issued by his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, to the pastors of the churches in the Archdiocese of Baltimore, notifying them. that henceforth they will be required to pay a stipulated assessment to- address Father Gillespie wrote when wards the education of prests for

Heretofore it has been the custom to send to the different partons an urgent appeal to impress upon their various congregations the necessity of making generous consributions for this purpose, but nowithstanding these appears the auto no raised has steadily decreased until it became atsolutely necessary to adopt some plan for raising a larger amount of

The collections have, it is said, been falling off for the past five years. with the result that the a endoese is in debt to St. Charles College and St. Mary's Seminary, the institutions at which the young men of this archdiocese are prepared for the priesthood. Realizing that this delt has fast been reaching a figure at which it may become burdensome to the archdiocese, the Cardinal determined to make an effort to pay it off.

The will of the late Archbishop Gross, of Oregon, is an interesting document, says the Standard and Times, Phila. It would appear that he died penniless, since the only moneys mentioned in the document are sums that became available only on his death-viz., life insurance. That the saintly prelate was without other financial possessions is indicated by the following words of the third clause of the will:-

"I hereby, declase that, except as hereinafter designated, I have no property or effects whatever to be accounted for by my executors."

The effects "hereinafter designated" are "two chalices, my episcopal jewelry and my policies of life insurance; one poicy in the Catholic Knights of America for \$2,000 and one policy for \$1,000 in the Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States.

BROTHERS MEET AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

There are many strange and affecting incidents associated with the work of Catholic missions. The following is related by a writer

in the "Wilkesbarre Times" :---"Rev. Father Gillespie, one of the three Jesuit Fathers who conducted the mission in St. Leo's Church, Ashley, which closed on Sunday, is a brother of Thomas Gillespie, the wellknown section foreman on the Leigh Valley Railroad. While the men's mission was in progres in Ashley last week, the two brothers met for the first time in over thirty years. The meeting was a memorable one for the two men, and the scene was of a very affecting nature. Neither was able to recognize the other until each made himself known, as they had not met since they were boys in

Father Gillespie left his home in Derry, Ireland, when he was sixteen years of age-over thirty years ago. He came to New York City, where he secured employment in a commission house. It was always his ambition from early boyhood to enter the priesthood, and during the time he worked in the commission business, a period of six years, he saved sufficient money to enable him to go to college. He was given the thorough theological education for which the Jesuits are world-famous, and on the completion of his college course he was ordained in Washington, D.C., as a priest of that order, in which he has remained ever since.

Ireland.

At the time his brother left' Ireland, Thomas was a boy of ten years of age. About seventeen years ago he came to this country, and has resided | ed at about \$250,000.

Experience of survey of the second

[though he occasionally heard from [go to charatable institutions, A large his brother, the priest, there was no proportion will probably be received opportunity for a meeting between them until the three desuit fithers Industrial School at Hopewell, N. J., came to Ashley about two weeks ago to conduct the mission. At present, Thomas lives in White Haven, but he formerly boarded at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Harley, 120 South Hancock street, this city. To this he came to Ashley, Mrs. Harley at once sending word to the brother at White Haven, and thus the meeting of the two brothers was from his about last Wednesday evening, after their long separation."

PROTESTANT FOLERATION.

one of the "Dark Ages," but readers of the following account of the action of the Leighton Burial Board will admit that it has some claim to the title. The facts are given by Father Reilly in the Theighton Buzzard Ob-

I imagine that most of your readers, in common with the halk of Englishmen everywhere, are under the impression that the battle of religious liberty had been fought and won in England. At any rate, a certain class of Englishmen are always preaching tolerance, but do some of them practice it? Do not their actions show that the spirit of the Test Act, the Corporation Act, and the Five Mile Act still survives? How else is one to judge of the arbitrary action of the Leighton Burial Beard, in scrupling to allow a Catholic inscription over a Catholic grave? lost my mother in October of lest year, and about a month ago my father arranged for the erection of a stone over the spot where she lies. The stone was prepared, and the inscription lettered and cut, when just as the mason is ready to complete the work and sends in the usual notice to the burial board we are told that certain of the members object to the wording on the stone.

The offending inscription is none other than the usual Catholic appeal to pray for the soul of the departed, concluding with St. Ambrose's tender and beautiful words. "We have loved her in life, let us not forget her after

death.' For our heinous offence of selecting for a tombstone the words of a saint the work of erection has been delayed and we (my father and I) have leen al action. We ask, is such irritating and bigoted treatment as this calculated to promote good feeling between Catholic and Protestant? Is it English, is it just? We hear at certain convenient seasons very much about the Protestant conscience-Conformist and Nonconformist. Cannot these people give Catholics the credit of possessing consciences also? At any rate we strongly resent the tyrannical action of the Leighton Burial Board, as an unwarrantable interferscience and the privileges of English citizenship. Such treatment is the more monstrous from the fact that the place of sepulture is a public cemetery maintained by the rates towards which 'Catholics pay, Your readers will see that a vital principle was at stake—a principle dear to all who loathe the Tudor spirit of ranking disabilities and bigoted persecutions If the Burial Board had vindication of what we regard as the alienable right of Catholics with heir use their own religious formulas over pool Catholic Times.

A WEALTHY IRISH CATHOLIC DEAD.

Colonel Daniel Morris, a prominent Catholic, died recently, at Atlantic City, N. J., of asthma; at the ripe old age of 79. He leaves an estate valu-

by St. Michael's Orphan Asylma and to which restaution he has already centributed \$50,000,

er. Morris was born in Ireland, He came to this country in 1810 and soon after was appointed a surveyor for the Camden and Atlante Realroad, then in course of construction In 1853 he land, out the avenues, or Atlantic City, Through real estate investments be accompleted a fertine. a large amotant of which her ave away to charity. The correctes Attautic City were Length ted by his liberality, and the toor will miss in him a very liberal friend. He was a bachelor and lived alone in a modest ontage on Kennacky avenue

THE OLD STORY.

It is the same old story told over again of the successful few, while the record of sorrow of the unsuccessful raditions in the same ventures is lost in oblivion. Talking of lot opportunities for

riches," remarked the retired capitalist. "I count two against myself which I will regret until my dying One came a number of years ago when a man wanted to buy a small lot of ground from me and offered for it one thousand shares of the Bell Telephone Company, which he valued at \$1 a share. I refused to bid. The stock has since sold at \$550 a share. The other lost opportunity was even worse. An old friend who had been a school companion in my youth, came to me and implored me to help him out with an option he had on a silver mine in Colorado. He had raised \$8,000, and he needed that much more to prevent the expiration of the option in about a week. I had been pitten in a number of gold and silver mining speculations, and I refused to put up the desired \$8,000. My friend found a man on Market St. who had more nerve than I and took up the option with the \$16,000. Since that time those two men have cleared \$7,000,000 on that mine, \$3,-500,000 apicte. The lightning may strike me yet, but I doubt whether I will ever recover those lost millions.'

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINA-TIONS IN CHINA.

Difficulties of the civil service exkept for weeks on the tenter-books of aminations are multiplied ten-fold in suspense as to the Burial Board's fin- the requirements set down by law of applicants for positions in the mail service in China.

In the first place an applicant most have strength and courage. To acquire these he goes through a very queer course of training. He wand ers through mountains and vaileys, forests and caves. The exact time to be occupied in a trip is fixed by law and a heavy fine is imposed for timecessary delay. He must repeat trese trips at night, and if he ristens to the bad spirit and thereby fails to appear ence with the sacred rights of con- at the required time at a cortain place he is sure to lose his rights to a This is not all. He is obliged to

carry an enormous weight for many miles and return with it within a given time. No allowance is made for his inability to defend him.alf against thieves and highwaymen, his road usually leading through a district thick with bandits. In training the candidate cats very

not given way we were prepared to little-though he is used to thiscarry the case to a higher tribunal in and he tries every straining exercise. Then comes his real examination, under the direction of government offfellow citizens, Protestant or Jew, to cials. He is taken into a long room where suspended from a high beam the graves of their loved ones .- Liv- with strong ropes are very heavy sacks filled with rocks.

The candidate must give a swinging motion to all these sacks and then run to and fro between them, carefully guarding against a blow by one of the heavy weights.

NERVES must be fed on pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Hood's Pills pills, aid digestion. 36 the time since his immigration. Al-

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The nature and the object of such application are to give a peopulual succession and a commun scal to the applicants and their successors, for the purpose of establishing a school in the City of Moretreal to be known as the " Catholic High School of M intreal?" as well as branches thereof in the City of Montreal " and elsewhere, and to give therein a course of instruction of Religion, of English and French, Latin, Greek and other languages, f Reading, Arithmetic Mat) Hist ey. Literature and Arts, including Fine Arts, Sculpture, Drawing, Modeling in clay or otherwise, Architecture and Mechanical Arts and Trades generally, and all other branches of the Sciences and of education generally which may be deemed advisible to be introduced from time to time; with power of affiliation to any University, College or School, shou'd it be deemed advisable; with power, under the rame of the "Catholis High School of Montreal," for the applicar is topurchise, sequire, receive, and possess and inherit for themselves and their successors for the purposes of the said corporationwithout any other authorization, every kind of movemble or immovemble property: with power to sell, alienate and dispose of the same, and to purchase, acquire and possess any other property in their place for the purposes herein mentioned; with power to borrow money and to issue notes, negotiable parer and debent res, upon its own credit, and to contract and obligate itself for the purchase of real or moveable property for all matters concerning the successful prosecution of the objects for which this incorporation is sought; with power to build schools and other houses; with power undersaid name to sue and to be sued, in all courts of law or equity in the same manner as any body politic incorporated in said Province; and with power and authority to establish all rules, regulat ons, and ordonnances which may not be contrary to the laws of this country for the government of the said corporation and of its affairs and property as well as for the admission. dimissal or qua ificat on of all members of said corporation as for all other purposes tending to promote the welfare and interest of the said corporstion and also with power to amend, change orabrogate from time to time the said rules, regulations and ordennances in such manner as the corporation may deem necessary and expedient, and generally to transact all business incidenta to the objects of such corp oration in its corporate name with all the rights incidental thereto, and without any personal responsibility develving upon any member thereof for the debts, engagements or obligations of said corporation.

Montreal, 6th December, 1898.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WIFNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. 1 heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1899

THE ARCHBISHOP INTERDICTS BAZAARS

Amongst the many letters addressed by his Grace Archbishop Bruchesi to the clergy and laity of his diocese that which was dated December 27th, 1898, was one of the most important. After alluding to several other matters, his Grace says:-

"After mature reflection I have thought fit to take a step which may seem a severe one, but which for the moment seems necessary. I interdict in the diocese, until further orders, all bazaars organized for any cause whatsoever. I do not think it necessary to give the reasons which have induced me to come to this decision. but they are grave and numerous. 1 make an exception, however, in regard to bazaars already authorized. and preparations for which have already been commenced. But in these few cases a new permission will have to be sought from me in writing, giving the date, the duration, and the objects of the bazaars in question. At charity dinners I permit the use of light wines only. For these banquets permission will also have to be obtained from me in writing."

"It will, perhaps, be said that the prohibition will derrive several of our charitable institutions of a a previous help. I have thought of this before issuing these prohibitions and I am confident that God will bless them. Charity is ingenious. It will find another means of doing its work. It will be all the more Christian disinterested and natural. People wil give as generously as in the past, but they will give for the sake of the poor themselves for the maintenance of our asylums and our hospitals, and to further the prosperity of our parochial works, without thinking of the advantages or enjoyments which they might receive from such alms."

RECENT EVENTS IN EUROPE.

A pleasant item of old world news is that which informs us that Sir Henry Hawkins, the distinguished octogenarian judge who retired from the Bench last week, and who was raised to the peerage on New Year's Day, has presented Cardinal Vaughan with \$15,000 for his new Cathedral. The sacred edifice is fast approaching completion. In Ireland the topic of the hour is, of course, the courcil elections under the new Local Gov- the savings of many individuals, but ernment Act. The view is gaining ground that almost all the new councils will be controlled by good and capable Nationalists, and that the business which will come before them. The promoter cannot create an openwill be transacted with ability and ing for investment. The opening success.

· From Berlin comes a rumor, unconfirmed that a cabinet crisis is imminent. For some time, states the correspondent who has started the rumor, there have been serious differences of opinion between Emperor William and the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe. In two instances, the question of the highest military court and the Lippe-Detmold succession | tablishment." case, His Majesty yielded, to some extent, to the views of Prince Hohenlohe. This, however, was done more because of the Emperor's affection for the aged Chancellor, whom he calls "Uncle" in private conversation the close of the month of November, and addresses by the affectionate du \$66,329,245. A large proportion of ((thou), than because Prince Hohenlohe's view convinced him.

In several other equally important tions have been overridden by the speaking Catholic bank for the trans- tentous fact for the great financial person was removed.

Emperor and part of the Cabinet, more especially by Dr. Miquel, the Vice-president of the Council of Ministers of Finance. The Anti-strike bill, the refusal to sanction the bill to extend the right of political associations and the expulsion of Danes and Austrians from Germany are instances of this, Prince Hohenlohe particularly disapproved of the expulsion of Danes from North Schleswig as barharous, impolitic and useless, but they were approved by the Emperor, and the Chancellor, although he has taken pains not to show approval of these ruthless measures. has yielded thus far to his Majesty's

The results of these ceaseless expulions, which were continued last week have been to greatly embarrass him, especially in the matter of German relations with Austria, and induced the thanceller to address the Emperor a long autograph letter, setting forth in detail why he disanproves of the expulsions, and why, if the home and foreign policy he has hitherto followed in agreement with Emperor William is to be pursued, it will be necessary to discontinue the exoulsions.

France is still in a fever over the rase before the Cour de Cassation; and the situation there is so complicated and dangerous, owing to the lack of one strong leader, to whom the nation could look with confidence and whose personal influence could silence the voices of faction and intrigue, that any day may bring to us the intelligence that the third republic has met the fate of its predecessors. In no other European country could such a crisis spring from such a cause.

REDUCTION IN POSTAGE RATES.

Postmaster-General Mulock deserves credit for his conduct in reducing the postage rates on letters to be delivred throughout Canada and the United States as well as on letters addressed to the United kingdom and to the colonies which have adopted the imperial penny rate. The reduction on the domestic rate will, of course, involve a loss of revenue at first; but, if the experience of the past is to be reapeated in the present and in the future, this immediate loss will he more than compensated for by a subsequent increase. To parody a couplet from the bard of Twiclenham, it may safely be predicted in regard to letter writing that hence-

"Those will write who never wrote And those who always wrote will

It is to be hoped that Mr. Mulock will not long hesitate to take the further step which is the logical sewence of those he took on Christmas Day and New Year's Day respectively--namely, to reduce the city drop letter rate to one cent. The reasons by which the reduction of the domestic rate are defended would apply with no less force to this reform.

BANKING AND INVESTING MONEY

A recent issue of the Toronto Globe contained the following lesson in ec-

"Money deposited in banks is often regarded as idle, and those who invest in that way as neglecting the duty to give employment.

"An economic writer in the North American Review falls into a similar error regarding investments in stocks or negotiable securities These he regards as avenues for securing interest from savings without impairment, as in some sense additional to industrial and commercial investments. Investments cannot really bear interest unless they add to the productive power of labor either in industrial or commercial lines. The intervention of the park or of the company promoter merely enables the investor to lend or invest by proxy. The joint stock company gathers together can do so profitably and can pay interest only when the same can be used to facilitate labor or commerce - to increase the productiveness of effort. must exist in an economic demand for capital to augment the power of human effort, otherwise the buyers of stock can receive no dividends nor interest on their savings. Every investment that produces economic interest must be a u cful investment, whether it be a deposit in a bank, the purchase of securities or the payment of wages in a manufacturing es-

A glance at the latest Government report of the conditions of the chartered banks of the Dominion shows that the interest-bearing deposits in the banks of this province was, at this money is held by Catholics. It has always seemed strange to us that in a great Catholic city like Montmatters the Prince's views and inten- real, there is no distinctively English-

action of general business. The cessary capital and deposits are at hand, but nobody seems inclined to take the initiative in organizing such an institution. English-speaking Catholics have won eminence and success in other secular spheres of action. Why do they not start a commercial bank. It is one of the most important auxiliaries in temporal affairs, and many are the successful Protestant merchants in Montreal who could bear testimony to the fact.

SOME THINGS THAT TORONTO NEEDS.

Some people in this city are in the habit of holding up Toronto to Montreal as a pattern of everything that is perfect in municipal organization and management. Yet the leading men of Toronto admit that in many respects it is far behind this city. Asked to express his views on "Some things Toronto needs," Judge McDougall said:—

"One of the things we most require, is a new and thoroughly up-todate hotel. If Toronto is ever going to amount to anything as a convention city and as an attractive home for summer visitors, we ought to have an improved hotel run on modern lines. I doubt somewhat if such an hotel would be a paying investment for the first few years of its existence, but ultimately it would be a very profitable investment. 1 think Montreal went through the same experience with regard to the Windsor; that is to say, for the first few years of its existence it didn't pay, but now it is a very profitable enterprise. I think the Windsor's chief difficulty was largely due to the remoteness of the districti and the support it got had to be educated to go to that part of the town. And then the Canadian Pacific Railway helped it very much. This hotel is said to be by all odds the most popular and best run institution in the Dominion and a credit to the country. American visitors have told me it is as good as any that they can find in their own country outside of New York."

As to education the Judge again pointed to Montreal as an example to

be followed by Toronto. He said:-"I think that Toronto needs a few philanthropic citizens to aid by private munificence the state in extending and enlarging our educational institutions. I think Montreal sets us a noble example of what a few wealthy citizens can do to endow public institutions. We have some citizens who have the means, but they do not seem to have the disposition. In the last four or five years six or seven people have departed this life, leaving very considerable estates, without giving any heed to our public institutions, except a few grants to our hospitals and minor bequests of that

Other prominent Toronto citizens declare that more policemen, better roads, more street railway lines, better shipping facilities, and a great, direct railroad to the north, are needed: while one reasons in this

"As for James Bay being a source of income to Toronto, I cannot believe in that. You must cross the C. P. R. and the Parry Sound roads to get to Toronto, and both roads will carry the trade east, not south. You are not going to change the geographical conditions of Toronto. We are not in the line of travel berween the Northwest and the ocean, and we had better reconcile ourselves to that."

There is another thing that Toronto needs, and that none of these prominent citizens touched; and that is the expulsion from their midst of the spirit of anti-Catholic b gotry.

THANKS OF ST. PATRICK'S OR-PHANS.

The Sisters of St. Patrick's Asylum desire to thank the following kind friends for donats to the Orphans for Xmas and New Year. The ladies and kind friends who furnished ' the Xmas tree. The ladies who gave the Xmas party to the children.

Mrs. Owen McGarvey, case oranges; Mrs. Dr. McDonald, 1 brl apples; Mr. B. Tansey and friends, 15 geese and 15 turkeys; Mr. Michael Burke, 2 turkeys; Croil & McCullough, cream; Mr. M. J. McKenna, 1 turkey; Mr. P. Laverty, raisins; Mr. P. Milloy, ginger ale and cider; Kearney Bros., raisins; Mr. Detlefs, candy.

THE DECLINE IN RATES OF INTEREST.

New York Capitalists are beginning to feel keenly the effects of the diminishing rate of interest on mortgages on first class real estate in that city. According to one of the leading local dailies, large sums of money varying from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000,-000 have been placed in the hands of mortgage brokers for investment ... on first class city property at three and a half per cent. This must be a por-

institutions, the insurance companies and their affiliated trust companies and banks. Their capital is heavily invested in mortgages on real estate and when the year 1898 opened, 41/2 to 5 per cent. was the ruling rate. A general reduction of from 1 to 11/2 per cent. in the interest rate in this class of securities, which are the very best in the market means a corresponding general reduction in the gross income and net profit of these institutions.

ANTER PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

be gathered from a few figures:-

real estate securities are stated as follows on the latest official reports:

The Mutual\$234,744,148 The Equitable...... 215,456,136 The New York...... 186,176,406

Total assets \$637,376,690

Identified by the influence of mutual directors with these three companies are trust companies and national banks, with a total of \$177,000,000.

These figures are taken from the that the three great insurance companies named and their six affiliated trust companies and banks have an aggregate capital to be affected by a reduction of the rate of interest on loans amounting in round figures to \$14,000,000. A drop of 1 per cent. in the ruling rate of interest on bonded mortgages would be felt on loans of all characters. It would involve on the vast aggregate of capital just named a shrinkage of over \$8,000,-000 a year in income. And this reduction of the earning power of money loaned on bonded mortgages would affect every insurance and trust company as well as every bank in the country.

That this lowering of interest on first class city mortgages is not confined to New York, is shown not only by the rates now ruling in Chicago and Boston, but by those quoted in Montreal. About fifteen years ago loan companies here charged as high a rate of interest on first class city property as eight per cent. 'In fact, they made one believe that they were granting a favor by lending money on first class property at that rate. Now the same class of property will be accepted as security at from 41/2 to 5 per cent. Cases where a high rate of interest is charged are very rare. And there is reason to believe that during the course of the next ten years the rate will be still lower. One result of this will be that greater courage will be infused into a number of Catholics who now seem to be content with placing their money at a low rate of interest in what they consider to be solid institutions, and that they will look around for other and more profitable sources of revenue. We shall welcome the advent of that day.

A CATHOLIC INSURANCE COM-PANY.

Elsewhere we refer to the feasibleness and advisability of establishing and English-speaking Catholic bank. The same remarks apply to the insurance business. A vast amount of Catholics in this city is insured in Protestant companies, most of whom have their head offices on the other side of the Atlantic. A Catholic insurance company was recently started in Cologne, Germany; and the Archbishop has sent a circular to the parish priests of his diocese instructing them to pay no more premiums to Protestant insurance companies, when the time for renewal of policies comes but to insure all church property in future in the Catholic insurance company. In England there are two or three Protestant insurance companies which devote themselves entirely to the underwriting of Protestant Church property, and which realizehandsome profits from the business. Canadian Methodists are ahead of us in this direction, as will be seen from the following, which we take from the official Canada Gazette:---

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by 'The Methodist Trust Fire Insurance Company," for an Act to amend its Act of incorporation (60 and 61 Victoria, chapter 77) as far as the same has reference to dividends to be declared and paid by the Company, and to extend the duration of the said Act, and for other purposes.

Alfred. W. Briggs,

Solicitor for Company. Wesley Buildings, 33 Richmond St. W.. Toronto. Toronto, 10th November. 1898.

We trust that this new year will not be allowed to pass before an English-speaking Catholic insurance contpany is founded in Montreal.

In Abyssinnia it is the law that the murderer be turned over to the relatives of the dead person, they, if they please, to put him to death in the same manner in which the murdered

OUR OBSERVER In Musical Circles.

Within recent years the choral organizations of the five Irish parishes of Montreal have been striving very earnestly to increase their efficiency in various ways.

The directors are all musicians of

much talent and experience and have

made enviable reputations for themselves in their profession. In our last The extent of this reduction may issue we referred to the new Mass composed by the senior organist in The assets of the three leading in- the Catholic circles of this city, Prof. surance companies which are the J. A. Fowler, which was rendered at year and some of the choir-masters pillars of the mortgage loan market, Patrick's Church at Midnight Mass because of their enormous holdings of for the first time. At intervals we have spoken of the werk of Prof. Jas. Wilson, organist of St. Mary's Church who is the author of a beautiful mass which was sung by his very efficient choir last year. We have also directed attention to the many efforts of Mr. Ed. F. Casey, director of St. Anthony's choir, as well as to the enthusiasm displayed by Mr. John S. Shea, in his desire to place St. Gabriel's choir in the front rank. Taking all things into consideration, howlatest official returns, and they show ever, it may be safely saidthat among the choir directors and organists there is hardly one who has given stronger proofs of his ability as a musician than the energetic and enthusiastic head of St. Ann's Church choral organization, Prof. P. J. Shea. There was a striking evidence of this fact given at the service on New Year's Day, when Prof. Shea's most effective combination rendered Mercadante's Mass. From the opening bars of the "Kyrie" until the final note in the "Agnus Dei" (the choruses of which were rendered by boys and men to the number of fifty), there was a marked evidence of intelligence which reflected the greatest credit upon the singers and the director. The work which Mercadante in his mass demands of the chorus requires very well trained voices to interpret. It bristles with passages that would tax the skill of professionals, yet under the able direction of Prof. Shea, the choir of St. Ann's give such an interpretation of this beautiful composition as has been but seldom equalled among the choirs of this city. The solos in the hands of Messrs W. Mur-

> in Montreal, and enjoy the reputation of being amongst the foremost amateurs in musical circles. At the Offertory, Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., M.P., rendered with fine effect Novello's ever popular "Adeste Fidelis." The representative of St. Ann's Division possesses a tuneful baritone voice, which he uses with all the judgment of a skilled vocalist. He was never heard to better advantage than upon this occasion, when his powerful and well modulated tones filled every part of

phy, M. Mullarky, E. Quinn, and Ed.

Finn, were given with fine effect.

These young men are all well-known

the church. Mr. Frank McCrory, par excellence the boy soprano of Montreal, sang Adam's "Cantique de Noel" in a manner which served to emphasize the fact that he is fairly entitled to lay claim to the title of being the

ablest boy soprano of this city. The work of St. Ann's choir upon this occasion was very much appreciproperty owned by English-speaking ated by a large number of strangers who assisted at the service, and many of the parishioners who follow the work of the choristers closely expressed their appreciation of it at the close of the Mass.

The thought has often occurred to the writer of this column that it is very strange, that with such an array of talent in the five Irish parishes of Montreal, some well directed effort has not been made by the leaders in these choirs to unite in forming a Philharmonic Society upon somewhat similar lines to that which has been organized by the singers of other Churches of Montreal.

In St. Patrick's parish there is Prof. J. A. Fowler, the organist and musical director, Mr. Geo. A. Carpenter, conductor, and Mr. John J. Rowan, a tenor of the highest order. In St. Ann's parish we can point to Prof. P. J. Shea, organist, whose services have been utilized by societies in connection with the presentation of operas and /special concert programmes. Mr. Wm. Murphy, leader of the choir and Messrs. Ed. Quinn, M. Mullarky, J. Penfold, whose recent work as members of the Orpheus Quartette has won for them special recognition.

Turning to St. Mary's Church there is an abundance of talent under the guidance of Prof. James Wilson, who has shown upon many occasions that he is a musician of no mean order. Whether scated before the manuals or occupying the post of director of an orchestra, or interpreting some beautiful theme on the violin, he has achieved a great success.

At St. Garbriel's we have Mr. John S. Shea, and his talented son, as well as Miss M. Byrne, the organist, all the divine art in that prosperous par- ston, M.D., and Dr. Thomas J. Curish. The music produced is in keep- ran set the fractured limb.

ing with magnificence of the Church. In the Thaby parish, St. Anthony's, there is Ed. F. Casey, director, and Miss M. Donavan, organist, both of whom are musicians of more than ordinary talent. The "baby" is a most promising one in a musical way and will grow rapidly.

Some people are bold enough to say that there would be so much jealousy manifested in such an organization that it , would be impossible to make it a success. We do not think so. There is a wealth of musical talent emerging from our Catholic educational establishments every and organists above referred to should make an effort to utilize it.

RECENT DEATHS IN MONTREAL

Among the deaths which it is our melancholy duty to chronicle this week is that of Mrs. Bernard McNally one of the oldest and most respected members of St. Patrick's Church, which occurred at her late residence, on Hutchison street, on Wednesday morning.

Mrs. McNally was a remarkable woman and a perfect type of Christian motherhood. She came from the Old Land nearly a half a century ago, at a time when this city was in the first stages of its prosperity. She beheld its progress, and with all that keen perception so characteristic of the fathers and mothers of that genera. tion which is so swiftly and so sadly passing away, she labared zealously and unselfishly to give her sons and daughters every facility that would enable them to face the battles in

life. Deceased was a woman of more than the average intelligence. Her home circle was a model one in every respect and although her declining years were marked by much suffering, she was blessed with all the rewards both spiritual and temporal that follow a well spent life.

Mrs. McNally had reached the ripe age of 70 years, and to a woman of such deep motherly pride and ambition it must have been a source of great happiness to her to behold her sons achieve distinction in the commercial circles of the leading cities in Canada.

She was a true friend of Catholic education, and an enthusiastic worker generally in the cause of charity. She leaves six sons, and one daughter wife of Mr. C. F. Smith of Messrs. James McCready & Co .- !c mourn her loss.

The "True Witness' offers its most respectful condolences to the family in their bereavement.-R.I.P.

The funeral of the late Mr. Audrew Phelan took place on Wednesday last from his late residence 135 Dorchester street, to St. Mary's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was chanted at which Rev. Father O'Donnell, P.P. officiated. After the service the remains were transferred to the Cote de Neiges cemetery for

Amongst those who assisted at the funeral were several of the members of the Order of the Christian Brothers, John Phelan, William Phelan, J. Hoolahan, W. McLaughlin, brothers-in-law; John J. Hoolahan, Andrew Hoolahan. Masters Denis and George Hoolahan, Mr. John McLaughlin and Master William Phelan .-- R.

There was a general feeling of regret expressed among the parishioners of St. Mary's parish when it was reported that Mrs. J. Tisdale had passed to her reward on Tuesday morningi after only one hour of illness. She leaves to mourn her loss a husband and two children. Mrs. Tisdale was highly respected in St. Mary's parish, where she had lived for many years. She was up to the time of her death, an earnest worker n the ranks of the various charitable organizations associated with the

To the afflicted husband and children, and to the sister of the deceased, Rev. Sister St. Agnes of the Augels, of the Order of the Congregation of Notre Dame, the "True Witness" tenders its sympathy in their great sorrow.—R.I.P.

MR. C. F. SMITH NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Mr. Charles F. Smith, one of the leading English-speaking Catholics of Montreal, and head of the well-known firm of James McCready & Co., was nominated for the office of president of the Board of Trade on Thursday last. Mr. Smith has been associated with the Council of the Board for many years and at present occupies the office of vice-president.

MR. THOMAS STYLESMEETS WITH AN ACCIDENT.

Mr. Thomas Styles a prominent member of St. Patrick's Church, met with a serious accident on Wednesday evening. While walking on Hutchisof whom have done signal service in on street, he fell and broke one of his legs. He was promptly removed to the endeavor to promote a love for legs. He was promptly the Hing-

NOTE AND COMMENT.

...almost sacred respect that is due to womanhood, the natural instinct of chastity for which the Irish people have always been celebrated, even among their enem es and calumniators was recalled to mind a few days ago, in an unexpected way by Recorder Goff, of New York.

The incident in question showed one of two things; either that a lawyer may consider himself justified in being unscrupulous in the interest of his client, or that the fact of having Irishmen on a jury would simply mean that the offender against the peace of the home had simply justice to expect and not mercy. The defendant had an able lawyer, the District Attorney was also an able man; one of the jurors examined as to his qualifications was called Patrick McGuire. His answers to the questions put showed him to be a man of above the average intelligence and, by the way, he had honorably served in the United States navy. He was accepted immediately by the Aistrict Attorney, which necessitated the lawyer for the defence challenging peremptorily, and the latter could not refrain from sneeringly remarking, that the District Attorney wanted the man as a juror because of his name. This is just where Recorder Goff rebuked the insinuating impertinence so often noticeable in the lower class of alleged advocates, whose stock in trade very much resembles the blusterous vaporings of Sergeant Buzfuzz and other inflated legal lights in their methods of procedure. He said that "in the trial of a man charged with such an offence no higher tribute could be paid to the juror, than his rejection because he comes of a race noted above all things else for safe-guarding the parity of the home."

There is not a Canadian who is not proud of Mr. Bluke; there is not a real Irishman that does not love him. Now the attitude he has taken in the National question stamps him as a man of even greater ability, greater self-sacrifice, greater patriotism, than Liberal Party to take a comparatively unimportant seat in the British Parliament. Here in Canada, during the heat of political discussion, many men have said and written many things about Edward Blake, that they knew in their souls were only justifiable by political exigencies. Nobody ever dreamt of impugning his ability, his parliamentary experience, or his

Well done, Recorder Goff.

spotle-s integrity. familiarity with him sufficient to exone. The reason why, was that everybody looked at Blake as afar of his fighting qualities, and respected him for the respect he himself held for everything he deemed that was right. It is scarcely to be wondered at that at first Mr. Blake's work in Westminster was look at askance. His method of work was not aggressive like that of Dillon or Healy; it carried not with it the quick repartee of T. P. O'Connor; it lacked the magnctism of Parnell; it had not the stirring eloquence of the Sullivans. but it had the calm, deliberative parliamentary ability that strikes, not as a flash of lightning, but which grows upon one and makes its power felt when experience instead of impulse is the teacher.

Mr. Blake in his late speech in Glasgow showed what careful consideration he had given to the study of imandiate Irish politics. He urged the masculine, logical eloquence of which he is capable, the desirability of fighting out on strictly Nationalist grounds the County Council and District elections. With the Unionists Mr. Blake had no sympathy. He knew there was a fight coming, that it must be fought bitterly to the end, Freeman's Journal as follows:and the temporary sympathy got from the Unionists, through any give and take measure would not make for the advantage of Home Rule for Ireland. He admires no half measures; he cares little as to what the ulterior objects of English politicians may be, he wants no lopping here or pruning there; he wants a complete measure, and to accomplish this wished for aid, he prays for unity among all Irish parties.

The circular sent out by the committee, appointed some time ago to raise a fund for the widow and children of the late Harold Frederic the journalist, contains this description of the family's condition. It is a striking commentary of the many ups and downs in the lives of those who adopt journalism as a means of a livelihoodj---

"The death of Mr. Harold Frederic ly and tragic end cut short a career of considerable fulfilment and even ed at St. Mary's College, Halifax, during Wednesday night.

The purity of the home circle, the greater promise, has left his widow and four children entirely without resources, and has thus rendered necessary this appeal to his friends and the public on their beha,f. Of the four children, two are boys, aged respectively 10 and 12, for whose education it is desired to make provision; and two are girls, aged 17 and 20, for whom it is hoped some occupation may shortly be found. Meanwhile, the need of the widow is urgent. By the terms of Mr. Frederic's will the English royalties and copyrights of his works are left to his widow, but this possible source of revenue is so heavily mortgaged that it must be some considerable time before any income, however small, can be looked for from this direction."

> Three of the highest salaried preachers in this city, says the Western Watchman, of St. Louis, Mo., have sent in their resignations; one is a Presbyterian, another is a Unitarian and the third an Episcopalian. The day of big salaries in the Protestant churches has gone forever. Cheap newspapers are followed by cheap preachers. Another proof that the world has grown tired of Protestantism. The "Ram's Horn" says that ten pulpits, before which the wealth and culture of Chicago kneel (?) are now vacant.

Can human imagination ever possibly lower itself to appreciate the fact that a certain number of people usually designating themselves as civilized Christians should for a moment give thought to such a thing as the celebration of a Cromwellian tercentenary. More than this, there are said to be still in England some people unregenerate enough to wax enthusiastic over the proposal.

Think of Cromwell's record in Ireland; think of the faminous blast that followed in his wake; think of the wrecked altars and ruined homes; think of the murders and treachery; then think of the blood of Irish soldiers which has been shed even in the ranks of British regiments, and then perhaps one will be able to in some when he left the leadership of the measure comprehend the sublime audacity that permits a section of men to join in the glorification of such a

> The Universe, London, Eng., in referring to the proposal says:-

Englishmen at one time believed in Cromwell, and followed him. It was in the hour of his success, and after he had-we may use the phrasecut his royal master's throat. When Oliver was dead, and the monarchy restored, the English people gathered up the regicide's ashes and scattered tract a joke, or even find out that of them to the winds. The pendulum his many sides there was a humorous gives another turch, and, lo! Englishmen exhibit their consistency in sticking up in the Central Hall of off, admired him for the stubbornness | Parliament an ugly effigy of the monster who butchered women and children in Ireland. Whatever disc we may think of the Legitimist Club, they are well within the bounds of reason in protesting against the indecent proposal to publicly celebrate the tercentenary of the birth of the Carchtraitor and regicide. Oliver Cromwell, the murderer whose hands were stained with the blood of thousands of loyal Englishmen."

> The Vienna correspondent of the Chicago Record, in a cable despatch says:---

Martinus Sieveking, the Dutch composer who was arrested at Ischl, the fashionable Austrian summer resort, a few months ago, for failing to remove his hat in the presence of a priest, bearing the Host to a dying man, is now undergoing his sentence of three days' imprisonement at Moedling, a suburb of Vienna. The sentence was confirmed by the supreme court, and the emperor refused to pardon the composer.

Rev. A. P. Doyle, of the Paulist Fathers writes to the New York

In Dr. Barry's account of "Father Hecker," published in your last issue. he speaks of 'M. Maignen, a Sulpician priest," as the author of the libelous attack on Father Hecker and the American hierarchy. Not so. The Sulpicians are all worthy Christian gen. tlemen. The culprit is "Rev. Charles Maignen, a priest of the Brothers of St. Vincent de Paul." Please also note that the Brothers of St. Vincent de Paul are not the Lazarists.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

The late Canon Madden, who died at Arichat on Tuesday, Dec. 20th, was the eldest son of Dr. Andrew Madden, of Dromore, Co., Down, Ireland, and Anne Jackman, a native of Halifax. Dr. Madden came to this country in 1817, and for about 40 years practised his profession in Arithe distinguished novelist whose ear chat. Canon Madden was born at Arichat in September, 1824. He studi-

and at Arras, France, where he completed his studies for the priesthood. He was ordained in March, 1847, by Bishop (afterwards Archbishop) Walsh of Halifax. After his ordination he was a professor for some time in St. Mary's College. Then he was appointed to the parish of Church Point, Digby Co., now the seat of St. Ann's College, so successfully conducted by the Eudist Fathers. Ill health then compelled him to seek a change of climate and he went to the United States, where he remained for about four years, first in the capacity of assistant priest at the pro-Cathedral. N.J., then as pastor of Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson. Returning to Nova Scotia, he was appointed chaplain to the forces in Bermuda, where he remained for about three years. He was also for a time parish priest of Minudie, Cumberland Co. Subsequently he had charge of the parish of Chezzettecook 14 years. He was then appointed Canon of St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax, and in the year 1888 succeeded the Rev. Fr. Danaher as pastor of St. Joseph's Church Halifax. In April, 1893, owing 'to declining health, he gave up his charge at St. Joseph's and came to live with his sisters in Arichat, where he spent the few remaining years of his life.—Casket, Antigonish, N. S.

Senator Michael Adams, one of the most prominent Irishmen in the East died at Newcastle, N. B., on the 3rd inst., after a lingering illness. He was well-known in Montreal and highly esteemed.

Michael Adams was of Irish descent and was born in Newcastle on August 13th, 1815. He was educated at Douglastown. He was first married in 1869 to Catherine L. Patterson and secondly to Miss Nealis in 1882. He was called to the Bar of New Brunswick in 1868, and was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1891. He was Surveyor-General of New Brunswick, and also a member of the Executive Council from July, 1878, until February, 1882. He held a seat in the Legislative Assembly from 1870 to 1874 and also from 1878 to 1887, when he resigned to run for the House of Commons, but was defeated. He was elected to the House, however, in 1891, for Northumberland, defeating Hon, Peter Mitchell, and continued to sit until January, 1896, when he was called to the Senate.

LORD STRATHEONA TO FATHER QUINLIVAN.

Rev. Father Quinlivan having addressed a letter to Lord Strathcona, thanking him for his generous contribution of \$5,000 towards the building fined of the Catholic High School has received the following characteristic reply from Canada's rrand old tdulanthronist:---

Reverend and Dear Father .-- Mow me to thank you very sincerely for the kind expression conveyed in your letter in reference to the concribation I was glad to be able to make for the purpose of your proposed HighSchool through my friend the Hon, Mr. Justice Curran.

It was l'assure you a pleasure to me to aid in securing for your people the advantages of a High School education, conducted in the manner most acceptable to yourselves, and I trust your efforts in this respect may be entirely successful.

All your good wishes I warmly appreciate and reciprocate.

Believe me to be. Rev. and Dear Father Quinlivan,

Very truly yours, STRATHCONA. (Signed)

Rev. J. Quinlivan, S.S., St. Patrick's Presbytery, Montreal.

C. M. B. A. ELECT OFFICERS. Branch No 2.

The officers of Branch No. 2, Grand Council of Quebeci C.M.B.A., were installed by Supreme Deputy P. Flannery, assisted by Grand Deputy Jas. Meek and Chancellor Maxwell, on Tuesday evening as follows: President, M. Shea; first vice-president, J. Fitzpatrick; second-vice-president. Wm. Howlatt; recording secretary, H. E. Flannery; financial secretary, 11. M. Howlatt; treasurer, M. J. Ryan; marshal, J. Bean; guard, P. Donnelly; trustees, L. McDonald, Robert Doran, John Killoran, M. C. Clark and M. J. Ryan; spiritual adviser, Rev. Father Strubbe. This branch is

in a flourishing condition. Branch No. 10.

The following officers of Branch No. 10. Grand Council of Quebec, C.M.B. A., were installed last evening by Grand Deputy James Meek, assisted by Chancellor Walsh; president, Thos. Mace; first vice-president, P. Morninge; second vice-president, Bishop; recording secretary, J. McIver; treasurer, C. J. Flanagan; assisting recording secretary, J. E. Holland; financial secretary, A. Duggan; marshal, J. Corbett; guard, J. Dwyer; trustees, J. Morgan, M. Barry, M. Lynch, M. J. Walsh and J. Holland; representatives to advisory board, A. Duggan, Thos. F. Mace and P. Morninge; spiritual adviser, Rev. Futher John E. Donnelly.

There is appearance of an approaching flood down at the harbor. The wateratnoon on Thursday was within two feet five inches of the street level. There was a tremendous shove

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Justice James Pitzgerald, the newlyelected member of the Supreme Court Bench, of New York, entered upon his duties on Tuesday.

There are few jurists better known than Justice Fitzgerald, says the N. Y. World.' Until yesterday he was a judge of the Court of General Sessions. Since election day dustice Fitzgerald has had many honors heaped upon him by his friends and admirers. Receptions have been given him by organizations, by the Judges of the Court of General Sessions and by the attaches of the Disrict Attorney's office.

James Fitzgerald was born at Limerick, Ireland, forty-seven years ago. When he was in his fourth year his parents rance to this country, bringing with them their large family, and settled in the east side of the city. Young Fitzgerald received his early education in the publie schools of this city, and while a mere youth expressed his determination to make his way in the world. He attended the De La Salle Institute for more advanced studies connected with that institution, and at the early age of sixteen was fully embarked in mer autile

So great was his aptitude for business and so high did he stand in the estimation of his employers that ere he had yet attained his majority he was installed in the important position of credit clerk in one of the best known clothing establishments in the United States. active business life did not, however, prevent him from improving his mind, and for years he was an attentive student of the Cooper Union, where he received a valuable supplementary education.

With that ambition which less characterized his whole life, he determined to identify himself with polities, as the more likely method of securing recognition and advancement. The opportunity presented itself in the old Sixteenth Assembly District, and while still a very young man he made his bow in the political world as the member of the Assembly from that district. In the Legislature he made his mark speedily, and participated in all the important debates of the session. He was subsequently honored by being elected to the State Senate, and in that body he served with distinction and honor. He was a member of many important committees. and his championship of measures connected with the public schools, the National Guard and labor carned for him the gratitude of thousands of his fellowcitizens.

He was one of the best parliamentarians in the Senate, and as a speaker had few equals among his associates. He scored many brilliant victories for his party, and added greatly to his own per-onal popularity. His retirement from the Senate was regretted almost as much by his Republican epponents as

by his Democratic associates.

At the close of his legislative career ex-Senator Fitzgerald-while a clerk in the County Clerk's office--utilized his leisure time by studying law. After being graduated from Columbia College Law School he began the practice of law. His retirement from public life was, however, of short duration. In the fall of 1883, Peter H. Olney, who had just been appointed District-Autorney by Governor Cleveland to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John McKeon, asked ex-Senator Fitzgerald to accept the position of Deputy Assistant District-Attorney, Although conscious of his lack of experience in criminal matters, Mr. Fitzgerahl was torced by his friends to accept,

He rapidly took place in the rank among criminal pleaders and astonished the veteran proscentors of the Distrist-Attorney's office by the case with which he adapted himself to his new -urroundings.

The next year saw him made a full Sessing District Attorney a position which he tilled with ability under Distrief-Attorneys Marrine and Fellows, He prosecuted in innumerable cases many of them of great importance and con tinued to win legal laurels.

In 1889 Judge Fitzgerald was elected a judge of the Court of General Sessions. running on the anti-Tammany itall ticket. Last fall, when he had yet five years to serve as a judge of the Court, he became a candidate for Supreme Court Justice, and was elected, running ahead of his ticket.

Justice Smyth, who administered the oath of office to Judge Fitzgerald, as Assistant Dietrict-Attorney, and as a judge of the Court of General Sessions, also administered to him the oath as Justice of the Supreme Court.

A BANK MANAGER'S STORY,

"There isn't a great deal of romance in my business," remarked a prominent Chicago lanker, "but now and then something turns up out of the ordinary, and makes us wonder at the peculiarities of those who have dealings with us. I recall an instance just now which is as yet not explained, and will never be. I fancy, as the chief actor in it was killed some time ago in a railway accident. I never knew the man personally, but he was a depositor in our bank, whose account was a personal one to the extent of \$10,000. He carried that much as a rule, and the few cheeks that he made against it never indicated what his business was. He was about 50 years of age, and very rarely came to the bank. Naturally I never gave him a thought, for \$10,000 is not a large deposit in Chicago, and beyond his deposit I had no interest

"It happened, therefore, that when one day I received a personal letter from our depositor I was a bit surprised, and was still more so when I had read it. I do not recall the exact wording, but it was to the effect that within a day or two a woman would present a check drawn by him for \$5,000, and that as she was unknown, he wished are to see that she received the money without trouble, and that she would bring with her her means of identification in the person of a little girl, who would answer correctly the questions I must ask her, as directed in his letter, with the answers as he gave them. These questions were simple enough, being only the child's full name, her age to the month, where born, the full name of her mother and her father, and of a little brother who was dead. Five thousand dulars was a good deal of money to let go on that kind of evidence, but that was all I had, and the denositor was in California, so that I could not see him personally.

"The next day the paying teller came to me with his eyes bulging, saging that about as hard a looking case of height

woman as he had ever seen was at his window with a check drawn to the order of Mrs. Blank by Mr. -, and that is he did not know the woman and the woman did not know how she was to get the money, he had come to ask me about it. I sent for her to come into my private office, which she did, bringing a little girl with her, who was no less a picture of abject poverty than the mother was. All she could say was that she had received the check by mail from a man whose name was not familiar to her, with instructions to present it at the bank and the money would be paid to her if she would take her little girl with her. I asked the child the questions I had been requested to ask and she answered correctly each one, and I ordered the check to be cashed. The woman did not seem to be greatly overcome by her good fortune, and as I could tell her nothing of the man who had given the money to her, she didn't seem to have any further use for me and cent back to the paying teller's window. She a sked for the money in \$50 bills and, wrapping it up in an old newspaper, went out of

the bank without a word to anyhody. "She was no longer at the address she gave when I sent a messenger there to make impairies, and her benefactor I never saw again, for he met his death on his way east from California. I fancy he would not have told me the story of his life, but I shall always wonder if the name we carried on our books was the one he had carried in his youth."

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE

A STORY TOLD BY A WELL KNOWN SALVATION ARMY CAPTAIN.

HIS BODY RACKED FROM HEAD TO FOOT WITH RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC PAINS-WOULD PREFER DEATH TO UNDERGOING EUCH SUFFERING AGAIN.

From the Post Lindsay, Ont. It is the lot of but a limited number of

people to enjoy the confidence of such an exceedingly large circle of friends and comrades as does Capt. John A. Brokenshire, who was recently interviewed by a Post reporter at the home of his parents at Rosedale, a pretty hamlet situated at the head of Balsam river in Victoria county, where the elder Mr. Brokenshire, who has reached the three-score years and ten, has held the postion of lockmaster for the past twenty-two years. Capt. Brokenshire, the subject of this article, is 31 years of age, is well-known and highly respected throughout many of the leading cities and towns of Ontario, where, during his seven years service in Salvation Army work he has come in contact with a large number of people. He has been stationed at Toronto, Montreal, Peterboro, Ottawa, Morrisburg and minor places, and at one time was a member of a S. A. string band. The following is Capt. Brokenshire's own statement:--"I had been slightly troubled with cheumatic pains for several years, and had to give up the Army work on different occasions on account of my trouble. When stationed at Morrisburg, four cears ago. I became completely—unfitted for work, as I suffered terribly with pains in the back of my neck down my shoulders and arms and through my body, in fact I had pains of a stinging muscular nature from the back of my head to my my toes. I could not bend my head forward if I got the whole of Canada to do so, and when in bed the early slight rest I got was with a large pillow under my shoulder, thus letting my head hang backwards. could not get up, but had to roll or twist myself out of led, as my spine seemed to be affected. My medical adviser pronounced my trouble to be neuralgia and rheumatism combined, which he said had gone through my whole system. He prescribed for me but the medicine gave me no relief. I ried various other remedies but they were of no avail. Believing my case to be hopeless I determined to start for my home in Rosedale, but the jarring of the train caused such terrible agony I was compelled to abandon the trip at Peterboro, where was laid up for three weeks, when I finally made a herculean effort and reached home. As my mother says, "I looked like an old man of ninety years of age when she saw me struggling with the aid of two heavy canes to walk from the carriage to the house." At home I received every possible attention and all the treat-ments that kind friends suggested but I was constantly going from bad to worse. In January, 1896, after many months of untold agony, I determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, having read so much in the newspapers of the great benefits received by others from their use. To make sure of getting the genuine article I sent direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., at Brockville, for the pills. After taking two boxes I noticed a slight improvement in my condition which gave me some encouragement and I kept on until I had taken 12 boxes, although before I got through with the sixth I could go to bed and enjoy a good night's rest such as I had not done for years. I never at any time enjoyed better health than I am doing at present. Since my recovery I have induced several friends to take Pink Pills for various troubles and in each case they have effected cures. The above statement is a voluntary

and correct statement of the facts of my case and I traut that meny others may by reading this, receive the blessing that I have. If necessary would make an affidavit to the above facts at any time.

Do not look on triels of life only with the eyes of the world. Reflect how poor and minute a segment, in the vast circle of eternity, existence is at the best. Its sorrow and its sharne are but moments. Always in my brightest and youngest hours I have wrapped my heart in the contemplation af an august futurity.

It is semi-officially announced at St. Petersburg, that the Minister of Finance considers it impossible to entertain the proposals of American bankers to place a Russian loan in the United States.

GREAT **CLEARING** SALE!

JANUARY is the great Clearing Month of the year, and our intention is, if genuine Bargains will do it, to make the present January a record month in this respect. The discounts offering in the various departments on lines to clear, will range.

From 10 and 25 to 50 percent.

and in some instances to

75 percent.

Prudent Shoppers will keep their eye on our advertising columns for January. We are busily engaged preparing "Surprises" in every

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Metcalfe Street.

TERMS: Cash. TELEPHONE Up 932

DISTRICT OF MOSTREAL,

SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Annie Rebecca Barker, of Chambly Canon, in the District of Montreal, has this day instituted an action as to separation of property against her husband, James Gibson, Bookkeeper, of the same place, and his Curator ad hos William J. Pearson, of the City and District of Montreal, Merchant.

Montreal, 39th December, 1898.

SICOTTE & BARNARD. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

JAMES A.

Great Annual Clearing Sale

Now in Full Swins

Shoppers who visited our establishment on the inauguration day of this great event, were sur-orised at the liberal reductions we have made, 10 to 50 Percent.

and in many cases we have made greater reduc-tions to effect speedy clearances. And in addi-tion to the above liberal reductions, we offer

19 Percent Off for Cash. The reductions are great, the quality of the goods the lest. Come and inspect the wonderful values now being offered.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

MAIDS' WASH CAPS-Odd Lines in Maids' Wash Caps, from 123c to 45c each; your choics

DOROTHY CAPS that were 10c, each now 4 for 25c, 124c each, now 3 for 25c, 15c each, now 2 for 25c. MOB CAPS that were 7e each, now 4 for 25c. WASH CAPS that were % each, now3 for 25c. All the above subject to our 10 percent discount for cash. SILKS-Fancy Bayadere Stripes, reduced from 75cto 60c.

Less 10 Percent for Cash.

GENT'S INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS—Gent's White Silk Hemstitched Initial Hand-kerchiefs, 50c line for 33c, 35c line for 25c. Initials in stock-C. P. O. Y. R. T. W. G. D. K. L. M. N. H. S. X: less 10 percent for cash CARPETS-10 percent Discount off all Carpets for cash.

CORTAINS-All Chemille Curtains and Table Covers, 20 per cent Discount, with an additional 10 percent for cash.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS, The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada.

CORNER ST. CATHERINE

And MOUNTAIN STREETS.

The illness of the hody usually brings out a latent power and ph 1 sephy of the soul, which health never knows; and God has mercifully ordrined it, as the customary lor of nature, that in proportion as we decline into the grave, the sloping path is made smooth and easy to our feet; and every day, as the films of clay are removed from our eyes, Death loses the false aspect of the spectre, and we fall at last into its arms as a wearied child upon the bosom of its mother.

We may talk of the fidelity of wooks, but no man ever wrote even his own biography without being compelled to omit at least nine-senths of the most important materials. What are these ---what six volumes? We live six volumes in a day! Thought, emotion, joy, sorrow, hope, fear-how prolix they would be if they might each tell their hourly tale!

RANDOM NOTES FOR BUSY HOUSEHOLDS.

The problem of higher education for women is being agitated in Germany in rather a surprising form. The German maiden doesn't know much about higher mathematics, but she has a reputation for domestic virtues; and it is bewildering to find the lawmakers of her land crying out for compulsory courses in domestic training. Germany is reaching out for more thorough training, and in Switzerland the movement is still further advanced. The public schools of Berne-or at least the large new buildings-have been fitted up with departments adapted for tuition in laundry, cooking, marketing, management of stores, etc. Every girl above a certain age is bound to attend the course in this department. The other Swiss towns are rapidly following this example and there is great enthusiasm over the success of the experiment.

The daughters of the poorer classes in France and of the bourgeoisie are usually famous cooks, and make a science of marketing; but in other departments of domestic economy their knowledge is painfully rudimentary, and the average French housekeeping would drive a Dutch or a German or Swiss housewife to despair, says a writer in the New York Sun. Among persons of higher social standing in France the women have departed from the traditions of their ancestors. The chatelaines of old France gloried in their domestic skill, and guarded their recipes more jealously than their jewels. But the modern French demoiselle is as ignorant of culinary matters as the average American girl, and nothing more sweeping than that could be said.

The English girls, too, need training in domestic economy, and educational authorities there are recognizing the need. Departments of cookery and domestic economy have been introduced as extra subjects in some of the London public schools, and there is some talk of the adoption of the

Cooking schools have multiplied in the United States during the last few years. Comparatively few girls receive any systematic training in household matters either in their homes or in their schools. Mothers have a way of smiling cheerfully over the fact that their daughters don't know any more about housekeeping than about farming, and the girls themselves are proud of their inability to make coffee, or anything more substantial than Welsh rarebit and peasant taffy. It is true that the 'girl will learn by experience, but the knowledge will come hard, and the chances are ten to one that she will never learn to manage her house well. She may never need to do cooking, but nine-tenths of the trouble with servants is due to the fact that the mistress is not capable of teaching or directing a servant.

My readers, says Emily Rayner in the Irish World, may not agree with me in classing laundry work among the arts, but those who have sent fine clothing to a careless washerwoman, and had their flamels shrunken and daintily colored fabrics faded, must admit that the knowledge of the proper methods of doing such work is very desirable. It is an excellent plan to have it done at home. and to superintend it if it is impossible to do it herself. We do not wash on Monday for various reasons. There is usually an empty larder on that day which must be replenished, the Sunday clothes must be brushed and hung in their places, and other little tasks fill the time completely. ' The soiled clothing is sorted and mended Monday afternoon, and everything got in readiness to begin early the next day.

A boiler of hot water is heated until it is as warm as you can bear your hand in comfortably. Into this ed their own and that is the division is poured a little soap jelly, made by shaving ivory soap in a saucepan of chester has valuable real estate and water and boiling a few minutes. A stir of the hand makes a fine lather when enough of the melted soap is used. In this suds place the white or light-colored flannels, taking care that all the garments are covered with the water. Place the washboard on the top of the tub, and cover with blanket or quilt, folded so there are at least four thicknesses Let them soak half an hour, then wash with as little rubbing as possible. Rinse in soft water of the same temperature as that in which they were washed, and hang in a shaded spot, where a breeze will blow through them. They will not shrink when washed by this method, and will be beautifully soft and clean.

This plan answers equally well for all woolen garments, shawls, blankets, etc., and the work is easy. When all the dirt is not removed in the first water wash in another prepared the same way. Try it, ye housewives who are tired of having your flannels fulled up and ruined by washing in the ordinary way.

Medical men in London, Eng., particular, have never, as a whole, taken so much interest in the study of consumption as now. The movement for its prevention has received a great impetus from a meeting recent-

Following the gift from Messrs. Werher, Belt & Co., of \$100,000 toward the sanatoria fund, Lord Iveagh an Irish nobleman belonging to the wealthy Guinness family, has donated \$1,250,000 to the Jenner Institute in aid of the scientific research bearing on the cause, nature, prevention and treatment of disease. Lord Iveagh has also started a scheme for the improvement of the sanitary condition of a district of Dublin.

The way for a young man to proceed to find out what is his groove, says a well-known contributor to magazines, is to do everything which

THINK about your health. Do not allow scrofula faints to develop in your blood. Take Hood's Sarsapa-

he undertakes with might and mainbe it blacking boots, cleaning the sidewalks, or keeping accounts. Not to please his employer, but to please but the actual truth of the matter himself. Keeping tab upon himself is that the majority of women count every day, and never allowing anything to go from his hands that he could make any better. He will then find a lot of people looking for him, for the scarcest thing which exists in the world to-day is a thoroughly capable, honest man. I have no doubt that there is not a railroad president in the world to-day who does not wish every week that he had just the man to fill this or that place. The man who is filling any position to the higher one open to him. I believe thoroughly in ambitious discontent.

To the advice of a New York health board official that in these days of the prevalence of grip one should keep warm, dry, and clean might be added a further caution against reckless eating, remarks a writer in the N. Y. Post, A good attack of indigestion is an excellent invitation to grip microbes. The use of seasonable fruit is recommended too, as of value

humorists still make their jokes at out the ambition of every woman to spend her hours on a shopping ro 10, it unspeakably and plan for it as railroad trip, conserving energy and time against its serious draughes.

The Treasury bureau of "tat sties at Washington, issued a report on saturday, which shows that the American people are becoming a nation of coffee drinkers.

During the last fiscal year the lin ited States bought more than 800, 000,000 pounds of coffee from fere; n best of his ability will soon find a countries, or about eleven pounds per capita. This was more than 100. 000,000 pounds in excess of the imports of any previous year.

The United States now uses more than double the quantity of the herry used by all of continental Durere, and buys more than half the coffee grown. The tea importation for the calen dar year will be about 68 000.000 pounds, while last year upward of 90,-000,000 pounds were imported.

The first and most efficacious mas-

are durable and safe if-treated with proper care. When they are filled, if set in a pan containing a little warm water boiling water may te poured into them without cracking, and if the water is allowed to run over the cork will suck tight in its place with no fear of leakage. Small bags may be made to cover these bottles or in case of sudden need a stocking may be utilized. These fit closely and may be pinned together, leaving the bottle trim and neat. A half dozen of these bott, es can be interchanged, keeping the nurse always well manned with heating power.

The dressmaker in Paris, is not, except in rare cases an artist; he is a business man employing artists and trained artisans on a large scale, engaged in a commerce that returns a very profitable per cent., writes Ada Cone in Scribner's Magazine. He is in some instances the director only of the stock establishment which a stock company owns. His position makes special calls on him, nevertheless. He must have enough critical knowledge to fill the highest aesthetic demand; and a flair that he may. in preserving the equilibrium of the lure when a preliminary success or oth- by anticipating, present his clients ling trunks. His clothes off, he walks

A PLUNGE AMONG ICE CAKES.

There are various classes of 'cranks' in the world. Some there are who sleep in a room with windows open when the temperature is below zero; but none amongst t nemcan compare with the one who hails from the land of the Russian Bear, known as Prof. L. Sugarman, who is attracting attention at Little Falls, for the reason that he takes a daily tath in the icy waters of the Mohawk River. Every morning from two to four thousand people gather on the river bank to see him do it. His favorite bathing spot is near the river dem in the western part of the city. When the water is not too high he stands under the dam, and lets the water flow over him, and at other times he bathes in the still water of the Mill Street raceway.

His usual hour for bathing is between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning. He goes to the river bank, and, standing on the snow and ice in his bare feet, begins to undress. Under his clothes he wears a pair of bathhere until he became thoroughly acclimated. He believes that the out-door baths are beneficial to him. They have a tendency to harden the flesh and he never has colds. Prior to taking up the system of outdoor bathing he was troubled with catarrh. Since then his catarrh has left him. He has not had a cold since he began bathing. The sensation experienced when going in the water, he says, is not one of coldness, but he feels pressing sensation until he is fully immersed. On coming out of the water, as soon as he places the bath robe over him all feeling of coldness is gone, no matter how cold the atmosphere. He does not use a towel after coming out of the water with the exception of carefully drying | 11: hair. He is very plain in his habits. eats only substantial food and drinks nothing but hot and cold water. He never uses tobacco. He weighs 21% pounds and is the picture of good health.

DEATH OF CHARLES RYAN OF GEORGETOWN.

Mr. Charles Ryan, Collector of Un. toms, died suddenly at his home on John street, Georgetown, recently

He had been in his reom reading and about 8 p.m., his daughter went to his room and noticed that his head had fallen back as if in a sleep. Sho called him, and receiving no at swer she became alarmed, and, calling in a neighbor, it was found that he was

Charles Ryan was born in the county of Wexford, Ireland, in 1830. At our the year 1848, he came to Canada and settled at Napanee, where he taught school for about three years. From there he went to Belleville. where he learned telegraphing. When the G. T. R. was constructed he was appointed to the position of operator at Guelph. In 1859 he was appointed in charge of the Georgetown station. in which position he remained until 1896-37 years. A little over a year ago he was appointed Collector of Customs at Georgetown. In the year 1848 he married Catharase Dalton, who died about a yearage. Their three children, Mr. Chas. Ryan, in the office of the Toronto Street Railway; Miss Annie Ryan of the Georgetown Public School staff, and Miss Ryan are universally esteemed.

For twenty years he was a member of the local School Board and did much to elevate the educational standard in his district. A life-long member of the Roman Cotholic Church here, his influence and support will be missed for some time to come. The tribute offered his remains by his fellow-townsmen co-day was in keeping with the high est em in which he was held while three A large concourse of People followed the hearse to St. Josqu's courch, where a very eloquent and metrustive sermon w.s preached by the Rev. Father Feeny. The pallbearers were Messrs. John Langan, James Barber, Wm. McLeod, James Belisle. James Hickey and T. J. Wheeler, The visitors from a distance were Mrs. R. Dissette, Mrs. T. Lamb, Miss Dalton Mr. S. Ross, of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. J. Cummings, Mr. and Miss Lee Woodstock; Mr. John McGrail, Mrs.

McCan, and Col. G. W. Allan, Acton (The deceased was a brother or Martin Ryan, who many years ago was the Monircal Telegraph and Canadian Express agent in Guelph.)-The Guelph Mercury.

MODERN IAGOS.

There are many lagos at the present day, said Mr. Jos. Macauley, in a lecture before the Catholic Club, of Belfast, whom one may meet with everywhere engaged in diligent efforts to advance themselves in life by trading upon the weaknesses of men more honest. They get the ear of the influential, because they have the trick to be 'trimmed in forms and visages of duty," and to throw "but shows of service on their lords." All men are prone to flattery, and readily give ear to those that speak highly of them, rather than to the men who would not so stoop to curry favor. So will they ever have for a time an advantage over better men, and occupy lucrative appointments that better men should fill. But only for a time. In the long run truth and honesty will prevail; the scales will drop from the eyes that were blinded and deceived and the villainy will be punished. It is as certain as death.

It is said that ball bearings were invented by John Wvatt, an Englishman in the year 1760.



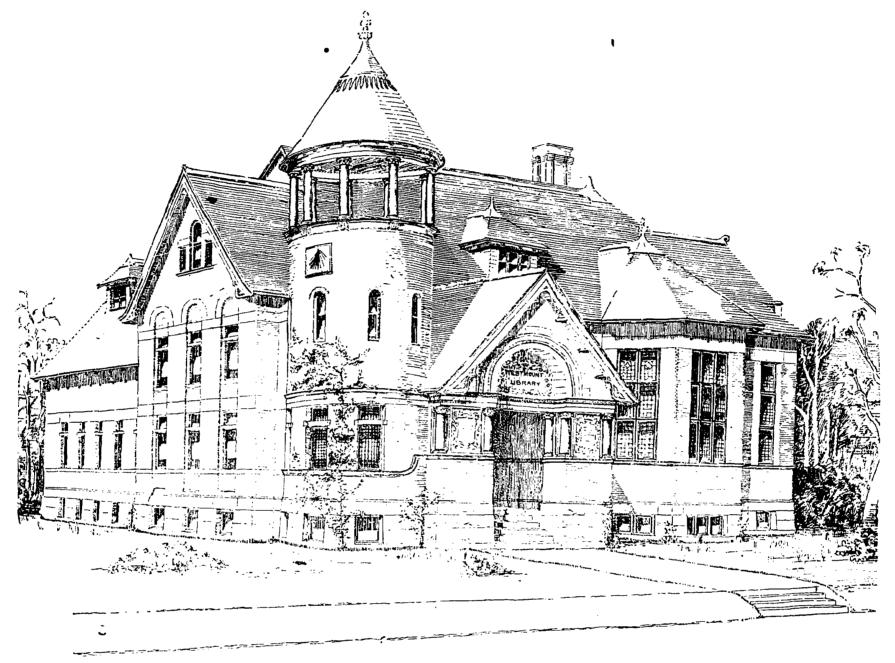
PORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE AND QUARANTEE OF GREATEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD BACK OF EVERY SINGER: SEWING-MACHINE.

BOLD DIRECT TO THE USERS THROUGH COMPANY'S EMPLOYEES ONLY. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

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DR. FRS. DE SALES PREVO-I,

Disease of the Eyes, Ears and Nose. CONSULTATIONS-9.60 a.m. to 12 p.m.; 7 p.m. to 8 p.m., at 2439 Notre Dame street. 1 p. m. to 4 p.m., at 402 Sherbrooke street.



PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT WESTMOUNT.

mestion of Irish national organizations providing suitable homes for themselves in leading cities on this continent, makes the following pertinent remark:

They refer particularly to the A. O. FI., which in the United States , as in Canada is making great strides of progress. It says:-

"One quality lacking in the Ancient order of Hibernians is the desire to have buildings of their own in which to meet in. To our knowledge there is but one division in New Hampshire that has a building that can be callin Somersworth. Division 1 of Manin all probability will erect a new hall in the course of a few years. If due consideration was given this subject and the amount of money paid out each year for hall rent was reckoned it would be found that it would take from eight to fifteen years at the most to pay for a building that would meet all the requirements of a division. A little less living on pas, glory and more energy would prove a good nerve tonic."

Sometime ago the C. M. B. A., a powerful quasi-insurance organization, which has taken a strong hold lection.

"The Emerald" in referring to the | in all the Catholic parishes of Montreal, appointed a committee to devise ways and means of securing a central location for a building to accommodate the different branches in this district. Evidently the matter has dropped as nothing has been heard about t since the announcement

was made in the "True Witness." Of course there are some of our young men's associations' which have small quarters of their own in a few of the parishes, notably among the number, the Young Irishmen's L; & B. A. and the St. Ann's Young Men; but while these may be sufficient for the requirements of these societies, there is an urgent need of a central place of meeting where all the members of the various bodies in the five Irish parishes of this city could meet and not only have greater facilities to transact their business, but to also learn the lesson of the value of social intercourse and unity of aims.

In the Town of Westmount, a mere annex, so to speak of Montreal, with there is to be found a very striking object lesson of the vigorous and at the same time well directed public spirit of its inhabitants in the public buildings now in course of er-

The Town Council during the year | mount. Not only will the public have has evidently been devising schemes for the good of the ratepayers. With this end in view, it voted a considerable sum of money for the erection of a public library and a public hall,

The illustration given is of the new public library, which is nearing completion, and will shortly be opened. The building is a handsome one. The structure is of red pressed brick, Aith moulded olive sandstone dressings. structgre is of red pressed brick, with tic carving.

The library is situated in the west end of the Park, which by the way is a gem, from which it has its entrance near Sherbrooke street. The entrance leads into the delivery room and off here are two spacious reading rooms, with very high ceilings of natural wood. In addition to this, there is a fine stock-room with a capacity of thirty thousand volumes. The librarian's and catalogue rooms lead off the stock-room, and these are all on the ground floor. On the second story large cloak and tolilet rooms a population of only seven thousand, for ladies and gentlemen are nicely arranged, and there is also a general look-out tower overlooking the western side of the Park. The interior is nicely decorated, and taken as a whole, the building is likely to be a very useful one to the town of West- I ganizations.

access to a splendid collection of reading books, but the reading-rooms will be supplied with all up-to-date daily papers and magazines. In close proximity to this building is being erected the public hall, which

has been a long felt want. Mr. Findlay is the architect for this also. The building is to cost \$25,000 and it is to be used as a concert hall, also for lodge and literary purposes. seating capacity is about a thousand, The material used is somewhat similar to the library, the only difference being some fine stone trimmings. The basement has been reserved specially for a gymnasium, and it is nicely fitted up with plunge and shower baths, together with three hundred lockers. At one end a gallery is erected for spectators. Upstairs there are cloak and toilet rooms, and spare rooms, Applications have been received 'for the use of the hall, and the West-mount Athletic Association has leased the gymnasium.

What has been achieved in the rising little Town of Westmount through the courageous action of the Council, and at such a smell outlay, is well worthy of emulation by our forty or more of English-speaking Catholic or-

e worth while to record that one a cold is impending, should be, says physician finds for once commendable the custom women have of wearing face veils. "Not," he explains, "that the veils are fine enough to act as a little chill. One-perhaps the simscreen against the microbes, but they have an influence in keeping a woman's mouth closed. She finds that the moisture of her lips when her mouth is open is annoying and acquires a habit of holding her lips losed. This insures nasal breathing, and that in itself is a valuable safeguard." At last, then, women have a reason to give the oculi ts who have been preaching for seasons against these

The account in American newspapers recently of the death of a woman while shopping is easi'y credited by one who has shopped recently, says an American authority. The stores have been crowded to suffocation, and the effort to make puchases has been attended by heavy demands upon time and nervous strength. It has been so common to encounter coses of fainting or complete exhaustion in the ladies' parlors that no attention had been paid to them by those rot

immediately concerned. A physician who makes a quecialty of nervous discares says that he hears over and over again from the lips of patients who come to him in the first stages of rervous prostration the statement that the confusion

'Science Siftings,''to restore the quick warm blood through every vein and so by heat instantly counterect the plest-method of doing this, has been learned by men who stand on sentinel duty, who are obliged to suffer more or less exposure to winter, or who scorn the comfort in cold weather of overcoat and umbrella. Their method when the temperature of the body or extremities is lowered, or a sudden chill or quick change of warm to cold atmosphere is endured, is to inhale three or four deep breaths, expand the lungs to their fullest extent, holding every time the inhaled air as long as possible and then slowly letting it forth through the nostrils. In doing this, the heart is set in such quick motion that the blood is driven with unusual force along its channels and so runs out to the tiniest of veins. This radiates a growdown to the toes and finger tips and sets up a quick reaction against the

Hot-water bags of rubber are invaluable, but few homes boast of more than one, or possibly two. In sickness it frequently happens that the patient is chly and needs wormth in more than one place at a time, or a bed needs a thorough and quick heating. In these cases large flat bottles of thick gl ss and curved sides are very useful. They are easily rills now and keep yourself WELL. at shops affects them seriously. The procurable in the drug stores, and

system. While on this subject it may |er symptom warns the victin that with the novelty that the social movement will lead them involuntarily to demand or accept. He is called upon also to act as a critic for the manufacturers, who submit to him the designs and colors proposed for the season ahead and among them he chooses what he will take to be made exclusively for him, what he will take on commission and what others he will take to pay for if he finds it convenient to use them. He is a sort of barometer, registering the variations of fashion for the use of the manufacturers who are guided by his choice as to what sometime thereafter the great public is likely to demand.

> water pipes are apt to freeze. It be remembered that boiling water ought never to be poured down a frozen pipe. Cold water and salt is the proper treatment, and one which will not injure the pipes.

TWO WARNINGS.

Losing flesh is one, and a hacking cough is another. If they come together the meaning is a loud and hard one. Scott's Emulsion does some of its best work in some of these cases. It prevents consumption.

Several attempts have been made recently to assinate ex-King Milan, of Servia.

The population of England has increased from 4,000,000 in the Elizabethan era to 29,000.000 to-day.

over the snow and ice into the water. He immerses himself at once, and after remaining in the water for a few moments comes out and covers himself hastily with a bath robe. Taking a towel he dries his hair thoroughly and then begins to dress himself. He does not shiver when going to or coming from the water. The other morning the thermometer 'registered twelve degrees below zero, but Sugarman was at his bathing spot at schedule time. He found that the raceway was Irozen over solidly with ice, and that boys were skating over his favorite swimming hole. He secured an axe, undressed himself. and, with the aid of the bystanders, cut a hole in the ice. He plunged in These are days in which exposed among the ice cakes, and came out smiling. After his baths he takes a

business.

Prof. Sugarman was born at 'St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1842. He says he began the practice of outdoor winter bathing in his native country when he was eighteen years of age, and kept it up until he came to this country. He gave up the practice

brisk walk for about half an hour.

and then he is ready for the day's

METHODS OF New York Money Lenders.

a person who has no friends can bor-row money. The story that follows was told to a Sun reporter by a man who got a loan of \$100 when he did not know any one in the city of

whom to borrow 25 cents.

"I went to the place," he said, cand said to the man at the desk, 'I when I told him, he said: 'It won't cost you as much as if your name was Johnson or Jackson or Brown or Smith. When I asked him what that had to do with it, he said: 'A good deal. Yours is an uncommon name. It won't take long to find it in the records. There are many Johnsons and Smiths and Browns and Jacksons. It will be 50 cents less to you because time is money. Where do you

"I gave him my address, and he put it opposite my name. I have a small apartment, and it is not luxurjously furnished. The man at the desk said he would send a man to see it, and a man came, looked through each room, made a few notes on a card, and went away. As he was leaving he said: Call this afternoon. It was then noon. I called in the afternoon, and the same man was at the desk, and in the same position. The papers on his desk looked as if they had not been molested since my first call. The man at the desk acted almost automatically. As soon as I went in he said. Have a seat. You want \$100. It will cost you \$6.07 for sixty days, and you pay the interest when the note is due. Our business is strictly confidential. The bank discounts your paper from date. We don't. You pay the principal weekly. How much a week can you pay" "I mentioned a small sum. He put

it down and said: 'You won't be able to pay all at that rate at the expiration of the note. You will have to renew the loan at the same time. And you will pay the interest on the He asked several balance due." questions, but no more than would be asked in an ordinary transaction. I once had to answer more when I wanted to open an account at a store. The answers to the questions were written in their respective blanks, and I signed the document. Then another document was made out and I signed that. I acknowledged the facts set forth in theforegoing.' Then the man folded the paper, put it in a pigeonhole, counted out \$100, handed me the bills, said good afternoon, and I walked out.

"True, he held a chattel mortgage for security. I belonged to him. But there was no obligation such as would have been incurred if I had herrowed the money from a friend, if I had had one. It all seemed so easy that I wondered how it was done. One day I was stranded. The next day I was flush, and the money came from a mun who, twelve hours before did not know of my existence. A man does not usually stop to ask how he gets out of a hole, as long as he knows he is out. But I am more curjous than some.

"I learned that the day on which I called a man almost followed me when I left. He went to the records, and, as my name was an unusual one, he quickly discovered that there was no entry against me to indicate that I was ever hard up. In fact, my name was not there at ali. The same man learned, before 1 got home, that I lived there. He learned it from the janitor, from a grocer nearby, from the druggist and from a near-by butcher, I have reason to believe that he learned something about my credit without exciting the suspicion of any of whom he inquired. And when I called at the office from which he was sent the man at the desk knew more of me than anybody in town, for my grocer and druggist and butcher did not know I was embarrassed. The stranger did.

"And still I was not satisfied. I went back to the stranger and I asked: Do you lend money with as much ease to every one as you did me? 'If the applicant is all right.' was the reply. How do you know that?' I asked. How do you know I won't move my furniture? How do you know I won't sell it and never pay you a cent?'

"There are such people,' he said quietly. We presume every man to be honest. That may surprise you. What I mean, is that when an application is made we follow it up immediately. If a single misrepresentation has been made there is no loan and that settles the transaction so far as we are concerned. There are other ways of knowing. We know the floating population fairly well. We come pretty near knowing the man who moves frequently. We have his name, at least. We come pretty near knowing the man that does not pay his bills. Such men as I have mentioned may beat a landlord or a butther or a grocer, or they may borrow a five or ten from one whom they claim as a friend, but thy cannot fool us often. Yes, we are imposed upon, as every business is, occasionally. But we find it policy to believe our applicants are honest. We endeavor to have a man feel when he is driven here that we save him, that we believe he is honest, and this sort of dealing begets confidence. If a man or a woman comes to us honestly there is no trouble. Few such people fail to pay. And if by reason of affliction they cannot we do not lose the loan.' He did not say how. But he looked as if he knew.

"Sometimes,' he continued 'there is such a case as this: A woman came in for a loan. When she came the second time I told her we could not accomodate her because she had a mortgage on her household goods, she had told us were unincumbered. : She denied it and she was so sincere in her manner that I knew there was some m stake. And yet there was the mortgage on record. The truth came. out. The woman had a relative, a

There is a place in New York where woman who was in a desperate strait. She made application to a broker for a loan and the man sent to investigate called at the appointed time. The house was that occupied by the woman who had come to see us. Her relative, by some womanly advice, got her out of the house the

by the appraise alled, and the wowant \$100.' He pulled a blank from man who had made the arrangement want 5100. The passed me my name, I was there and showed him through a pigeon-hole and asked me my name. I was there and showed him through and referred him to the people in the their wool and tallow were driven off neighborhood who knew the genuine the rocks into the sea. occupant of the house. The relative obtained the money and but for the relative's husband, who returned in time, there would have been a scandal in that family.

"There are others who try to fleece us, people who do not come or loans. We have no collectors. Loans are paid at our office. People who want to pay prefer this, in our busness. But there are men-we have had two such cases-who go to the records, ascertain the names and addresses of our patrons, and then call as collecto's, and sometimes succeed in intimidating a woman so that she will pay them. There are more dramatic situations in this business than were ever seen on a stage, but, as I said at the start, we find that a disposition on our part to be bonest creates a like disposition in the patron, or intensifies that disposition, for I take it if a man is not hone t before he comes in here nothing that we can do will make him so. concern is incorporated under the State law, and it is conducted by men who are willing to help those who are pecuniarily distressed if the latter will deal honestly. That is all

A PROFITABLE INVENTION.

The truth of the adage that "some men are born rich and others lucky' has been verified at least in one instance in San Francisco. One morning Mr. C. L. Whipple, one of the proprietors of the Nadeau, was standing behind the desk, when a guest asked for a city directory. Mr. Whipple looked for the hook in its accustomed place, but, not finding it, was compelled to make an extensive search of the office, and was much annoyed at not being able to accommodate his guest. The more he thought upon the subject the more firmly he became convinced that a city directory in a hotel ought to be made stationary; but it should not be made fast to the counter, as it and the information seekers-all of whom are not always guests of the house--would be in the way. An idea occurred to him, whereupon bemade a model of a stand made, one that could be fastened to the floor having a desk top large enough to receive a directory, the backs of which would pass under a brass plate and be made fast with screws. leaving enough space around the book for small advertisements. This book-rest he had patented, and while he considered a good thing from an hotel-keeper's standpoint, he was not aware that others would recognize its value so readily. To make a long story short, he has sold his rights to use his patent in several courtries and state; and has received ther for, in clean cash, \$6,700, and there are still more counties and states to he heard from.

For further information, call on Marion & Marion, Patent Solicitors. New York Life Building, Montreal Send stamp or call for a free copy of our "Inventor's Help."

Say "No," when a dealer offers you a substitute for Hood's Sars (parilla. There is nothing "just as good," Get only Hood's.

COLD STORAGE SYSTEM.

The great refrigerating and cold storage plants of the United States, the largest in the world, promise lefore long to be eclipsed by those of the Argentine Republic. The Sansinina plant at Buenos Ayres, is the only one of several and \$4,000,000 has already been expended upon it. It has a capacity for slaughtering 3,000 sheep daily, with a proportionate number of cattle. One of the coldstorage rooms holds 60,000 frozen carcasses of mutton at one time. These are transported to Europe in refrigerator steamers. Although there is a voyage of 7,000 miles across the equator, the original cost of each sheep is so small that the price of the meat in Europe is not greater than that brought from the United States and Canada. In 1897, 2,500,-000 frozen sheep were exported from the Argentine. If to these be added those sent from Australia and America it will be seen how dependent is Europe upon foreign meat products. This business was begun only in

Doctors now agree that consumption is curable.

Three things, if taken together, will cure nearly every case in the first stages; the majority of cases more advanced; and a few of those far advanced.

The first is, fresh air; the second, proper food; the third, Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites.

To be cured, you must not lose in weight, and, if thin, you must gain. Nothing equals Scott's Emulsion to

keep you in good flesh. SCOIT & BOWNE, Chemists Toronto.

1883, when 11,000 frozen sheep were sent from the Argentine. It is estimuted that the republic now has a total of 105,000,000 sheep, twice the number of the United States. This great flock by no means represents the future capacity of the country, for 591,000 square miles, or a territory ten times the size of the State of New York, is available for sheep pasturage. As yet it may be said to be deserted, compared with the num-ber of animals that it will support in the future. It will be capable of supplying the civilized world with all the mutton its inhabitants can consume. Before the establishment of refrigerating plants it and the exportation of mutton from the Argentine. sheep that could not be utilized for

AN IRISH CENTENARIAN.

An old lady who had attained the remarkable age of 102 years, died at St. Patrick's Hospital for Incurables at Cork, a week ago. The deceised lady whose name, was Annie O'Neill, had spent within a few days of 12 years in the hospital, though at the ime of her admission it was thought by the doctors she would not live more than a week. There cannot be the slighest doubt as to Miss O'Neill's age, because the certificates, etc., in possession of the nuns at the hospital show beyond all doubt that she attained the great age of 102. The deceased was in full possession of her faculties up to the time of her death, and often gave amusement to her fellow patients by recounting stories of her young days. It is only within the last few weeks that a case somewhat similar to the present had been recorded in these columns, in which the deceased had been an inmate of the institution for over twelve years. The fact that having to provide comfortable homes for such a long period for people who generally have no means of subsistence themselves, shows the necessity of giving adequate support to such a deserving institution.

A GREAT BOOK FREE.

When Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Beffalo, N. Y., published the first edition of his great work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, It announced that after 80,000 cours had been sold at the regular price, \$1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of lahor and money expended in producing it he would distribute the next half million free. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now giving away, absolutely free, 500,000 comes of this most complete, interesting and valuable common sinse medical work ever published- the recipient only being required to mail him, at above address, 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and the book will—be sent post-paid. It is a veritable medical lib-rary, complete in one volume. Contains 1008 pages, profusely illustrated. The Free Edition is precisely the same as that sold at \$1.50 except only that the books are in strong manilla paper covers instead of cloth Send now before all are given away

A TOMBSTONE FOR A CHRISTMAS GIP L.

A despatch from Chattanoga, Tenn. fast week says.—

Charles Grann, who keeps a saloon received a gracesome. Caristmas present yesterday. About a year and a half ago William Riden, who had been a queer character in Chattanooga for years died from the effects of wrink. Prior to his death, Mrs. Mary Riden. his wife, according to a State law. filed written notices with a number of saloon keepers, warning them to sell Riden no more liquor. Several persisted in selling the liquor—after this legal notice had been served to

Riden died, and the widow sued Grimm Bros. for \$10,000 damages. alleging that they sold her husband liquor contrary to law. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and there decided in favor of the widow, Grimm Bros, had placed a gravestone over the dead man. Recently Mrs. Riden had conceived the idea of returning the stone as a Christmas present to the donors. She sent a man with a waggon to the cemetery and had the stone brought to the city. She wrapped it in paper and one night had it deposited in Grimm's front yard, accompanied by a note in which Mrs. Riden expressed the desire that the wording on the stone be altered so as to make it appropriate to be placed over the grave of Charles Grimm after his death.

A SUBSTANTIAL GAIN.

"I was very weak and hardly able to walk. My blood was thin and I was as pale as death. Being told about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I beg n taking it, and in a few months I had gained twenty pounds in weight. I kept on with it until I was as well as ever. Arthur Mills, Dresden, Ont."

Hood's Pills cure nausea, headache.

Two countrymen were standing talking before a large shop in a northern town in England, in which the electric light had recently been ininstalled. During the conversation the light was turned on to the evident surprise of the pair. Turning around and pointing to the lamp one of them said to the other:-

"Eh, Bill, what does tha' make of that theer?"

"Nay," exclaimed Bill, "I dunno; but it looks to me loike a red 'ot 'airpin in a bottle."

A circus clown was once performing some tricks before a large assembly of people. One of the tricks was producing eggs out of an empty pocket-hankerchief. When he had done this trick he went to a little boy who was in the company, and said:-"I say, youngster, can your mother produce eggs without hens?" "Oh, yes," said the little chap.

"She keeps ducks."



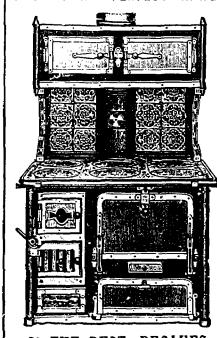
Thrifty people look for low cost and high

value when buying Soap. Surprise is hard, solid, pure Soap. That gives the highest value in Soap.

is the name of the Soap. You can buy it at any grocers for 5 cents a cake.

THE ST. CROTY SOAP MFG. CO. ST. STEPHEN, H.R.

BUY THE BEST. THE BURNS PERFECT RANGE



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QUEBEC. . . U. F. DROUIN, St. Rochs and St. Joseph Streets.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next ession thereof, for an Act to incorporate "THE LAURENTIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY." for the purpose of carrying on the business of Fire and Marine Assurance, and having its chief office in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Montreal, December 20th, 1898. WHITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN,

Selicitors for Applicants NOTICE

Is hereby given that L'esso lation St. Jean Buptiste de Montreal shall apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its rext session, for the passing of an Act amending its Charter 55 16 Vict-Ch. 85, and granting new powers and especially that of creating a savings and aid fund,

BEIQUE, LAFONTAINE,

TURGEON & ROBERTSON. Attorneys for the Petitioners.

Mastreal 14th December, 1898.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Testamentary Executors of the late Juel Leduc, in his life-time trader of Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of Queber, at its next session, for the passing of an Act increasing their powers and authorizing them to compromise with the legatees and ereditors of rents and to anticipate the payment of the debts and legacies and the partition of the succession.

BEIQUE, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON & ROBERTSON,

Attorneys for the Petitioners

Montreal, 14th Docomber, 1898.

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Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventors Holp" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo, for free advice. MARION, Experts. New York Life Building, Montreal, and atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

SPECIALTIES of **CRAY'S PHARMACY.** POR THE HAIL:

CASTOR FLUID.....-25 cente

FOR THE TEETF: SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, 25 ceuts

FOR THE SKIN: WHITE ROSE LANGLIN CREAM .25 cts

HENRY R. GRAY,

Pharmaceutical Chemist 122 St. Lawrence Main street,

N.B.-Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with re and promptly forwarded to all parts of the

DRUG HABITS

PERMANENTLY CURED Without publicity or loss of time from business, by a purely vegetable, harmless home treatment, immediate results. Normal appetite. Calm sleep and clear brain. No injections or bad after effects. Indisputable testimony sent sealed. Address THE DIXON CURE CO., 40 Park Ave., Montreal.

One test for distinguishing hiamonds from glass and paste is to touch them with the tongue. diamond feels much colder.

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Charitable Institutions Telephone, East 474.

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Dealer in general Household Hardware, Paints and Oils.

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PRACTICAL PIUMBER, GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FILTER.

RUTLAND LINING, FITS ANY STOVE, CHEAP, Orders promptly attended to. :-; Moderate charges. ;-; A trial soli-ited.

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.....Telephone. 8552...... CARROLL BROS..

Registered Practical Sanitarians PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL AND SLATE ROOFERS.

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Telephone, . . 6201.

Your impression in the morning.
Teeth in the afternoon. Elegant full gum sets;
Hose Pearl (flesh colored.) Weighted lower sets
for shallow jaws. Upper sets for wasted faces.
Gold crown plate and bridge work, painless
extracting without charge if sets are inserted.
Teeth filed; teeth repaired in 50 minutes; sets
in three hours if required.

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J. ALCIDE CHAUSSE ARCHITECT.

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Plans and Estimates furnished for all kinds of buildings. MERCHANTS' TELEPHONE 1455.

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BRODIE & HARVIE'S PANCAKE FLOUR For PANCAKES, MUFFINS, Etc. Ask your Greenforit. Sibs and fibs packages

TERRIFIC ATLANTIC WEATHER,

The report comes from Queenstown, that incoming Atlantic vessels report having experienced terrific weather. The Lucania and the Germanic, which arrived from New York on Saturday last, describe the storm they passed through as the fiercest gale they have encountered for years. Their decks were swept by the waves and a great deal of water found its way into the saloons of both ships.

The American line steamship St. Paul, which left her pier in New York on Dec. 21, and was fog bound two days in the lower bay, arrived here to-day, two days behind her schedule time. Some anxiety was relieved by her arrival.

The Russian state scepter is of solid gold, three feet long, and contains, among its ornaments, 380 diamonds, 360 rubies and 15 emeralds.

Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association.

Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 18 Durrestreet, first Wednesday of every month at o'clock, r.m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, RICHARDBURKE; Secretary, M. J. POWER, all communications to each desired to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; W. J. Hinnby, D. Gullery, Jas. McMahon.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

Organized 1885.

Meets in its hall, 157 Ottaws Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2:30 r m. Spiritual Advisor, REV. E STRUBBE. C.SS.R.; President, JOHN WHITTY; Secretary, D J. O'NEILL, Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casev.

Ancient Order of Hibernians

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, ANDREW DUNN: Recording Secretary, THOS. N. SMITH, 63 Richmond street, to whom sllcommunications should be addressed. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and P. Connaughton.

A.O.H.-Division No. 3.

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at Hibernia Hall, No. 2042 Notre Dame St. Officers B. Wall, President; P. Carroll, Vice-President; John Hughes, Fin. Secretary; Wm. Rawley, Rec. Secretary; W. P. Stanton, Treas; Marshal, John Kennedy; T. Erwine, Chairman of Standing Committee. Hall is open every evening texcept resular meeting nights for members of the Order and their friends, where they will find Irish and other leading newspapers on file

A.O.H.—Division No. 4.

A.6.H.—Division No. 4.

President, H. T. Kenrus, No. 32 Delorimier ave.
Vice President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Secretary, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street; Financial Secretary, P. J. Tomility: Trensurer, John Traynor;
Sergeant at arms, D. Mathewson, Sentinel. D. White; Marshal, F. Gechan; Delegates to St.
Patrick's League, T. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara, F. Gechan; Chairman Standing Committee, John F. Gechan; Chairman Standing Committee, John Gostello, A.O.H. Division No. 4 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 1113 Notre Dame street.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 93 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. w.

Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: MARTIN EAGAN, President, 577 Cadioux St. J. H. FEELEY, Treasurer, 719 Sherbrooke St. G. A. GADBOIS, Fin. Sec., 511 St. Lawrence

JAS. J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 325 St. Urbain

Catholic Order of Foresters. St. Gabriel's Court, 185.

Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan 31, in St. Gabtiel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laprairie streets.

M. P. McGOLDRICK, Chief Ranger. M. J. HEALEY, Rec.-Sec'y, 48 Laprairle St

St. Patrick's Gourt, No. 95, C.O.F. Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street every first and third Monday at Sr. M. Chief Ranger, JAMES F. Fosage, Recording Secretary ALEX. PATTERSON 197 Ottawa street.

Catholic Benevolent Legion

Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L. Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at 8 P.M. M. SHEA, President; T. W. LESAGE, Secretary, 447 Berri Street.

Total Abstinence Societies. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY Established 1841.

The hall is open to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening. The society meets for religious instruction in St. Patrick's Church, he second Sunday of each month at 4:30 p.m. The regular monthly meeting is held on the second Tuesday of each month, at 8 p.m., in their hall, 92 St. A exander St. REV. J. A. McCALLEN. SS. Rev. President; JOHN WALSH, lst Vice-President; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 254 St. Martin street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. John Walsh, J. H. Feeley and William Rawley.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society,

ESTABLISHED 1863. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN: Product, JOHN KILLFEATHER; Secretary, JAS. BRADY, 119 Chateauguay 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. Pairick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cuilen.

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In Roofing

Because we do good work. We sometimes make mistakes, but when we do we make things right. We'd like you for a oustomer.

GEO. W. REED& CO., 783 & 785 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

A BOY'S WIT.

One of the parish sent, one morn-A farmer kind and able.-A nice fat turkey, raised on corn, To grace the pastor's table.

The farmer's lad went with the fowl, And thus addressed the pastor: "Dear me, if I ain't tired. Here is A gobbler from my master."

The pastor said: "Thou shouldst not thus

Present the fowl to me; Come, take my chair, and for me act. And I will act for thee."

The preacher's chair received the boy, The fowl the pastor took-Went out with it, and then came in With pleasant smile and mok.

And to the young pro tem he said: "Dear sir, my honored master Presents this turkey, and his best Respects to you, his pastor, '

"Gond;" said the boy; "your mus-

A gentleman and a scholar! My thanks to him, and for yourself Here is a half a dollar."

The pastor felt around his mouth A most peculiar twitching; And to the gobbler holding fast, He bolted for the kitchen.

He gave the turkey to the cook, And came back in a minute, Then took the youngster's hand, and

A half a dollar in it.

Santa Claus has again made his annual visit through the chimney to the homes of our young folks, and the looks of pleasure and smiles of joy on their faces are sufficient evidence that he has at least been this year as generously as formerly, if not more so. Others who are too old to be remembered by him, have been gladdened by the nice presents they have received from their parents and friends who, while commemorating the offerings of the Magi to the Infant King of Bethlehem, are at the same time, desirous of preserving that spirit of peace and good will among men.

We earnestly hope that our young readers, have acquired this spirit as well as their elders, and also that they have enjoyed themselves thoroughly during the two weeks' Christmas vacation which is now coming to a close. Skates and sleighs which for the past few weeks have been uppermost in the minds of every boy and girl who has not had the "grippe" will now have to give place to books

It is really an indulgence to have any holidays at Christmas; for many grown up people can remember when they were school children no vacations were allowed except in midsummer; and then they had a few weeks instead of months. So young folks can consider themselves very fortunate that educational matters are making great strides, in this direction as well as in others.

We therefore, expect that all, by studying with renewed ardor, will show how to appreciate the thoughtfulness and kindness of their teachers who have allowed them to suspend their studies at this time in order that all might pass this festive season at home in the company of the other members of their family. They should from the very beginning of the new year put into practice their good resolutions and prove their grit by redoubling their diligence. If they do so they will not regret their efforts when the summer vacation is at hand.

THE STUDENT WEO WINS

Is a plodder. Has high ideals. Is always on time. Is frank and manly. Takes plenty of sleep. Lays broad foundations. Is thoroughly in earnest. Is loyal to his instructors. Believes in the golden rule. Does his level best every day. Is not in too much of a hurry. Plans his work and works his plan. Takes a due measure of physical exercise.

Is willing to have his weak spots pointed out.

Is patient in the presence of the greatest difficulties.

The following inc dent which appears in an exchange has, I think, often been duplicated in our own city and presents a lesson to young

men:---A few years ago, in one of the growing cities of New York State, has come, and some little accident there was a home into which the has given them their first occasion, great sorrow of a father's death had entered. The sons, of whom there were several, were of a nervous temperament, full of animation, and exposed to many temptations which en-

danger the youth in large cities.

Of Skating and Felt Boots,

In Chocolate and Black, \$1.25 to \$2.00. Worth \$150 to \$3,00.

German Felt Slippers and Boots, in all styles, 20c. to 81.50.

Ladies' Evening Slippers, in White, Black, and Chocolate, 75c to \$3.00.

THE SHOEIST.

124 St. Lawrence St.,

Cor. Lagauchetiere Street.

PHONE Main 849.

vast importance of her responsibility, and many a time did she look upward toward the heavenly Father for divine aid in the guidance of her fatherless boys. She made it a rule never to retire for rest at night until all her sons were at home.

But as the boys grew older, this became a severe tax on her time and health, often keeping the faithful mother watching until the midnight

One of her boys displayed a talent for music, and became a skilled violinist. He drifted among the wrong class of people, and was soon at balls and parties that seldom dispersed until the early hours of day. Upon one occasion it was nearly seven o'clock in the morning before he went to his home. Entering the house, and opening the door of the sitting-room, he saw a sight that can never be effaced

In the old rocking-chair sat his aged mother, fast asleep, but evidently she had been weeping. Her frilled cap, as white as snow, covered her gray hair; the knitting had fallen from her hands, while the tallow of the candle had run over the candlestick and down her dress.

Going up to her, the young man ex-

"Why, mother! What are you doing

His voice startled her, and, upon the question being repeated, she attempted to rise, and piteously, but oh so tenderly! looking up into his face, said: "I am waiting for my boy."

The sad look and there words, so expressive of that long night's anxiety, quite overcame the lad, and throwing her arms around her, he

"Dear mother, you shall never wait again like this for me."

That resolution has never been broken. But since then that mother has passed into the world beyond, where she still watches and waits, but not in sorrow, for her boy.

Some years ago a clergyman, visiting a ragged school in London, asked a class of bright, mischievous urchins, all of whom had be n gathered from the streets: "I'ow many had boys does it take to make a good one?" A little fellow immediately replied: "Only one, sir, if you treat him well."

"Generally speaking," said Sydney Smith, "the life of all t uly reat men has been a life of intense and incessant labor. They have mmonly passed the first half of life in grass darkness - overleo'ed, mi talen, condemned by weaker men,- thin ing while others slent, reading while others rioted, feeling om thing within them they should not always be kept down among the dre's of the world. And then, when their time they have burst out into the light and glory of public life, rich with spoils of time, and mighty in all the

labors and struggles of the mind." "Whoever is revolved to excel in painting, or, inded, in any other

Clearing S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store.

Chiefly About Shopping by Mail and the Winter Catalogue.



The good health and rapid progress of this Business is shown by the tremendous increase in its Mail orders. The Company's system of dealing with mail orders is probably the largest and most elaporate in Canada, but with all the encouragement the firm is constantly impressed with the conviction that only a limited portion of the people of Canada comprehend the great facilities of this Store, hence the issuing of a comprehensive and useful catalogue, twice every year, which will be sent to any address in Canada, post paid, on application to our Mail Order Department. A Postal Card does it. The Best Talent the Store possesses is placed at your disposal and every order is attended to the same day as received. The best aid in ordering goods is a copy of our Winter Catalogue.

January Cheap S e of

Dress Goods and Silks!

Winter Dress Goods.

FANCY STRIPED Dreen Materials, coloured grounds and contrasting and small checkstrines, worth 155. Sale 105. that usually so (LAN AND FANCY Tartan Dass yard, Sale 29c.

in a spierdid variety of small and medium checks, worth 25c. Sale 18c. POMPADOUR PATTERN Dress FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, Hundreds of beautiful patterns, any car of them worth 35c a yard. Sale 22c.

THES. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

CLAN TARFANS-Cross Stripesand small check patterns pretty Silks that usually soid for 39c and 45c a

A Sale of Silks.

Goods, all the latest combination, worth 20c a yard. Sale 12½c.

FANCY CHECKED Dries Materials, raised contacting Shades with white raised contacting Shades with white raised contacting 27c. yard. Sale price 37c

FIRST QUALITY Chinese Silk, 27 POMPADOUR PATTERN Dress inches wide pretty Light shades. Goods, very styllah design, all fashion-special value at \$1.20. Sale price 79c. able colours, worth 30c. Sale 19c.

BLACK TWILL SATIN, 12 pieces of BLACK TWILL SATIN, 12 pieces of Brack Twill satin, good Brilliant Black, splendid value at 55c a yard. Sale price 35c.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Great Fur Sale.

BLACK FUR MUFFS-Ladies' Black

WHITE COON CAPS-White Coor

January Cheap Sale of

Ladies' White Underwear!

This January cheap sale of Ladies' White Underwear will certainly eclipse any of our former sales. Enormous quantities of beautiful Lingerie will be brought forward at prices that would hardly represent the price of the material.

Ladies' Whitewear.

CORSET COVERS-Lacies' White Cambric Corset Covers. Tight fitting Russian Fur Muffs, good full fur wor hand high neck, worth 15c. Sale 9s. \$1 00. Sale price 59s. CHEMISES-Ladies' White Cambric Chemises, cut full with high neck. Fur Caps Lined Saleen with Ear Laps sizes, 30 to 33 inches, worth 20c. Sale worth 65c. Sale price 45c.

DRAWERS-Ladies' White Cambric Drawers, 2 styles, extra value at 20c, size 26 inches. Sale 124c.
NIGHT DRESSES-Ladice' Night

Dresses of White Cambric, Yoko Front and Back, trimmed with Lace Edging.

worth 50c. Sale price 36c WHITE SKIRTS - Ladies' White

price, 28c.

worth 65c. Sale price 45c. MINK RUFFS - Ladies' Dark Natural Mink Fur Rulls, with perfec-Head, Eyes and Tall, worth \$1.60 Sale price \$1 19.

\$1 00. Sale price 593.

WATER MINK RUFFS-Pare Dark Fur crosmented with 2 Heads and 8 Tails worth \$6.00 Sale price \$3.95.

FUR COLLARETTES-Electric real Skirts, good width, three turks and Fur, 22 inches Long in Front, High open hem, Yoke Band, worth 40c. Sale Collar full sweep, worth \$7.50 Sale **\$**4 45.

Write for the Winter Catalogue; Containing 176 large Quarto Pages, beautifully Illustrated.

The S. CARSLEY CO. Limited.

LIQUIDATION SALE

Of Carpets, Curtains and all descriptions of Floor Coverings, Window Draperies, Etc.

Owing to large quantities of our Fall Carpets arriving too late for fall business and very gene ous allowances by manufacturers for late deliveries. I have decided to make fan ary a liquidation month and give my customers and public generally the advantage of my enormously large stock of Carpets, as contained in three stores, amounting over \$150,000 of the newest, cheapest and most desirable goods ever offered the purchasing powers of this country. This sale will be conducted on the uniform discount plan, and every purchaser will be able to calculate the savings of this month's purchases at any of our three stores.

THOMAS LIGGET.

1884 NOTRE DAME ST., 2446 ST. CATHERINE ST., MONTREAL.

> 175 to 179 SPARK ST., OTTAWA:

from the moment that he rises till he goes to bed."

"Those who are resolved to excel must go to their work, willing or unwilling, morning noon and i night," said Reynolds; "they will find it no play, but very hard labor." "I have no secret but hard work,"

"Are your discoveries of brilliant intuitions?" asked a reporter of T. A. Edison. "Do they come to you while you are lying awake at night?"

said Turner, the painter.

"I never did anything worth doing by accident," was the reply, "nor any of my inventions come indirectly through accident, except the phonograph. No; when I have fully decided that a result is worth getting, I go ahead on it, and make trial after trial, until it comesf"

his mind to bear on that one object words! George Bancroft spent twenty-six years on his "History of the United States." Newton re-wrote his "Chronology of Ancient Nations" fifteen times. George Stevenson was fifteen years perfecting his locomotive; Watt, twenty years on his condensing engine. Harvey labored eight long years before he published his discovery of the circulation of the blood. He was then called a crackbrained impostor by his fellow physicians. Amid abuse and ridicule, he waited twenty-five years before his great discovery was recognized by the profession.

These opinions of eminent men leaders in their respective professions, present food for serious thought and at the same time are encouraging to the young man. They prove that labor overcomes all obstacles and that every one can advance their position if they profit by their opportu-Noah Webster spent thirty-six years | nities. As Bulwer aptly says: "In on his dictionary. What a sublime the lexicon of youth, which Fate repatience he showed in devoting a life serves for a bright manhood, there is

Her Imperial Majesty,

Empress Marie Feodorowna of Russia



To Mr. Mariani, Paris, France:

Anitchkoff Palace, St. Petersburg, December 6, 1894

"Her Majesty, Empress Marie Feodorowna, finding great benefit from the use of your tonic-wine, requests that a case of 50 bottles Vin Mariani be sent immediately, addressed to Her Majesty, the Empress."

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Skirts, 20 per cent.
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50 per cent.

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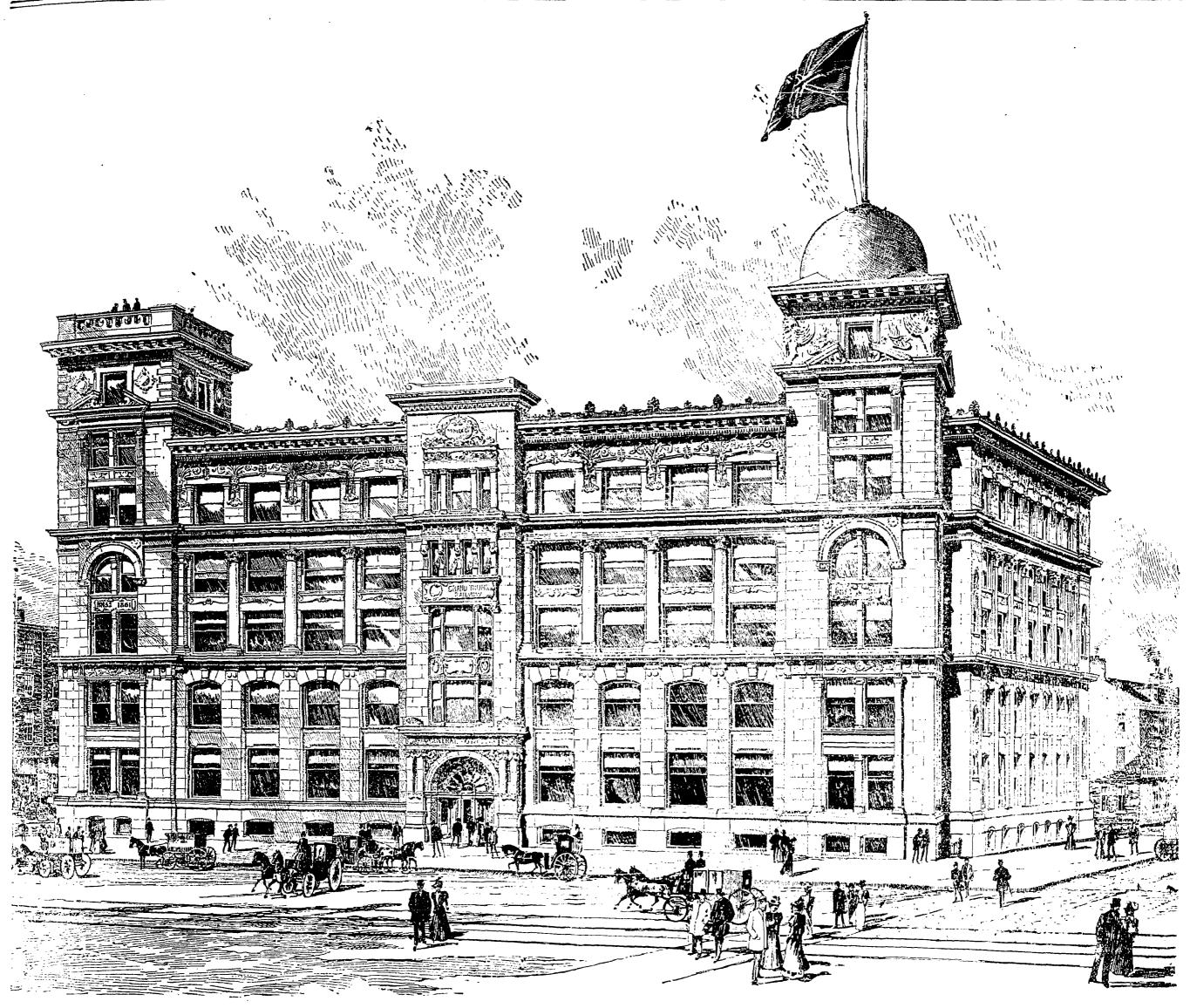
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MONTREAL, JANUARY 7, 1899.



THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY'S NEW OFFICES.

glance at the accompanying illustration, the new Grand Trunk General offices will, when completed, present an exceedingly imposing and impressive appearance. Indeed, the building, which will cover an area of thirty thousand feet, will probably be the finest of its kind in Canada. It has been hinted that after glancing at the plans which had been submitted some of the directors in London were doubtfulif Montreal was worthy, from business interests, of such a building: but Mr. Hays was fully determined that the character which had been and which looked to the future as well as to the present, should be maintained in its integrity, and Mr. Hays carried his point.

The site of the building, as is well known, is bounded by McGill street,

The building itself will occupy the whole of the old block, which is now in process of demolition. It will face St. Ann's Market, which will be turned into a square, when the new offices will receive an enormous enhancement in material and aesthetic value. The basement will run the entire length of the building. Of the space here sixteen thousand feet will be used for storage. Large retiring rooms have been planned for the basement after the point of view of architecture and the best sanitary models; while the boiler, engine and coal rooms will be completely cut off, each occupying a separate compartment. The ground impressed upon the original design, floor will be devoted to the treasurer, paymaster and auditor. This arrangement was made advisedly, as the first consideration was the accommodation of the public, and these officials have always large dealings with business men and others.

partment is most liberal, as it was the growth of business and the increasing expansion of clerical labor. The first floor will be devoted to the general purchasing agent, divisional freight agent, general freight claims agent, and also auditor. The second floor has been reserved for the board room, general manager and staff, assistant manager, general passenger agent, and general solicitors. The third floor will be given up to the chief engineer, general superintendent. car agent, car service, telephone and telegraph department; while the fourth floor will contain a large assembly room, the superannuated and medical department (in connection with the assurance association), sta-., agent, and express auditor.

The internal appointments will be

sides will be abundant. The heating | granite, sand and limestone, of the building will be carried out by the latest example of the high pressure vacuum system.

The style of architecture is Neo-Greek-not a servile copy, but an adaptation to the requirements of the which has not yet been determined whole complexion of the street on commenced.

As will be readily understood by a [Longueil lane, and William street. space devoted to each office and de- of the very best and late t descrip- on. Local contracts will be let about [both sides is to be changed in the tion. Mr. Waite, the architect. has the beginning of the year, and work hear future. Certain individuals and part of Mr. Waite's idea to permit of won many encomiums for the Leveliful will commence in March. Everything as well as impressive manner in which connected with the building will be the first move in the direction of rehe has worked out his idea, having Canadian, as far as may be. A wonthought out the minutest detail mak- derful variety of samples of stone has felt in the district between the post ing for convenience, comfort and been submitted to Mr. Waite, all from the despatch of business. The wood- Canada, and the best examples from James and Notre Dame streets- a work will be Canadian oak. All main our own province. In this regard it floors and corridors will be laid in I was in the nature of a revelation to mosaic while the walls will be wains- those associated with the work to cotted in marble. All the offices will note the wealth of material which be large and airy; the light from all the Dominion possessed—in marble,

> tal cost, but it may be safely assert- | Gill street has been thought of, as a million dollars before they are completed. This new huilding means the

syndicates have simply been waiting construction. Congestion is already office and Victoria square on St. district which has been largely availed of for the erection of modern offices, and in connection with which there has been an enormous enhancement of real estate values during the past decade. A freer space has been Figures are not given as to the to- desired for some time past, and Mced that the new offices will cost half serving the purpose of expansion, while offering in many features the most desirable centre in the city. It recovery and redemption of old Mc- is certain that with the advent of case. The entire building will be of Gill street. It will be a pioneer in the Grand Trunk offices the erection stone, the quality and character of the work of modernization. The of a series of great buildings will be

SOME NOTES ON TRADE.

The reports brought in by travellers the past ten days of business condition in the country are most encouraging says the Toronto Globe. Many retailers are now busy stockyaking, and have not been able to accurately make comparisons of this year's business with that for last year, but the general opinion is that the results will show very large gains for 1898. The retail trade of the country was never in better shape for a spring season than at present. Already considerable money remittances have been received by the wholesale men, and it is expected that during the first of the year remittances will be even more satisfactory. The country merchants have turned their stocks into cash the past few weeks, and have reaped good profits, and they are generally well supplied with money to enter on another season's campaign, which promises to be even

more successful than that just closed. There have been very few failures year, and the business of the country terprise which is already filled or generally is now on a solid healthy perhaps overcrowded.

basis. In former years good times such as are now being exaggerated would have encouraged competition and over-speculation in business. There is little or no such disposition shown now. There are several reasons for it. The wholesale trade now refuse to give any encouragement to people proposing to engage in business who are not well equipped for it.

More capital is required. That is recognized by all. If a trader has nothing but capital to depend on it is more than likely he will soon exchange it for experience, and experience without capital is about as disastrous as capital without experience is in the long long run. The wholesale people recognize the fact that it is to their interest to safeguard as far as possible the old-fashioned re. tailers in the country against undue competition, and the result is that the men with capital who are looking about for a business opening are disposed to invest their funds in a way in which returns are not likely to be interfered with by excessive competition, as is likely to be the with the approach of the end of the case if they engage in a field of en-

The state of the s

the heaviest known, in the United States. Estimates favoring a total for seventy-seven cities for the calendar year in excess of \$68,500,000,000, 20 per cent. in excess of last year, 34 per cent larger than in 1896, 51 per cent. larger than in 1894, which marked low water in the country's trade of recent years. and nearly 10 per cent larger than in 1892, which hitherto has furnished the basis for maximum clearings comparisons.

"Sales of stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in 1898 aggregate, approximately, 112,000,000 shares, against 76,000,000 in 1897 and 86. 000,000 in 1891, hitherto the highest record. The bond sales in 1898, are \$887,000,000, compared with \$394,-000,000 last year and \$501,000,000 in 1892 the largest previous year." Bradstreet's estimates the number

of failures in the year at 11,638.

Says Dun's review:--been 12,192 in number, with liabilities amounting to \$148,684,251 city.

against \$182,581,771 in 1897. \$276. TO COME SHEET TO SHEET

"Bank clearings, which usually fur-+814,975 in 1896, \$192,906,270 in posted in Canada during the year and this report is based on the exnish a trustworthy index to a coun- 1895, and \$198,658,891 in 1894. In try's trade, says the New York Sun. | this statement banking failures are included with liabilities of \$18,705. 580 against \$28,249,700 last year and \$50,718,915 in 1896. The commercial failures were 12,112 in number and \$129,984,251 in amount, against \$154,332,071 last year and \$98.463,851 in 1896, and trading were \$61,886,943, against \$74,499,-908 last year and \$109,046,620 in 1896. The ratio of defaults to solvent payments is only \$1.89 against \$2.69 last year, and \$4.37 in 1896. The number of failures, 1.06 per cent. of the firms reported in business, though smaller than in any other year since 1892, is somewhat swelled by the multitude of small traders who start without adequate capital, so that the average liabilities per failure is smaller than in any other year of the twenty-four for which full records exist.

The announcement of the two-cent rate of letter postage to points in "Failures in the year 1898, have Canada and the United States was this

letters

ending June 39, 1897, and 26,140,000 postcards. An estimate of the effect of the change may be gathered from the following mail statistics of the principal cities of the Dominion during the same period.

Letters Post Cards

Consul-General Patterson, at Calcutta, has submitted a report to the Washington authorities, on wages and cost of food in India, showing that, with the possible exception of China, the laborer in India is paid less than in any civilized or partly civilized country. He says:—

"It would hardly seem possible that the wages received would enable the laborers to more than exist; but a majority of them by their frugal living, not only support their

families but save money." Wages in India are paid in rupees,

change value of the rupee at thirtythree cents. All laborers in India pay for their own food. The wages given are the ones prevailing in Madras (the lowest paid), Bengal and Bombay the latter paying the highest wages, and the rates vary only a few cents a month.

In Bombay an able-bodied agricultural laborer is paid \$2.50 a month; a skilled cotton mill laborer, \$5.50; unskilled, \$2.50; household servants, \$3; masons, carpenters and blacksmiths, \$7.50; horse keepers, \$2.50; railway laborers skilled, \$4.40; unskilled, \$2.12, and coolie laborers,

Food grains make up the food of the laborers, and the quantity consumed by each person is about 13/4 punds a day, costing an average of two and one-half to three cents. With this food-rarely with meat ol any kind-the laborers of India, especially the coolies who do the hardest kinds of manual labor, are remarkably healthy, with muscles well developed and their endurance in carrying heavy. loads long distances is something wonderful

THE OPEN DOOR TO THE PHILLIPPINES.

'According to the Washington correspondent of the New York World, a cabinet minister, in defining the opendoor" policy with reference to the Philippines, said:--

"The exact meaning of an 'opendoor' policy, which we propose to adopt in the Philippines, is not Louerally understood. I notice that some of the most prominent and influential journals of the country are viewing the open-door policy with alarm, basing their fear upon musapprehension.

"An topen-door" does not meen free trade. It do s not mean that we propose to throw the ports of the Philippines open to the commerce of the world, permitting cargoes to enter without the payment of a substantial duty.

"Open door," means equality of Germany, France, England, Russea-the world-can enter the Philippine ports at the same rate of duty as will be imposed upon. American products.

"In deciding upon a policy of trade equality, the Administration did so only after giving the most careful and deliberate thought to the matter. We believe we can send American products to the Philippines and compete successfully with the products of other nations. We have but one ocean to cross; other great manufacturing nations have two.

"We are producing to-lay more manufactured articles than are reguired for home consumption. Seveneighths of the cootton of the world is grown in the United States, and the ,arger part of this is shipped to Fugland and other foreign countries. When I say shipped, I mean that it is exported in a raw state. When it is delivered to the consignee in Eugland, Germany or France, it is there transformed into wearing appearel. etc., and sent into the markets of the

"If England can manufacture goods out of cotton bought in the United States, why can't we keep our - raw material, make it up and send it into the eastern markets, just as England and many other foreign countries are doing to-day?

"Great progress will be made in a few years in opening the narkets of the Far East. Having the Philippines as a base of commercial operations in the East we will be in a position to bid for the trade of China, log and. France, Germany and Russia, having joined in the game of grab-lag in China, are alert to the wonderful possibilities promised by the opening of the Chinese Empire and have secured points of commercial advantage and are prepared to rush their products into the empire. Having poisession of the Philippine archipelago we will be in proximity to the Chinese ports and can therefore compete for the trade of China.

"China, with its 400,000,000 population, will in the course of a few years develop wonderful markets for foreign goods. After remaining in peaceful isolation for centuries, the Chinese are at last breaking down the wall of ignorance and barbarism and are now peeping over at the dawn of civilization. And walle the Chinese are not now great consumers of foreign goods they must be made to see that it is to their advantage to trade with the outside world. .

"By adopting the 'open-door' policy in the Philippines we will be enabled to ask for an open door in China. In short, we will give equality of trade and expect the same in return."

NOTES OF INTEREST.

An English vicar just sent o gail for forgery had published a book entitled, "Resist Not Evil."

Dried bananas are now being exported to Queensland. They are intended as a substitute for raisins in British puddings.

France is burdened with 400,000 public officials, costing the st te 615.-000,000 frans a year, according to the estimate of Le Temps.

Warm suppers will be provided for the German Army after New Year's Day. The increase of cost for pork and sausage for the Berlin garrison alone will be \$200,000 a year.

In Germany 45,251 persons under 18 years of age were convicted of crime or misdemennor in 1897. Of these 22,544 were sentenced for theft, 7,537 for violence to the person and 3,667 for fraud.

Paris in 1897 was visited by \$90.-000 bisitors, Berlin by 517,000 and Veinna by 364,000. Thirteen years ago the figures for the three cities were: Paris, 684,000; Berlin, 268,000; and Vienna 184,000. In thirteen 8,500,000 guests, those of Berlin 4,- places show temperatures ranging

Marie Carlo and the Contract of the Contract o

500,000, and those of Vienna 3,000,-000. It would be difficult to obtain accurate figures for New York and London owing to the lack of police supervision of hotel registers.

A cargo of parrots that arrived in Leith, Scotland, was bought up at once by a tirm of whiskey manufacturers. The birds were taught to cry "Drink Blank's whiskey," and were then distributed in gilt cages to Liverpool salcon keepers.

Five new oper, s frought out so far this secson in Italy have schieved at least local success. They are Giordano's "Fedora," Masca ni's "Tris," Giannetti's "Viel'na o di Cremona." De Nardis's "Stella," and Anzoletti's "La Morte di Mozert."

Poker has been declared a game of chance by the Vienca Supreme Court and is forbidden in Austria-Hungary as coming and rithe law pass d in trade. It means that the products of [1874 against games of hazard. The Judges before arriving at their decision, discussed the intellectual element in bluffing.

> A. London plum'er is under arrest for stealing two houses. He was two months at work tearing them Gown and taking away the material without anyone interfering with him. It was only when the owner went to look at the houses himself that he found that they were gone,

A sweeping press law has been proclaimed for China by the Dowager Empress. "Since newspapers of ly serve to stir up the masses," she decrees, "and to overthrow the existing order of things, and since newspaper writers are the dress of the literary class, the continuance of such dangerous implements can result in no good. We hereby order, therefore, the complete suppression, and cessation of all newspapers that have hitherto appeared in the empire: all publishers and editions will be arrested and punished with the utmo t severity of the law." The decree affected tifty-six Chine a newspapers.

German science a mounces that everything meded to make a man weigh 150 pounds can be found in the whites and yolks of 1,200 hen's eggs. Reduced to a fluid the average man would yield ninety-eight cubic metres of illuminating gas and hydrogen enough to fill a balloon capable of lifting 155 pounds. The normal human body has in it the fron meded to make several large nails, the fat for fourteen rounds of candles, the carbon for sixty-five gross of crayons and phosphorous enough for \$20,000 matches. Out of it can be obtained, besides twenty coffee speons of salt, fifty lumps of sagar and forty-two litres of water.

Don Lorenzo Perosi, the priest composer whose secred music has made a sensation in Italy, is only 26 years of age and for four years past has been director of the choir at St. Mark's, in Venues. His oratorio, "The Resurrection of Christ," has just leen performed in the church bei Santi Apestoli at Rome under his own direction, with a large choir and orchestra with brilliant success. Most of the Cardinals and Ambess do, s to the Vatican were present.

A JUVENILE HERO.

Joseph Brady, sixteen years old, is in the Flower Hospital, New York, in a critical condition after having saved six lives from death by fire. His father, Louis Brady, was in his baker shop 37 East Ninety-ninth St., at work last week when the fire broke out in his apartments overhead.

A clothes horse by the fire started it and the flames ran rapidly through the rooms. Joseph's mother and 5 children became paralyzed with fright and, unable to move, clung screaming together in a back room. Young Joseph dragged his mother, half cholled by the blinding smoke, to a rear window and hoisted her out. He carried the children one, by one, and dropped them through the window. which was one story high. Then he went through the smoke and flames once more, perhaps not sure that all were out. When he turned to retreat

he found the way barred by flames. Running through to the front of the house, he reached the plate-glass door that opened upon the stairs that. led to the street. The door was locked so he smashed it with his fist. The jagged glass tore his wrist and the blood spurted out from the severed artery. When he reached the street he was almost helpless from his exertions and loss of blood. The police had arrived by this time and Joseph | tation of "Macheth" in the Gaicty was hurried to the hospital. He may

INTENSE HEAT IN AUSTRALIA.

New South Wales perspiring, groaning and gritting its teeth under a succession of violent hot sandyears Paris hotels have entertained storms. Reports from forty-eight

from 105 to 123 degrees in the shade. This heat is withering the grass and killing the sheep by hundreds of thousands. At Sydney, with the thermometer registering 109 degrees, a duststorm swept through the city, the wind blowing forty milesan hour. The entire population were compelled to shut themselves up in their houses. In many parts of the country rivers have dried up and in their beds are the bodies of animals that went there to drink, and, finding no water, laid themselves in the mud and died.

STRANGE NOTFS.

Absent-mindedness seems to be a common failing among great men. An amesing story is told of the late Louis Pasteur, who so distinguished himself by his discoveries in regard to bacteria. While dining at his sonin-law's one evening, it was noticed that he dipped his cherries in his glass of water and then carefully wiped them before eating them. As this caused some amusement, he held forth at length on the dangers of the microbes with which the cherries were covered. Then he leaned back in his chair, wiped his forehead, and, unconsciously picking up his glass, drank of the contents, microbes and

Another instance of absent!mindedness, is related by a friend who called upon Peter Burrowes, a celebrated Irish barrister, one morning in his dressing-room, found him shaving himself with his face to the wall, and asked him why he chose so strange an attitude. The answer was, "To look in the glass." "Why, there is no glass there," said the friend. "Bless me!" exclaimed Burrowes, "I did not notice that before." Then, ringing the bell, he called the servant and questioned him respecting the Poling glass which had been hanging on the wall. "Oh, sir," said the servant, it was broken six weeks ago."

Another case is that of a learned professor of Cambridge, A friend of his had been seriously ill. When he was convalescent, the profesor used ta send him jellies and other delicacies. One day he took him a fine bunch of hot-house grapes. Tee old friends were very pleased to see each other, and were soon deep in a discussion. The professor, becoming interested, began absent-min fedly paking the grapes, taking one at a vone till they were all gone. On going out of the door he called look to his friend, "Now, mind you're those grapes; they will do you all the good in the world."

It is said that Sheridan Kaowles the dramatist, who was also a ted for his absence of mind. As he was walking down the Strand one day with a friend the stooped to great a gent'eman, who, however, received him very coldly. "Do you know," said he to Knowles, "that you owe me an apology?" "Apology! what for?" asked the dramatist, "For not keeping that dinner engagement you had with me last Thursday. I had a number of people to meet you, and you hever came or even sent an explanation of your absence." ; Oh. I'm so sorry," exclaimed Knowles, "I've such a memory that I forgot all about the affair; forgive me and invite me to another dinner." It was then arranged that he should dine with the gentleman on the following Wednesday, and in order to secure against the engagement being again forgotten he there and then recorded it in his diary. On rejoining his friend he told him the story of his lapse of memory. "Who is the gentleman?" asked the friend. "Well, I'm blest." cried Sheridan Knowles. I have forgotten his name." "That's funny," said the friend, "but you can easily find it out by referring to the directory. You know his address, of course." 'No, not even that," roared the unhappy dramatist.

The late Mr. Justice Keogh was in the latest years of his eventful career afflicted with this unpleasant failing of memory. On the occasion of a "bar-dinner" at his house he went upstairs to dress, but did not reappear. The company sat patiently for some time, till at lengthjust as their hunger was getting the better of their manners, and an emissary was being despatched to hunt up the missing judge-his 1 rdship appeared and explained with many apologies that, imagining he was retiring for the night, he had undressed and got into bed. After an hour's sleep he awokei when it suddenly struck him that he had not yet dined, on which he hurried down to his guests. He once attended a represen-Therefre, Dublin, It will be remembered that the witches, in reply to the Thane's inquiry what they were doing; declared they were doing "a deed without a name." Catching the sounds of the words, and no doubt imagining he was on the bench n the Four Courts, Keogh exclaimed, to the astonishment of the audience, "A deed without a name! Why, it's not

worth sixpence!"

Brief Notes of News.

The Misses Clouston, daughters of Mr. E. S. Clouston, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, are at present pursuing their studies at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, the oldest and most aristocratic educational establishment in Paris, patronized by the French noblesse. Mrs. Clouston, accompanied by Miss Marion Miller, has a charming suite of apartments at the Hotel Bristol.

Patrick Haggerty, probably the oldest man in New York State, died last week. Mr. Haggerty would have been 109 years old on March 17th next. For many years he resided with James Donovan, his son-in-law, a few miles south of Potsdam. Only a few days ago he detailed many incidents of his childhood to friends, and was always able to read the finest type without glasses. He was regular in his habits and an early riser.

The Marchioness of Donegal is an inmate of the Holloway Workhouse, London, Eng. She is the wife of George Augustus Hamilton Chichester. who sits in the House of Lords as Baron Fisherwick of England, and is the Marquis of Donegal. She drove to the workhouse in a cab Tuesday morning and was admitted to the infirmary. She was miserably clad, ill and in abject destitution. She has been separated from her hisband for

a ral years. The Marquis of Donegal became a bankrupt recently with the enormous amount of two millions five hundred thousand dollars' liabilities. The Marquis is connected by marriage with the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl Ferrers and the Earl of Mar and Keltie.

In the memory of the men of '98, the Irish society of New York, at the request of the Irishmen of England, placed a wreath on Saturday on the grave of Samuel Nelson originator of the society of United Instruct. whose body is interred in the iteral Cemetery of Poughkeepsie and also upon the grave of Matalla Wolfe Tore Wilson, wife of The shald Wolf Tore. founder of the Society of the fed 15 ishmen, whose body with that of her son, is buried in Greenwood 'emetery. The grave of Dr. William James MacNiven, one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, whose body is in the Riker private burying ground at Newton, L. L. was also decorated, as well as the monument erected to his memory by the citizens of New York in St. Paul's Church vard.

Being unable to find the excat burial place of Thomas Addis Emmet, a wreath was placed 'upon his montament in St. Paul's Church yard. The last resting place of the Pollock fam- did go to Canossa on his knees and ily being unknown, a wreath was placed in a few brief years Germany has seen upon the grave of St. Claire Pollock, a nephew of Joseph Pollock, one of the original members of the Society of the United Irishmen. His grave is situated directly opposite the Grant monument at Claremont.

A number of New York presidents and financiers whose wealth aggregates many millions of dollars have formed themselves into a class over m Brooklyn to undergo a conese m physical culture. These august i etsengges who handle such great soms of money and control the destiny of so many enterprises put aside treir dignity twice a week and go through their lesson and obey their tracher like so many schoolboys.

M. Delbler, the public executioner in France for thirty-eight years, retired from the office on Saturday last, after he had guillotined Vacher at Bourg-

Deibler got a salary of \$1,200 a year, but in addition was granted an annual allowance of \$2,000 to keep the guillotine in order. Besides, his travelling expenses were paid, which, taking one year with another, cost the Treasury \$12,500 altogether. Each execution costs the state about \$5,000.

Sir William Broadbent, physician to the Prince of Wales, speaking at a meeting of the National Society for the Prevention of Consumption, said that consumption s not hereditary but a contagious disease, and is therefore curable by a treatment which will destroy the germs and build up the system.

The correspondent of the Cape Times at Johannesburg telegraphs that signs are fast multiplying that the Uitlanders have been once more aroused to demand justice from the Boer Government. The feeling of discontent, the despatch says, is now nearing a point where an outbreak may be expected.

General W. A. Olmstead, a distinguished officer of the Civil War, was ordained to the priesthood last week at Notre Dame University, and celebrated his first mass Christmas morning. General Olmstead is a convert to the faith. He joined the order of Notre Dame, where he has been pre- ents. paring since for ordination. He is a | We have spent perhaps twenty-five | and John Kavanagh,

member of the Notre Dame council of the G. A. R., and was a conspicuous figure at the recent Cincinnati encampment of the general organiza-

tion. Father Olmstead mill not be the only member of the Catholic American priesthood recruited from the ranks of military eminence. The sacred ministry has attracted many leaders of note in other fields; successful men of affairs as well as professional, artistic and scientific celebrities.—Catholic Universe.

The steamers Victoria and Yamaguchhi Maru have arrived, Victoria, B. C., with news from the Orient to

Another serious calamity has befallen the unfortunate town of Hankow. About 1,000 if not many more, of the inhabitants have met death by drowning.

About noon on Dec. 3 half a street of houses extending along the edge of the River Han suddenly broke away and tumbled into the water on tops of all the boats there.

Houses and boats, with all the people in them disappeared in a moment. About one hundred buildings and the same number of boats are gone.

The "Michigan Catholic," of Detroit announces the suspension of publication of the "Catholic Witness." It says:-

We notice our esteemed contemporary, the Catholic Witness, has discontinued publication. The determination of its managers is only a new evidence of the theory we have always held to that there would be more profit in directing Catholic coergy and effort in each community to the maintenance of a single good, successful paper rather than attempt to maintain more than one in a field where there is not always even a good living for the one. The result of the continuance of the Witne's could not have failed to be continued financial loss, and the gentlemen who invested in it showed good sense in giving up the battle.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS

IN GERMANY.

In Germany, of course, not in "aly, I quite forget whether I mentioned in my last letter an interesting note which came under my notice in the Vera Roma. Here it is, anyway: --

"Readers will remember the furious campaign, 'Culturkampfaia,' of the Iron Chancellor, who proclaimed at the top of his voice in the German parliament: 'We will not go to Canossa!' Well, the Iron Chancellor before retiring from the political world the resurrection of those Catholic institutions which Bismarck wanted t destrov.

"Abbeys, monasteries, convents, are once more opening their doors throughout the greater part of Gormany. A month does not pass without the announcement of the opening of a religious house. Since the beginning of the year now closing the Benedictine and Cistercian abbeys, the Deminican, Redemptorist and Franciscan monasteries that have either been founded or re-established are almost beyond counting. In Rhenish Prussia religious houses are being reopened which were closed since the days of the French Revolutionamong them the ancient Benedictine Abbey of Kuccheteden and the Dominican Priory of Cologne. So also in the Palatinate and in Alsace.

"Only two German States concontinue to resist the movement -Wurtemburg and Baden, although the population of the former is twofifths and of the latter two-thirds Catholic. The Governments of these two states have hitherto refused perm ssion for the re-establishment of the monasteries for men, though they have not opposed the foundation of religious houses for women.

"But they, too, sooner, or later, must go to Canossa!"-Roman Correspondence, Freeman's Journal, N.

GOOD ADVICE TO PARENTS.

"Whatever you wish your child to be," says a distinguished writer, "be it yourself. If you wish it to be happy, soher, truthful, affectionate, honest and godly, Le yourself all these." Children are such imitative beings that they often act unconsciously as mirrors to us older people. We see in them our faults produced again and again, and we lose heart. for we know what a battle is to be fought. We see, too, in happier moments, our virtues and perhaps our graces reflected in our little ones, and we take courage.

But most of us expect our children to be improved editions rather than exact copies of ourselves. We want them to be a great deal more healthy handsomer and even more affectionate the Holy Cross a few years ago at honest and truthful than their par-

or thirty years in acquiring thestues, and I think the demands make upon the little men and we who have just begun the journey life is sometimes out of all propor to their tender years. Indeed, I seen parents exact an amount of control and an unfaltering obec from their children which I 1 they would find difficult to pra themselves.

Virtue is not the growth of a but the outcome of years of discipand experience. And to preach & ness is, as everybody knows who tried it, a great deal easier, but nearly so effectual, as to practice Children imitate our manners our little tricks of speech. They quite as readily our virtues or

vices. If we are selfish and grasping, have no right to expect our d

o be models of generosity. if we are impatient and irritable. ought not to be surprised if d children tempers are also somey uncertain. To a mother belongs double duty not only of training child in the way he should go, La training herself likewise, a task ta requires quite as much patience ; wisdom.

To rule one's household wisely not an art that comes by intuition it demands our most serious though and best energies. A little tact a ingenuity is much more effectual the a stick, and a great saving to t

There are times, no doubt, in t history of every family when a fat and its consequences must be e phasized by some sort of punishmer But don't point your moral wi your slipper. Let the punishme come as nearly as possible in a li with the fault. Make it a logic consequence, not an arbitrary acfor these little people reason quite: clearly as we do from cause to offer and appreciate quite as readily (force of a striking argument. After all, it is not rules and regulation although they be of the best, which develop the character of the child; is the mental and moral atmospher in which he lives.

A VICTIM OF INSOMNIA.

One might search the world on and not find a more curiously affects person than the late Edward Ban the Kenosha millionaire wagon mar ufacturer whose recent death at Paadena, Cal., terminated an extraor dinary existence.

Bain in his time caused a revolution in the manufacture of farm wagons In so doing he robbed himself a deep when he might have slept. The when he retired from active busines he found that he could not sleep a he would.

Bain was known as "the man wla never sleeps," and it is a fact. The for nearly sixteen years he had now slept an hour in his bed. All time was spent in seeling and s mem and diversion. He travelled about ainlessly, trying to forget that n had to sleep.

It was no dissipation, for the Was absolutely temperate. In order to relieve himself from the terrible strain under which he had been for years, some sixteen years ago be reluquish ed the active management or the great Kenosha institution to a copable superintendent. He had labored very often until daylight in the morning following that on which he had risen. He had done so too long, for when he gave up work he couldn't sleep at all.

For ten years he made dail trips to Chicago, and for no other purpose than to ride on the street cars. He would take a drive early in the morning, have breakfast, take the ten A. M. train for the big Illinois town. where he would board one of the south side cars, on which he would remain until the end of the line was reached, and then proceed back to town for luncheon, and later would go to the theatre.

He was very fond of the theatre, not because he enjoyed the perform ance as others do, for he never witnessed the performance, paradoxical as that statement may seem. As soon as the orchestra would strike up the overture he would settle back into the seat for a semi-sleep, if the term is permissible, and would remain in a partially unconscious condition until the conclusion of the play.

After that he would take his after dant and proceed to a billiard hall. where he would again seek a sort of reposef The attendant would eith er engage one of the attaches in a game of billiards or would idly shoot the balls about the table. After that he would return home to resume his ceaseless round of divertisement at the break of day.

Bain's life was a peculiarly active and energetic one. He was born in Columbia county, N. Y., in 1823. He was bound over to a hardware merchant at the age of sixteen, and then

left New York State for the West. Then he had scarcely a penny, When he died he left g fortune of \$1,000. 000, it is estimated.-New York Her-

SHAMROCK COUNCIL.

At a special meeting of Snamrock Council, No. 320 Catholic Benevolent Legion, held in St. Ann's Hall, Ottawa street, on the 30th December, '98 The following officers were elected for the coming year:-

President, Com. Joseph McGuire vice-president, Com. J. A. Flood; orator, Com. W. Cullen, chancellor, Com M. Shea; secretary, Com. T. W. Le sage; collector and treasurer, Com. T. R. Curran; marshall, Com. P. Gulvin; guard, Com. P. Corbett; trustees, Comrades, G. W. Crossen, M. Barden,

V. Father Quinlivan's New Year's Discourse.

v. Father Quinlivan occupied t at St. Patrick's Church on torning and delivered to a large on a sermon that was especialriate to the New Year. He

h God's mercy, brethren, we i to see the close of still anothid the opening of the new. It a short time since we entered since we offered New Year's to our friends and tried, perpeer into the twelve seemingly the that lay between us and But 1898 has gone; it has passr, and now belongs only to the d history. Like all earthly has gone forever; its record is age in our book of life, which ding Angel has closed until the ounting day. And yet how ave its days sped by. We find o lealize we are a year older, lve months have been struck span, long or short, that sepfrom the goal. But short as appears to have been, there so to whom it appeared long. There were the sick, the lid racked with pain on his bed ng, the wretched prisoner dehis liberty, the exile far from d friends, the anxious youth, or the realization of ambitious id, in a word, all those who awaited the fulfilment of longhopes. But for most of us, , majority of us, the year appart indeed. , that as we grow older, our

n to speed by more quickly. In as our remaining years grow ey seem to finish more quickly, the waters of a mighty river cattract seem to hasten on as whear the final plunge. But discent to be a charitable dispoted to give us, as we advance in extra warning to be always nee the faster we move along ourney the sooner, of course,

reach the end. days ago I chanced upon a lite which was issued in commemof the golden jubilee of dear lowd and Father Toupin. That 887; now something more than ars ago. The time is indeed t how many changes have come ice then. It is really a lesson or this bittle volume and see how to were then active members of h, many of them, indeed, young ing people -comparatively so at to have disappeared from the Of those who formed the comhere were three principal comwho had charge of the preparahe celebration, nearly half have eway. Out of nineteen, nine

We are here a parochial and I do not think it will hart reclings to look over the little to read over to you at least a from the history of that memberation. On the chief compere the following who have since Hon. Semator Murphy, who preserved meetings; William secretary of the meetings; Dennis atterwards Judge Barry; Owen v. M. P. Ryan, John MeIntyre, Jurphy. Bernard Emerson and

om inghton, as principal contributors to the mid a very considerable fund dua that time, you will remember five principal contributors has gave \$1,000 each, there is having ; John B. Murphy, Hon. Murphy, Hon. Senator Ryan and deferces are dead. Senator is the only one surviving. Of is who contributed \$500 each, at to are gone out of the five. They

is the only one surviving. Of is who contributed \$500 each, at o are gone out of the five. They told men. And so, in going very interesting list of contribube jubilee fund, a very long list, may say, comprised all the prinishioners of St. Patrick's, it is a see how man have dropped out on, how many have gone, and he short period I have named --87. Asuredly, brethren, facts ore strongly than any theory you mee. They teach us a sad and lesson, because, if there is anyat can convince, anything that stuable and that we must percept, it is fact. Nothing short elation from God can point out shat is likely to happen in the ven years, unless by considering s happened in the past. There extraordinary cause to bring w disappearance of so many; it atural result—the will of God; pably the next eleven years will its very similar.

idually and as a people, we have thank God for in the year that. As to personal mercies and although they are known only lees and God, still we should not gratefully acknowledge them. Alod designs not only to accept our uks, of which, of course, He has but He even expects them, looks and generally makes them a for the bestowal of future blessis, then, in our interest to be to God; we owe it to Him; and ts, if we consult what is best in are, will prompt us to express of God.

a God. people, God has bestowed much in the past year. We have the blessings of peace and plenty, moderate, but reasonable, share writy in worldly affairs. on exempt, through God's goodm those great disasters and misthat came to some nations in ld during the past year. From have witnessed the profound ion of a people that once ranked longst the powerful nations of d. In the days of their strength sperity, when God blessed them they were true to the belief and of the old faith, they had the he signal honor, of giving this intinent to the civilized world. day came, alas, when, like the s of old, their great ones forgot hen their leaders and powerful re their names to anti-Catholic -Christian organizations; when mly aided and abetted the avowies of God's Church. From that ed the beginning of their degra-nd humiliation. For their cor-

rection, let us hope, God has delivered them into the hands of their enemies; and by a signal effect of His justice, as many believe, that same America which was the cause of their glory, has become in their unfaithfulness, the source of their defeat and humiliation. We have here, brethren, a lesson to learn, and it is, that no one can nock God with impunity, neither nation nor individual. God is patient and long suffering, but the day of reckoning must come, and no one can escape it.

"We know not, dear brethren, what the year that has just been ushered in holds in store for us. That is God's secret, which he has wisely concealed from man. Enough for us to know what is necessary to make our days profitable and meritorious; and in order to do so, there is just one thing necessary and that one thing is, good-will. When the angels on that first Christmas night proclaimed to the world the glad tidings of the birth of a Saviour, it was only to men of goodwill that the peace and reconciliation of God came-pax hominibus honae voluntatis--(peace to men of good-will.) What was so then remains so still. There is no peace for the wicked,' says the inspired text; that peace, that pardon and mercy of God is given only to men of good-will; that is to say, to all those who truly serve and endeavor to do the will of their Creator.

"On this day of a new ear I sincerely pray and wish that this great grace of good will may be accorded you; that each and every one of you may have that great gift, that grace of serving God, and or faithfully corporating with His graces, and I sincerely pray and wish that this may be given not only to yourselves, but to your children, to all those of whom you have charge, to your relatives, your benefactors, to every soul in this parish; that each and every one, young and old, may receive from Almighty God that great and precious grace of good will; that good will that may not only begin on this day, but that may persevere and continue during the entire year. And more especially do we implore this grace from God for our young people. They have had the happiness of spending eight days in the company of God, in prayer with one another, in the presence of the Most Blessed Sacrament; they have had the advantage of hearing the word of God explained to them and the truthof salvation brought to them. They took good, sincere resolutions. Oh, that God. during this year, may grant them the good will to keep these resolutions, to persevere in them and to be retained in the grace which God gives. This is the great grace which I wish for every one. I will now ask for you here, in the presence of God, before the Blessed Sacrament-for each and all of you, for your families and all those whom you wish well, the blessing of Almighty God,"

TRIUMPH OF CATHOLICITY IN AUSTRALIA

Most Rev. Dr. Carr. Atchbishop of Melbourne, delivered an eloquent lecture, illustrated by diagrams and views, at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, Dublin, recently. The Right Rev. Mgr. Gargan, president, ortupied the chair, His Grace spoke as follows:

At the invitation of the revered pre sident of the college I am here to speak to you on a subject which, from its many historical associations, cannot fail to have a special interest for Irish ecclesiastical students. Just three years ago this great national college held high festival on the occasion of the centenary of its foundation, and only seven years before the people of Australia were rejoicing that their country had completed the first century of its national life. Thus the history of Maynooth goes back to the very dawn of civilization in that east continent, whose material and spiritual advance within one century has far surpassed all anticipations, and whose possibilities of future development are simply immense. Judging from personal experience, it is clear that the notion prevalent in older lands egregiously underestimates the extent of territory comprised under the geographical designation—Australia. I have occasionally received letters addressed to Melbourne which were intended for places that were actually two thousand mles distant from it, the writers having evidently thought that here would be no difficulty in delivering the letters personally or sending them by messenger. Such was their limited conception of the great southern continent. A definite idea of its area may be conveyed by saying that if it were parted into equal lots it would make twenty-six kingdoms as large as that of Great Britain and Ireland combined, and that fertile Victoria, the garden of the colonies. and of which Melbourne is the capital, is

only a thirty-fourth part of Australia. To the ordinary student of history there is, at least, something noteworthy in the coincidence that an institution now confessedly the largest and most important seminary in Catholic "hristendom, and a great colony of the British Empire, came into existence within the same decade. But to the Irish ecclesiastical student there will appear to be son ething more than a mere coincidence in these events. He can easily recognize a loving design of God in the fact that what was to be practically an Irish church in the other Ireland beyond the seas, should be founded almost contemporeneously with this great Irish college, which has sent to Australia so many of her illustrious students. An illustrious Spanish discoverer, De Quiros, strong in the might of Peter's blessing, espying this new continent amidst the waste of waters, had hailed it as the Tierra Austral del Espiritu Snato,' which has since been abbreviated to the present appellation Australia. But the light of Irish faith was the first to shed its glory on the land; Irish missionaries were the first to teach on its shores the truths once delivered to the saints; and Irish martyrs, in will and endurance, if not

in actual consummation, were the first I

to sanctify 33, soil by their sufferings and their heroism. And the student of ecclesiastical history cannot fail to note what is surely more than a coincidence.

From the very first this distant daughter of the Irish Church has shared in the vicissitudes of her mother's fate and fortunes. In the contennial year of 1898 we have had brought in review before us a mournful chapter in the national auhals of Ireland, and we have had a still further proof how much dearer to the heart of Ireland are the dishonored graves of her loyal, though it may be, mistaken sons, than all the honors and all the coronci- that could be purchased by the betrayal of her cause. There is then, I think, a peculiar appropriateness in an Australian hishop taking up the thread of that sad chapter, and tracing the story of the men of '98 in the land of their exile. No doubt a little flock was to be found on Australian soil a few years previous to the Irish rebellion; but there was no pastor to watch or tend the scattered sheep. True to the instincts of our race, an Irish priest had, even then, volunteered his services to his countrymen 'neath the Southern Cross: but just as true to their cherished principles, were the consistent advocates of the rights of private judgment, amongst home authorities, in peremptorily refusing the permission which it was then necessary for a priest to have before setting foot on Australian shores.

It was only in 1798 that an unjsut and iniquitous sentence passed on three Irish priests, who were innocent of any com plicity in the Rebellion, made it at all possible for their countrymen in Australia to obtain spiritual comfort and And though these three confessors of the Faith reached Australia in 1800, the exercise of their sacred office was a penal offence, for several years, till at last the government granted conditional emancipation, and allowed them, under most rigorous restrictions, to partially exercise their ministry. Of these priests, the first to reach Port Jackson, as Sydney Harbor was then called, was Father James Harold, P.P., of Saggart, in this neighborhood. From what I have been able to gather, the crime imputed to him may be reduced to this:-- He had fearlessly denounced the reckless barbarity of the yeomanry and military, at a time when the very whisper of liberty was construed into treason, and when a man could hardly love his country or his Faith without being deemed a rebel. He was seized at the altar while he was celebrat; ing Mass, and having been imprisoned for some months, he was without any form of trial transported to Australia, which he reached in January, 1860 few days later there arrived the same port Father James Dixon, a priest of the diocese of Ferns, against whom the chief charges at his trial were the singing of song with the refrain, "Hurrah for the Shamgrock and Erin-go-Bragh," and the wearing of a badge on which was in-scribed the treasonable motto "Erin-2C-Bragh." For these high crimes and misdemeanors he was sentenced to death but the sentence was afterwards mercifully commuted to transportation to Austridia. In the beginning of the following year the third convict priest. Father Peter O'Neill, formerly professor in the Irish College, Paris, and at the time of his banishment a parish priest in the diocese of Coyne, was tried on a suborned charge of having abetted murder After having been subjected to a most ernel flogging he, too, was banished to the same distint penal settlement. Those devoted prior's were doomed to witness. if not to share the very last degree of human misery when the unsermonleasrison officia's had them sent to Noviolk 1-land.

After the lapse of sixty years our bearts throb with emotion as we read the soulqueroug story which the itt Archbishop Ullathorne wrote or the hapless dwellers in that living chartiel house, to whom he had been sent by the government as prison chaplain, "I had. he says, "to announce life to all but thir teen to these death. A few words of preparation, and then their fate. These who were to live wept bitterly; whilst those doomed to die, without exception dropped on their knees, and, with dry eyes thanked God that they were to be delivered from so horrid a place." But cruel as were the physical sufferings and agony to which the Irish confessors were subjected, their mental was such as language cannot sufficiently express. The officials must have exhausted every device of dishonor, and must have sounded the lowest depths of deceit when they endeavored to make the Catholic conviets believe that their priests had played the part of common informers against them, and by their secret representations had caused them, to whom they had given absolution by stea'th, to be The charge against Father O'Neill was so transparently false, and the proofs of his innocence so indisput able, that he was allowed to return home within a couple of years after his sentence. Father Dixon came back to Ireland five years later. He would have remained in Australia after he had obtained his emancipation, but he was practically forbidden to render spiritual assistance to the Catholic convicts. With a refinement of crucky the Government officials attached such conditions to his so-called emancipation as would make the exercise of his sacred office impossible. Father Dixon belongs this peculiar distinction - he was certainly the first priest who could with the permission of the Executive, celebrate the divine mysteries in Australia, and it may be that he was not absolutely the first priest to offer the Woly Sacrifice in the southern continent. Father Harold, word out by the studiously vexataious interier; ences with his ministrations, departed from Sydney in 1810. After their return to the old land we find them promoted to the charge of parishes, and living midst the love and loyalty of a faithful people. The Irish race and the Irish Faith are now overspreading the American States. But the sowing was in tears, for it was the Irish convicts, transported by Cromwell, to the Barbadoes, on account of their faith, who were the first of our nation to find permanent homes on American soil. In Australia God has similarly dealt with our people.

For nine dreary years after the departure of the last of the priests of '98 the Catholics were deprived of every spiritual ministration. During this period, as Judge Therry informs us in his "Reminiscences," the local government promulgated a regulation that the whole prison population, without regard to the rights of convoience, should attend the Church of England service under penalty of

twenty-five lashes for the first refusal, fifty for the second, and transportation to another penal colony for the third refusal. But the convict priests had not abandoned their flock. When they could no longer minister to them in person, they were with them in spirit, and, through the most influential agents, kept representing their pressing needs to the Prepagands, Acting on these representations the Rev. Jeremiah Flynn was made Prefect Apostolic of New Holland, which included all Australia and some of the islands nearest to it. Father Flynn having applied to the Colonial Office at home for permission to act as Catholic Chaplain in Australia, and having sailed in good faith that the permis sion would follow him, found himself on his arrival in Sydney treated almost as an escaped felon. The permission to exereise his prostly functions was not only refused him, but he was distinctly told by the Governor, Macquaire, that Austialia musi be a Protestant settlement into which no 'popash missionary' should intrade, and so a few months after his arrival Father Flynn was cast into pri son, whence he was deported to Ireland by the earliest home-bound ship.

Father Flynn, it must be remembered, had violated no statutory regulation, but the officials who then ruled the colony had brought from their own land of penal enactments the most violent and unscrupulous party spirit. Father Flyan had said Mass secretly in the house of a pious Catholic in Sydney, where the Blessed Sacrament was subsequently reserved that the Viaticum might be brought to the dying. Owing to his sudden arrest he could make no provision for It's removal, and, I would ask you to tell me the page in the whole history of the Church where a more soul-stirring act of adoration is recorded than when the "little folk" used to gather Sunday after Sunday before the hidden God of the Eucharist, and pray Him to have pity on their forlorn state, to send them from the old land a priest who would comfort them in their affliction, and celebrate for them the august rite of Christian worship, the sacrifice of the altar. The humble home in which our Blessed Lord thus condescended to dwell has heen fittingly called both "The Cradle of Australian Catholicity," and "The Cata-combs of Australia." Every portion of the house from floor to roof-tree was henceforth deemed a cherished relic The silken covering of the pyx, preserved in a silver shrine, is in the keeping of the Sisters of Charity in Sydney. One portion of the cedar press in which the Blessed Sacrament had been placed was made into a small tabernacle for the Sisters of Mercy, Pymble; another was shaped into the ante-pendium of an altar, and is venerated in Manly College and the cedar beam supporting the roof of the room which formed the little chapel has been fashioned into the episcopal throne for the Cathedral of Ade laide. Mr. Davis, the owner of the house, had been charged with making pikes for the insurgents of '98, and had neen transported, without the formality of a trial, to Australia, where he was frequently flogged for the further crime of refusing to attend Protestant service. For years it was his fervent aspiration that a permanent abode for the Blessel Sacrament might be erected on the site of It's former hiding-place, and the good old man lived long enough to see the fulfilment of his heart's desire. Bless ed with means, he gave his dwelling and the adjoining grounds, together with a subscription of C1,000, and now, standing on this Holy House of Australia, is a splendid church, raised to the glory of God, and dedicated to the National Apostle of Ireland.

The barbarous and interly illegal treat ment Father Flynn had received a the indignation and won the sympathy or rair-minded men. Every manly heart was touched, and the condition of the Catholies in Australia became the subject of a debate in Parliament, when the Government yielded so far as to provide for the support of two Catholic chaplains, one of whom was to minister in Sydney and the other in Van Dieman's Lond. Father Connolly, of Kildare, and Father Therry, of Cork, volunteered, in 1819, for this self-sacrificing mission, and arrived in Australia the following year, with poculiar appropriateness, or the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. With the advent of these two devoted priests the period of the Church suffering in Australia ends and that of the Church Militant begins. Father Therry, having no place wherein to celebrate Mass but the court-house, in which sentences of flogging or of death were pronounced weekly, resolved almost inmediately after landing to creet a becoming edifice. He chose a site, in the wild bush then, but now the most fashionable and certainly the most suitable site in Sydney, and there was such a dawn of toleration that Governor Macquaire at tended in state and laid the corner-stone of St. Mary's Church, on whose foundations there now stands the glorious pile of St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney. heroic labors of Father Therry entitle him to conspicuous prominence in the early history of the Australian Church. His name and his fame are still green in the hearts of the people. Two more priests came a few years after Father Therry, and in 1832 there arrived Father M'Euroe, whose career occupies a large space in the ecclesiastical history of Australia, and sheds a bright light on this his Alma Mater, to whose students he most affectionately dedicated his work on "The Wanderings of the Human Mind."

The number of Irish convicts in 1802 was, according to an official statement. 600, and most of those are set down as convicted of seditions and republican practices." In 1830 I find the Catholic population of Sydney said to be 6,000, out of a total population of 13,000; and Archdeacon M Enroe, writing to the Archbishop of Dublin in 1832, declares that the number of Catholies in Australia was not less than 16,000 or 18,000. The great moral triumph gained by O'Connell in 1829, had an immediate and most salutary effect in Australia. One of the Liberator's youthful lightenants, Mr. Roger Therry, was sent by the Home Government to Sydney as a Commissioner of the Court of Requests, from which office he was finally promoted to a seat in the Supreme Court of New South Wales. In 1832, Mr. John Hubert Plunkett, another devoted follower of O'Connell, came to the colony as Solicitor-General. He subsequently held positions in various administrations. These two men gave a sound tone to Catholic public opinion. To the influence of O'Connell was probably due the appointment of Sir Richard Bourke, an Irish Protestant, to the governorship of the colony.

He had many Catholic relatives, and had

learned lessons of toleration from the lips of his illustrious namesake, Edmond Burke. Throughout his administration he was the staunch friend of Catholics and of Irishmen. The Church in Australia having thus increased in number and social strength, it was felt that its Bishop's residence should be in a place more accessible than the Mauritius, which was distant above 5,000 railes. Dr. Ullathorne, subsequently the distinguished Bishop of Birmingham, arrived in Sydney in 1863, having jurisdiction as Vicar-General of the Pishop of Mauritius. The records he has left us of his missionary days in Austrolia read more like a pious romance than the facts of history. But Dr. Ullashorne's career in Australia will ever be memorable for two great triumphs. He let the sun's glare upon the enormities practised up-on the hapless convicts, and he brought to the dust and practically expelled from the colony the bigot, Judge Burton, who had given it as legal dictum that Catholie marriages were invalid.

In 1831, Dr. Polding arrived as first Bishop of Australia. When he landed on Australian shores he found only four priests, and inding the recently arrived Vicar General, and after the lapse of six years he found himself and twenty-six priests so unequal to the work of his mus sion that he had to petition the Holy See to make a division of his apostolo labor. In 1812 the Diocese of Hobart was created; in 1843 that of Adelaide; in 1845. Perth, and in 1848, Melhourne, Maitland, Port Victoria, Wellington and Auckland. When, in 1877, the Master of the Vineyard summoned Dr. Polding to account for his stewardship, he could point to the erection of the several additional bishopries, namely, Goulbourne, Armidale, Bathurst, Brisbane, Ballarat. Sandhurst, Dunedin, and the vicariates of Kimberley and Cookstown. During the last four years of his episcopate his labors were lightened by the energetic and whole-hearted help of a devoted coadjutor, the Most Rev. Dr. Vaughan, whose careor flashed like a brilliant meteor across the southern skies. The six years of Dr. Vaughan's episcopate were full of fruitful labor. Cut off m the l

midst of his brilliant career, he was succeeded in 1884 by the present illustrious Cardinal Archbishop, whose name is venerated by all Australian Catholics as that of an uncompromising patriot and devoted Churchman.

The progress of the Church in Sydney has been on all sides a triumph. Since Dr. Polding's death it has been found necessary to create new dioceses, having their centres respectively in Rockhampton, Grafton, Sale, Christchurch, Port Augusta, Wilcannia, Geraldtown, and the vicarate of Kimberley, not to mention the several vicariates in the South Sea Islands. The Catholies have not only built and maintained their own schools, but have had to pay their proportionate part for the building and maintenance of the extravagantly expensive secular State schools. Taking the Archdiocese of Melbourne, of which I can speak with the equildence that comes from knowledge, I ain able to affirm that the Catholic peaple have, during the post twenty-five cars, spent considerably over seven himdred thousand pounds in the cause of primary education; and even this immerse outlay does not represent all that has been done in the cause of education, for, in addition, twenty superior schools and two colleges have had to be provided for. The wants of the poor, the aged, the sick, the orphan, and the outcast have not been overlooked. For instance, the Good Shepherd Nuns, in furtherance of the object of their institute, have expended on the buildings alone no less than £110,000; the Little Sisters of the Poor, in like manner, have spent £30,000; the Sisters of Mercy and the Christian Brothers have creeted orphanages at a cost of £50,000. But, besides the institutes named, the Sisters of Charity, the Sisters of St. Joseph, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul have largely provided for other pressing claims of charity. The Archdiocese of Melbourne cannot make any exclusive claim to the triumph of the Church in Australia. I speak of Melbourne because I can do so with abso'ute knowledge. But every Australian bishop, speaking of his own diocese, would tell a similar story of trial and of triumph.

THE RELATION OF CATHOLICS TO SECRET SOCIETIES.

You will confor a tayor by answering in the Review the following:

1. "Are Catholies allowed to be members of the Woodmen and Royal Neighbors' societies?"

II. "Can a priest permit the said societies to attend the funeral service in the church, and read their rutual service in the Catholic cemetery?"

III. "Are the Grand Army of the Re-

public and kindred societies allowed to read their ritual in the Catholic cenetery over one of their members?" IV. "Is any ritual-reading permitted in the cemetery outside of the Church ser-

vice ?"

Catholics are forbidden to be members of a society, whether it is named "Woodmen," "Royal Neighbors," or anything

else, in the following cases:

I. If the constitutions of such society require from its members, under oath or otherwise, absolute secrecy regarding the motives and acts done under the authority of said society. By absolute secrecy is meant the keeping of a thorastrom one who has a right to the knowledge of it, such as the guide of conscience who represents God's law, or a third person whose temporal or eternal interests are injuried by withholding from him the means of saving bimself, or the civil authorities who require such knowledge for the common good, the preservation of peace, order and prosperity of the common of the co

2. It the constitutions of the society demand teather by eath or more promised from its members a blund and uncombined abdience to those who represent authority in the society. Such blund obedience involves a renouncing of one's own judgment and freedom of will, to the exercise of which every man is entitled, and which he may renounce only when the things commanded are in harmony with the divine law.

A person who promises blind obedience to the commands of a secret society deprives himself of the power to judge whether the act he is urged to perform is good or bad, and he thus absolutely renounces the free exercise of both reason and will. This no man may do, not even in a religious society, because there the vow of obedience is always clearly understood to exclude acts which are contrary to the law of God.

3. If the societies are organized for the purpose of making open or secret opposition to God's Church or against the lawful civil government. Such societies are forbidden because they destroy order, obedience and public morality, although they may have been founded from motives which mainly appeal to patriotism and a sense of liberty. The defence of liberty which neglects obedience to the law of God is sinful license.

4. If the societies have their own minister or chaplain (not ordained in the Church of God), their own (religious) ritual, and their own (religious) ceremonial, they are out of communion with the Catholic Church, and forbidden to Catholics.

Now, whether any particular society is to be classed in one of several of the above-mentioned categories is not indicated by its name. The Church has indeed declared certain secret societies as excommunicated and has mentioned these by name, because their character and object were well understood; but she has declared as forbidden (though not by name excommunicated) all secret societies whose object and character are essentially subversive of good order and religious principle.

The names of such societies cannot be a sure clue to their real character, because: •

1. A society originally formed for the purpose of mutual protection, the furtherance of some common benefit, or a charitable object, may at the instigation of some influential member, change its main object or enlarge its scope of action, and thus without changing its name become a secret society, dangerous to religion and to the State.

ligion and to the State.

2. A society of a given name may be a secretificiety in one country or district, and by in another; thus certain labor organizations in the United States past have small the character of mutual benefitial criticies, in which the members place the members of the interest of the employees in a triplet measures

which might be resorted to by the same societies in Canada, may become secret political organizations, and this without changing their constitutions and laws, but merely by an interpretation that the pledge of secrecy is to extend to their deliberations in matters concerning politics as well as to questions regarding the hours of work, wages, exclusion and the rest.

3. A society may have different grades or branches, some of which come under the head of forbidden secret societies, whilst others are purely heneficial socicties. Thus it happens that a member of an Odd Fellows' lodge finds that **n**othing is ever said or done in the meetings which might be construed against religion or civil obedience; he is sure that he knows it all, because he has "been a member for more than ten-years." But he does not know that he belongs only to that great crowd which, by the support of a hierative mutual mentance business, furnishes capital, and at the same time turns public opinion. off its guard so as to support and shield the secret movers in lagher places. Such societies may have two or more sets of constitutions and the common name only serves to familiarize the members of the lower grade with the benedicent character of the organization which is a convenient cloak for party transactions and gives the leaders a splendid opportunity of picking out and training members capable for the work they do

All mall, we should therefore answer the inquires of our reverend correspondent;

1. Put the questions above enumerated to those who wish to join or have already joined the "Woodmen" or the "Toyal Neighbors," If they cannot answer the questions, let them inquire; on a matter which affects their liberty of considerice they should obtain definite assurance, given in a plain answer by the heads of the society. The constitutions of a society should make it clear whether its object and methods are lawful or not.

II. A priest may find it difficult to prevent the attendance of secular societies of whose disposition towards the Catholic religion he is doubtful; but as the official superintendent of the Catholic cometery he cau—and as a priest he is bound to forbid the use of any ritual or ceremony except that which is prescribed by the liturgy of the Church and sanctioned by ecclesastical usage.

III. IV. This last-mentioned rule is of universal application, and so well defined by numerous decisions of the Holy See, that even parish societies, pious confraternities, and approved religious orders of the Church are prohibited from using any rite, ceremony (special banners and crosses in places where such emblems indicate the right of parochial precedence), or public prayer, which would suggest that these are to supply or complete the prescribed functions of the Roman Ritual.

The prohibition includes the use of certain sacred vestments which are not expressly mentioned in the Ritual as permissible, because these might indicate some official participation of its wearers in the liturgical functions of the Church. As for the national flag, the Sacred Congregation (S. Off. 3 Oct. 1887) decided only a few years ago that it may (tolerari posse) be carried in the funeral procession, behind the bier, and hence, we suppose, into the cemetery. the fact that the same congregation expressly declared it unlawful to introduce the national flag on occasion of funerals into the church plainly indicates that the secular representation, however noble in its sphere, has no right to assume the performance of ritual functions, which are exclusively the domain of the priesthood.—Ecclesiastical Review.

* Confraternities laicorum, mactu associationis cadaveris, nullo modo possunt crigero crucem propriam, phaesente cruce parochi, quae sola in funeribus erigi debet.
—S. R. C. Decr., 22, Nov. 1831; 1d. 24 Nov. 1708; S. C. Cone. Decr., 16 Dec. 1741.

Mulieres Socientum utriusque sexus nequellent association utriusque sexus nequellent associations.

queuent associatum utriusque sexus nequeuent associate cadavera sub speciali vexiilo, licet hulusmodi associationem permissam ex universalis regionis consuetudine reputent.—S. R. C. Decr., 26 Jan.

1760.
In funeralibus deforeada est unica tantum crux, et illius ecclesiae tantum adquam corpus defuncti defertur.—S. R. C. Decr., 30 Sept. 1614.

By FRANCIS W. CREY, in the Canadian Messenger of the Sacred Heart,

dying."--Longfellow.

New Year's eve in the old town of Edinburgh, and old Angus Ferguson revelry, of drunken cries, of clanging bells; dying with the old year. The priest had been summoned, for the old man was resolved to pass - f God pleased-to the Great Assize, as his Catholic forbears had done, "fortified with the rites of the Holy Church." Meanwhile, there was one last farewell to take of his son Don-

"Laddie," he said, faintly, breathing with difficulty, for the end was very near, "my ain laddie, kiss your father farewell, for I maun be ganging Bune."

The young man bent over the bed and kissed the damp, pallid forehead, find no words to say.

"Listen," said the old man, still in my brither James, in Lumon."

"Yr're brither?" Donald exclaimed, in astonishment. "I didna ken ye need your prayers." had a brither,"

"God kens I wadna judge him," returned the father, "but he grew parted. shamed, in you vast city, first o' his faith and then o' his Scot's kindred, and, sae, I aye deemed it better yo suldna ken I had a brither; but noo," he continued, "noo, that I canna looked at the face that was so bide wi ye, my laddie, ye maun e'en gang to him. He wanna close his he found out after awhile, though in heart against his dead brither's the truth the reason was not hard to bairn. Death mends a'.But oh! my ain laddie," he added earnestly, "dinna ye grow ashamed of your faith nor of your Scotch birth; dinna for- difference? get your faither and mither, and they winna forget you."

"God kens I winna," was the anwer; it seemed to satisfy the dying here." man. Donald meant it, then. How could be answer otherwise than sincerely in the presence of death?

There was s sound of footsteps, coming up the lodging-house stairs, a knock at the door, and the priest entered, bearing the Bread of Life to the Pilgrim about to set out on that strange, dark journey we must all make some day. Donald knell, reverently, for a moment, then left the room while his father made his last confession. Presently the priest opened the door and signed him to enter.

It was over, at last, and as Donald gazed at the dead face, on which had no son his nephew's coming was, rested the peace "which passeth all in truth, rather a relief to him. Here understanding," he knelt, seeking to give utterance to the grief that seemed too great for endurance. Then, as his (James Ferguson's) ideas -could by an irresistible impulse. the words succeed to the business. It would burst from him, "Faither! Mither! pray for your bairn!" Was it that he Janet that his own kith and kin felt himself unworthy to ask other intercession? If so, would not the dear | would marry; that was the destiny ones who had, surely, entered into all true men and women were bound rest-so, at least, he felt convinced- to fulfil in his estimation. But the plead for him to God and to His young man must be trained first. Blessed Mother?

gan his New Year, by the bedside of no open attack's on the young man's his dead father, vowing never to for- faith; the old bookseller was too get him, never to forget his faith, wise for that. He gave his nephew a never to be ashamed of his Scotch free run of his library and left the birth. Ashamed? How could he be? rest, as he would have expressed it, Had not both father and mother liv- "to time and reason." ed and died loyal to the faith and | The very atmosphere of the house to Scotland? In the great new world and shop was, in fact, deadly to of London, to which, as his dying faith, especially to faith which, alfather had bidden him, he must jour- ready weakened by secret sins, by neney, when his dear one had been laid glect of the sacraments, had, in great to rest, what temptations could pos- measure, lost its hold on Donald's sibly shake his loyalty? That he was heart and life. The end came all too sincere who can doubt? But he was soon. First he ceased to go to mass, over confident of his own strength, then, uninvited, went to hear his untoo sure that he could resist where others had failed.

After the funeral, the priest asked him, kindly, what he meant to do.

"My faither bade me go to his brither James, in London," answered Don- on which he had been to the Free ald, forgetting that his father, his Thought Hall to hear his uncle speak, thoughts full of his approaching end, | "I was sorry to see you at the hall had omitted to say where in the great this afternoon." city his brother was to be found.

"His brother James," returned the ter astonishment; "why?" priest, in surprise, "not, surely, James Ferguson, the atheist lecturer enquired Janet in return. and bookseller?"

"God kens," said Donald, sadly, "he just bade me seek his brither of which he felt ashamed. James. "I doot," he continued thoughtfully, "it maun be the man ye | gravely, "and you are now?" -say, father."

"What makes you think so?" "Because my faither never tauld me he had a brither till just—"his voice broke with a sob he could not repress.

Just before the end?" suggested the priest, with genuine sympathy for the young man, whose heart seemed nigh breaking.

"Aye," Donald mastered his emotion by an effort. Then, more calmjout he had grown ashamed o'

The air is full of farewells to the his faith and o' his Scot's kindred. I doot, it maun be he."

"I am afraid," the priest spoke sadly. How was a lad of nineteen, but lately come with his father from lay dying. Dying, amid the din of his Highland glen, to stand against James Ferguson, the atheist? And yet, what was to be done? The lad must, of course, do what his dying father had bidden him. Who could tell what God might bring out of it? "God help you," he said earnestly; 'our Lady pray for you."

ta ther and mither will," returned Donald quietly. The priest was struck by the expression. "Do you doubt that our Lady will?" he asked, and waited anxiously for the

"Doot? Na. I dinna doot," ' replied Donald; but I doot I'm no worthy she suld think of me," he said, sadly.

"Is there anything"- began the reverently and tenderly, but could priest, but Donald interrupted him, respectfully, though hastily, with, "Muckle, father, muckle; but I canna the same labored whisper, "when ye explain noo. Maybe," he added, still hae seen me laid to rest, ye'll gang to in the same sad tone, "I'll tell you ane day; pray you for me,"the young man added pleadingly; "I ken well I

> "That will I," said the priest, earnestly. Then they shook hands and

"And so you are my nephew?" The voice was cold, like eyes and face, but not altogether unkindlyf Donald like his father's, yet so unlike-why, guess. It was the soul of each man that left its impress on his face; what wonder there should be such

"I cannot deny my kindred," James Ferguson continued, "so I bid you welcome. Janet!" he called, "come

"Yes, father!" a sweet voice, as Donald could not help thinking; a sweeter face, as the girl entered the

"Janet," said the bookseller, "this is your Cousin Donald," The cold voice grew soft as he spoke to the girl he loved so dearly.

"Welcome, Cousin Donald," caid Janet, holding out her hand and smiling in the cousinly fashion.

Donald took the little, slim hand that was held out to him. This was a welcome worth having indeed.

Atheist as he was, the old bookseller could not, as he said to himself, deny his kindred. Moreover, as he was a young man who, if properly trained-that is, in accordance with be no wrong to his step daughter should succeed him. Resides they

It proved an easier task than James That was how Donald Ferguson be- Ferguson had expected. There were

cle lecture.

But with the death of his faith as it seemed to him to be-came a lesson he could never have expected. 'Cousin Donald," said Janet, gravely, after supper that Sunday evening

"Sorry!" exclaimed Donald, in ut-

"You are a Catholic, are you not?"

"I was," he said, indifferently, almost as if he were confessing a folly

"You were, then," she rejoiced

"A free-thinker, like your father," he said, with evident self-satisfaction. Janet was silent for several moments. Then, all at once: "Cousin Donald," she said, "were you ever lost in mist on the hills of Glen Urquhart, where you used to live?"

"Often," he said, wondering what her meaning could be.

"And did you ever pass," she continued, "out of the mist and cold into a warm lighted room, sinto the added. He said he wadna judge presence of those who you loved? "Often," he answered fagain; won-

dering more than ever what her questions meant.

"One more question," she said, with a gentle persistence he had never observed in her before. "Did you ever pass from such a warm, lighted room, from the presence of those you love, into the mist and cold of the hijlside?"

"Often," replied Donald for the third time. "Why do you ask?" he added, unable to restrain his curiosity any longer.

"Because that is what you have done now," returned Janet, almost Then she began to read the "Imitasadly.

"What do you mean?" he asked alinost sharply. "What could she mean?" he wondered.

"As a Catholic," she rejoined, still speaking with a quiet gravity that was new to him, "you believed in heaven, in God, in the saints? Believed that you would meet your dear ones, after the dark and cold of death?"

"Some foolishness of that sort," he hurt her, which gentle as she wasi she found it hard to forgive. "Yes, and then?"

"You have passed out of the light and warmth of home," she answered, "into the mist and cold."

"And you?" the retort was almost involuntary, but it evidently pained

"I never had any home to go to," she replied, with inexpressible sadness. "I have lived in the mist and cold, the utter emptiness, all my life.

after me live there with you, Janet," he said, with a lightness that shocked her. '; I shall be quite content to do so, for I love you dearly." "Do you?" she answered, still sad-

.. You know I do." he rejoined, speaking more earnestly. Can you not love me in return?" he added pleadingly.

"How can I, seeing that I cannot trust you?" said Janet, more gravely than ever.

"Why not?" demanded Donald, in

surprise." "How can I trust one who is not loyal?" she returned and Donald, in spite of himself, understood what her reproach meant, and said nothing. "Perhaps," added Janet, as she rose to leave the room, "perhaps . . . who day find the home that you

And Donald could not answer her. The weeks lengthened into months, and the months into years, and Donald's training, so his uncle thought, the if not quite complete.

The young man had proved an apt and experience were the only teachers he needed now. Mean-Donald was taken into formal partnership. He was to be paid the full price for his soul-such as it

He had begun to lecture at the Free Thought Hall, with all the acrid fervor of an apostate, to win over— a worthy conquest truly!-the callow shop boys, and self-conscious lawyer's clerks who thought it manly to "shake off the trammels of effete supetstition." Donald in fact, spoke so very candidly concerning "the powers that be," that the said powers, indifferent to his attacks on all things sacred—so long as he did not assail them-threatened to persecute him for seditious speaking. It was a martyrdom he would have gloried in; his uncle, however counselled prudence, and Donald was constrained to submit. If what he said was true, why not say it, in spite of any consequences that might follow? That was the question he put to his uncle.

"Because," the old man answered, you must teach people truth, by degrees, as the priests teach their false creeds, bit by bit.

It was the first allusion Donald had ever heard him make to the faith they had both denied, and he wondered why he should have made it now. His uncle has accepted his first attendance at the Free Thought Hall, and then his offer to lecture, as a matter of course. Was it some lingering memory of his dead brother that had kept the old man from openly attempting his nephew's "conversion?" Who can say?

"I suppose so." Donald was burning for martyrdom; possibly because he wished to convince Janet of his sincerity. Janet, to her father's surprise pad ceased to attend the Free Thought Hall from the day that Donald first began to lecture there. Her father could not understand it, but, from a reluctance which he, himself, fuiled to understand, he refrained from questioning her. Consistent, even in his atheism, he reasoned that adherence to truth or to error was a matter of free choice; a liberty not to be tampered with by any one.

Donald, who had missed his "Imitation' out of his room might, had he cared to think about it, have found a clue to Janet's cessation from her attendence at the Free Thought Hall. That phrase of hers, (Perhaps who knows? I may find the home that you have left, might have given him tered the sick room.

cause for reflection, had he been in a mood for doing so; had he watched her, he might have discovered that she was, already, groping her way through the mist and cold, towards the home of which she had spoken.

Janet, in fact, had begun to go to mass every morning. It was an evidence of the thoroughness and earnestness of her character that she should have begun there; she knew that Catholics went to mass; she would go, too; perhaps she would come to understand it some day. tion" which she found in Donald's room, covered with dust; the "Imitation," and then the Missal. And, in the Missal, she, being a good Latin scholar read, chiefly, three things, the "Stabat Mater," the "Lauda Sion, Salvatorem," and the "Dies Irae." The first spoke of a mother's love such as she had not known since she was a little child; of love and sorrow such as she could dimly realize; of home ties such as-she felt said, with a scornful indifference that | sadly-Donald had broken so lightly. The wonderful reasoning of the -Lauda Sion" appealed to her intellect; if Christ were indeed God, surely, she thought this must be true. The "Dies Irae," with its pleadings for mercy; for those who had passedinto nothingness, as she had been taught? surely not!-spoke to her once more of the warm, lighted home where dear ones dwelt: beyond the dread Throne of Judgment; the home which Donald had left. She was in good faith, even in her atheism:-

"God, by a way they have not known. "Shall lead His own."

God was leading her to the home she longed for; leading her by the

way that He had chosen. It was a short way; such as she did not take long to find in passing from the mist of doubt into the clear light of the City of God. The priest to whom she presented herself for instruction soon realized that this was. indeed, one of God's chosen, "a child of God and of Mary," She had, as he learned, never been baptized; in due course he administered that holy rite, and Janet, whose thoughts had been definitely turned in this direction by the shock of Donald's apostasy, crossed-with what joy who can tell?—the threshold of that Home that he had left so lightly.

One morning as she returned from mass and was passing her stepfather's door, she heard, as she thought. a low moan from within the room. Receiving no answer to her knock, she entered hastilt, to find him lying in a strangely contorted position, half in and half out of the bed. Her quick mind grasped the truth in a moment—he was paralyz-

The doctor, on arriving, confirmed her fears. He told her more-that James Ferguson could live, at most, a few days, would probably never recover consciousness. Then it was that, in all the fervor of her new found faith, she kneeled by the bedside of him who had indeed, been a father to her, and vowed to give her whole life to the service of Christ's poor, if he would only grant her dear one the grace of a Christian death. Mother of God!" she prayed, "My Mother! plead for him, and plead for me." Then went and consulted her friend, the priest who had received her.

How many masses, how many prayers, were offered for the conversion of James Ferguson, the atheist. He only knows to whom they were addressed. Two days had passed. but the sick man had not recovered consciousness, and the doctor said he might die at any moment.

Then, all at once. James Ferguson opened his eyes, and seeing Janet, strove to speak, but could not. There was a look in his face as of one who yearns for something: Janet wondered what it could be.

Was it an inspiration? She always felt that it was, hers being that faith "as of a little child," which we all need, which so few of us attain to. She never reasoned it out;

she simply held up her crucifix. The longing in the sick man's eyes grew more intense, but a smile stole about the lips that could not utter nor articulate sound. But he held out the one hand that was not wholly paralyzed and clasped the crucifix which Janet placed there.

"A priest?" she asked, almost breathless with emotion.

Her father's eyes sought the crucifix and then her face. She left the the servant. "Mary," she said hurriedly, "do you know where Father Thompson lives?"

The girl stared at her in amazement. "Yes, miss," she managed to say, "why?"

"Never mind why," was the answer 'go and get him as quickly as you can."

Father Thompson came at once, and Janet explained what had oc-The party curred.

"I., understand," he said, and en

beckoned to her. I thought you was he. and there was awe in his voice.

"Can he?" she exclaimed, yet almost as one who hears news that she has expected. You see, she had real

"He has made his confession," was the quiet answer, "and wishes to bid vou farewe'l."

Janet, entered the room, but the lips that had framed that last confession were silent, this time, forever. With the crucifix in his hand, With a smile of perce unalterable on his face, James Ferguson had passed to the judgment of Him whom he had owned at last, and Janet thought of the words:--

Tu latronem recepisti Mihi quoque spem dedisti.

A miracle? Yes, if you will; but it is not written: "The prayer of faith shall save the sick?" That is just it; the "prayer of faith."

This, then, was what Donald Ferguson had gained in exchange for his soul. He was his uncle's heir, as next of kin. James Ferguson taking it for granted that Donald and Janet would marryi had made a new will, leaving his business and the bulk of his saving to his nephew. Janet, who had a small income, inherited from her mother, would, so he reasoned, share his property as Donald's wife.

But Janet had, as Donald phrased it, lapsed into superstition and was no fit mate for a prominent Free Thought leader. Of his uncle's deathbed repentance he affected to make light, but he had honor enough-if it can be called honor-to ask Janet formally, but coldly, to be his wife. It was his duty, and he did it as

"I cannot marry you," she answered quietly. She might have loved him as, she knew, he might have loved her. But God had heard her vow,

and she must keep t. "No?" he returned; his pride made him speak far more differently than he felt. He, too, knew that they might have loved each other, but for his "enfranchisement," as he chose to term it.

"No," she replied, still very quickly. "I am going to be a Sister of

"As you please;" it was all that he would say; and she left him, sadly, knowing that she would see his face no more.

But the price he had paid for his 'enfranchisement" did not deter him from remaining free; it only made him proclaim his "freedom," more em. phatically, to the callow apprentices and lawyer's clerks, who thronged the hall to his lectures, which grew more blasphemous from week to

They reached a climax at last. He had announced his intention of lecturing on "Christian Superstition;" the announcement by God's providence-which men called chance reached the ears of a Sister of Charity, once known as Janet Robinson, the step-daughter of James Ferguson the atheist. A youth who had heard Donald's announcement was run over in the street the next day and was taken to a hospital in charge of the Sisters of Charity. He called himself a Free Thinker, but owned that he had been a Catholic. Janet was told to take care of him.

"You are a Catholic?" she said gently, after dressing his hurts.

"I was." he answered, sullenly, 'but I am a Free Thinker now.' This proudly, as if well satisfied with himself.

"So was I," she rejoined, still speaking gently, "but I am a Catholic

"Were you?" He seemed surprised; then, as by association of ideas, "so was our leader."

"Who is he?" she asked, knowing, yet fearing, the answer. . . .

"Donald Ferguson," he replied; "he is to lecture on 'Christian Superstition' next Sunday. I wish I could hear him!" He really seemed to consider it a hardship that he could not. But, next day, hearing that he could not recover he changed his mind. His Free Thought was not of the kind that faces death.

"So do I," she said gravely, which appeared to surprise him, coming from a Sister of Charity.

Then she spoke, first to her superioress, afterwards, with her permission to the chaplain, no other than room for a moment, and ran to find Father Thompson. The priest listened; then promised, readily, to do as she asked him.

The Free Thought Hall was crowded the following Sunday, to hear Donald Ferguson's lecture on "Christian Superstition." What the lecture was like, may be fancied, but can hardly be described; such blasphemies are passed over in silence.

Outside the hall he was accosted by one whom, he could never, have dreamed of seeing there, of all places a Catholic priest? May I speak to you for five min

In a little while he came out and utes? said Father Thompson, for it

said he could not speak?" he said, "Certainly," was Donald's answer. gievn politely enough, if not exactly cordially. "Won't you step inside the hall, it is empty now," he added. Father Thompson followed, as he was bidden. Once inside, he said

> 'Christian Superstition,' I believe?" "Yes," almost curtly, this time Donald felt like resenting the other's "interference." Then remembered, just in time, that it does not become a philosopher to lose his temper.

> quietly: "You have been lecturing on .

"This was your mother's crucifix." returned Father Thompson, holding it up for Donald to look at, "was her reverence for it 'superstition'?" Donald gazed at the crucifix, like a

man in a dream. Then, involuntarily in spite of himself, as it seemed to him-remembered how he had taken it from his dead father's hand; how his father had taken it from the cold fingers of his wife, Donald's motion. He Donald, had kissed it, with teats in his eyes, by the deathbed of each of his dear ones; had vowed never to forget them. Had they forgotten him? Had He whose Image it was? Was it his mother that held it out to him. "Superstition?" How could be dare to say it? For answer he flung himself on his knees before the sucred symbol, and, in the Scot's tongue, which he had discarded, along with. his faith, cried out, with a burst of tears: "Faither! Mither! I canno! 1

canna!" Then, after a while, Father Thomps son heard his confession, and gave him back his crucifix.

"Thank God and our Lady, sister." he said to Janet, on his return to her, "your prayer has been answered.''

"Say, rather, the prayers of his father and mother," she returned humbly, "what could mine avail if they had forgotten 'him?"

And Father Thompson, thinking of the prayer of Monica, knew that she was right.

The Free Thought Hall was crowded again on the following Sunday, for Donald announced that he would lecture on "Christian Idolatry." He came on to the platform, pale but collected. He might not leave at without suffering bodily injury. If

so, let God's will be done. "Friends," he began, quickly, "I am going to say something you may not approve of. Will you give me a fair

hearing?" "Yes, yes," came from various parts of the hall. The callow apprentices, the "enlightened" lawyers clerks, the socialistic artisans, looked at each other in surprise. What could be have to say?"

Then Donald, remembering James s parable, told them how, as a boy, be had been lost in the mist on the billside; how, after long, almost nopeless wandering, he had found the house at last; had passed from the mist and cold and loneliness, into the warm lighted room, into the presence of those he loved. "What would yet have thought of me," he asked, "if I had passed, of my own free choice.

out into the mist and cold again?" "That you were a fool!" said a sharp voice, at which there was a laugh, instantly hushed again, how-

"That what you and I have done, though," Donald continued, speaking with an earnestness that was new 10 his hearers. He spoke of the faith of Christians, of Catholics, of God, our Lady, of the saints; of our dear caes who were gone home; of heaven-of the emptiness, the loneliness of unbelief. They gave him a fair hearing; they could not help themselves. He spoke like one inspired. "I was to speak on "Christian Idolatry," he said, at last; "this crucifix,"-holding it up-"my father took it from my dead mother's hand, and I from his. Dare any of you"-his voice rang like a chal, enge to battle-"call this idolatry?" and, as he spoke, he bent on his knees, reverently, and kissed the crucifix before them all.

There was a storm of cries, of cheers of hisses. Then a big burly German, once a Lutheran, pushed his way through the crowd, on to the platform. Donald wondered what was coming. "Boys," said the man, "hehas courage. Let him be what he will, three cheers for the man that dares speak his convictions!" Then the cheers drowned the hisses, and, presently, the audience dispersed, to think of what had occurred according to the bent of each individual. Donald had "witnessed a good confess-

The Free Thought Hall is now a Catholic Club; many of Donald's hearers belong to it; many come here to listen to lectures on the evidences of Catholic Christianity.

"What shall a man give in exchange for his soul? What, if it be not the prayers of those who love him; of our Lady and of the saints? What, if it be not at all that a man dare to confess Christ even at the risk of martyrdom? Truly as is said in the Book of Job All that a man hath, will he give for his life