BOXERS KILL A JESUIT.

The Jesuits as Educators in China—Have Many Establishments.

The priests at Loyala College, Baltimore, have received news of the murder of Rev. Modestus Andlauer, an Alsatian, who was connected with the Jesuit mission at South Ho-Kien-Foo, in the Gulf of Pechili, China.

Father Andlauer was about fifty years old and had been in China a number of years.

The Jesuits missions in China are very numerous. At Zi-Ka-Wei the Jesuits have many and important establishments. There is a college as efficient as any European college, a seminary for the education of Jesuits in which the same branches are taught as at Woodstock College, Maryland; likewise a seminary for the training of secular priests; there are flourishing orphan asylums; there is an industrial and technical school in which architecture, painting and printing are taught the young native converts by skilful instructors. Connected with the Jesuit University is the well known Meteorological and Magnetic Observatory, under the direction of Pere Froc and several able assistants. This important observatory renders invaluable service to navigation in Eastern Asia, as the Jesuit observatory at Manila does with which it works hand in hand.

At Zi Ka-Wei also lives the celebrated Pere Anglo Zottoli, whose monumental work on Chinese literature was crowned by the French Academy. Pere Chevalier has made extensive magnetic and geographical surveys far up the Yangtze River. Pere Hende, the well-known naturalist, has achieved a world wide reputation by his scientific studies of the flora and fauna of China, Japan and Asiatic Russia, which he has been pursuing for over twenty-five years. The president of the University of Zi-Ka Wei, Pere Boucher, is also at the head of a corps of distinguished writers who from time to time publish monographs on various interesting subjects bearing on the history, geography, literature, customs and manners of China and the Chinese.

A distinguished member of the Society of Jesus is Pere Laurent Li, a native Chinese, who, besides being master of his own native language and literature, is an accomplished Latin and French scholar. He is editor-in chief of all Chinese publications—papers, magazines and books. About two years ago Prince Henry of Prussia, when cruising in Chinese waters, paid a visit to the celebrated Jesuit establishments at Zi Ka-Wei, and, both during his visit and after it, spoke in terms of the highest admiration of the work of the Fathers.

As both the Jesuit missions lie in the disturbed provinces, it is not only possible but highly probable that many of their converts—and perhaps some of the Jesuits themselves—have been massacred by the members of "the sect of the great knife," called Boxers by the English.

A DIVINE WARNING.—When a bolt of lightning knocked Rev. Sheperd Knapp, a Congregational preacher, of New Haven, off the wooden horse of a merry go-round, from which he was endeavoring to secure the brass ring, the capture of which would entitle him to another ride free, he remarked, as he picked himself up, unhurt and somewhat startled, that he regarded the phenomenon as a divine warning against playing games of chance.

WORTH REMEMBERING

In one of his sermons last Sunday Father McKeon directed the attention of his hearers to two facts not generally known. On the 13th of February, 1806, while England and France were at war Napoleon commanded Pope Pius VII., to expel all Englishmen from Rome and to close his harbors against English vessels, threatening, if his wishes were not complied with, to occupy Rome with French troops. Pius VII. refused to obey, saying that Englishmen were just as near and dear to him as were the people of any other nation. Then Napoleon attacked Rome, took the Pope and put him in prison where he remained for several years.

One of the Fenians that invaded Canada in 1866 had been a Catholic in his early days. He was killed at the battle of Ridgeway, and the next day his friends earnestly requested the Catholic clergy of Buffalo to celebrate the rites of the Church over him. The request was refused. Then the Fenians appealed to Bishop Timon. The latter replied that "no man can be a member of the Catholic Church and be at the same time a member of the 'Fenian Brotherhood,' or of any other diabolical, oath-bound, secret society." The Fenians were buried in Buffalo, but not in any Catholic cemetery. "The Catholic Church," concluded Father McKeon, "teaches her members to be perfectly loyal to the flag of the country in which they live. All over the British empire Catholics enjoy civil and religious liberty and to-day 50,000 Catholics are fighting beneath the cross on a flag that has waved a thousand years in battle and in breeze. Long may that flag continue to wave over Britain and her conscrts.—The Strathroy Age.

OBITUARY.

MR. THOS. J. QUIRK, STRATFORD.

Mr. Thos. J. Quirk of Stratford, died at St. Joseph's hospital on Wednesday morning, the 29th inst.

Mr. Quirk came here about ten weeks ago to undergo an operation, but on examination by three of London's most able physicians, it was found that a tumor had made advancements which surpassed all human skill, and that it was only a matter of a few weeks when death would claim its own.

Deceased was a native of London, but moved to Stratford nine years ago, and has since be engaged at the Locomotive Department of the G. T. R., where he gained for himself a host of esteemed friends.

He was a widower for a number of years and leaves a small family of one son and three daughters, the eldest of which is only sixteen years of age. Besides his family he also leaves one brother and three sisters, Mr. Michael Quirk, of this city, Mrs. McGrory Chicago, Mrs. McLoughlin West Bay City and Mrs. Greenwood of Toronto.

Deceased was born in London on July 25, 1853, and strange to say departed this life on his forty-seventh birthday.

Among the many floral tributes to the departed were two beautiful designs from the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Stratford and Branch 13 of the C. M. B. A. A deputation from each of the above societies attended the funeral which took place on Friday morning from his uncle's, Mr. Morris Sullivan's residence, Cove Road, London South, to St. Peter's Cathedral, where Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Alyward.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. John Wood, Michael Delaney, Thos. Burke, James O Donnel James Walsh and Chas. McMillan.

MONSIGNOR FALCONIO.

The Delegate Apostolic Visits New-Castle.

In charge of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Barry, His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate, accompanied by his secretary and several priests, visited Newcastle on Wednesday last, having got on board the Nelson at Chatham at 11 o'clock, a. m.

The distinguished party expressed their admiration of the Miramichi in no equivocal terms. For them the river had few rivals. They might have justly thought so; for nature appears to have vested herself in her best attire along its banks.

His Excellency and suite were met at the public wharf by the Revs. F. Dixon and Power who bade them welcome, Alderman Hennessy, having been introduced by Father Dixon, spoke for the town, greeted the distinguished visitor who for the first time landed within its precincts, expressing a hope that the visit though necessarily of short duration would not be without pleasant memories. Mgr. Falconio, acknowledging greetings so intensely manifested on his arrival, thanked the gentlemen who represented the community, saying that although the visit should be of comparatively brief duration, the remembrance of it would be lasting. Meanwhile the C. M. B. A. band, whose members dressed themselves in papal colors, were enlivening the surroundings with strains of sweetest melody.

Preceded by the band, the Apostolic delegate, the Right Rev. Bishop Barry and Rev. Father Dixon in the first carriage, followed by other carriages containing visitors and citizens, passed through the immense concourse of people on their way to the presbytery. Papal colors were everywhere fluttering in the breeze, evidencing the good will and the active faith of which such manifestations were the interpreters.

On the way to the presbytery, the Apostolic delegate, the Right Rev. Bishop Barry and clergymen present called at the convent where they remained for some time inspecting the school rooms and different departments all of which pleased and impressed them very much.

An immense flag, on which were painted the symbolic keys, occupied the space above the front entrance. Around it the red, white and blue, with the flags of other nations, dipped and waved in the breeze. The effect was striking. Having visited the different departments, His Excellency and suite preceded by the brass band continued on their way to the presbytery, where dinner was served in the host's best style. Mgr. Falconio with His Lordship Bishop Barry and several of the clergymen, took the accommodation train for Bathurst, were a reception of an elaborate nature is being given.

Mgr. Falconio resides at Ottawa and, in official parlance, is known as the Apostolic Delegate. Having by request of the Pope resigned the archiepiscopal see over which he ruled, the Delegate represents the Pope, acts as his agent in matters purely spiritual.

His presence obviates the necessity of personal appeal to the Pope, and thus facilitates matters. The authority which Bishops by divine right exercise in their dioceses over those committed to them, is in no wise affected by the presence of such an official. The Bishop's status is precisely what it always was. But as differences of opinion may at times arise, and as all may not be in a position, nor possess the means of undertaking long and expensive journeys, the Catholic Church, providing for the common welfare, appoints special dignitaries whose learning, wisdom, experience and high moral character eminently fit them for positions of responsibility.

They are easily reached. Taking a survey of the surroundings, the solution of problems otherwise somewhat complicated become easy. Apostolic delegations are not uncommon in the Catholic Church. Her history speaks of them everywhere. To princes and peoples the Popes have in every age spoken through their representatives; and everywhere with true Catholic instinct have such representatives been received.

Individuals otherwise well informed become somewhat confused when naming the dignitaries occupying such official position.

A Delegate Apostolic acts for the Pope and practically decides all questions within his competence. An ablegate merely reports, is sent to examine a question on the spot, returns and gives his impressions. Such was the position occupied by Mgr. Merry del Val who came to Canada a few years ago in connection with the Manitoba school question. Ablegates are also sent at times to convey the Cardinal's hat to some distinguished prelates. A Cardinal appointed to fill a position somewhat similar to that of an Apostolic delegate, is known as a Legate a latere; because living with, or moving at the side of the Pope, when sent on important missions, he is said to come from his side—a latere. A nuncio represents the Pope in a diplomatic sense, is a civil ambassador.—Union Advocate, Newcastle, July 18.

CLOSE OF THE PAPAL DELEGATE'S VISIT.

Chatham Advance, July 19.

His Excellency, Mgr. Falconio the Papal Delegate, was entertained at dinner by His Lordship Bishop Rogers at the episcopal residence, Chatham, last Thursday afternoon. Besides His Lordship, Coadjutor Bishop Barry and the visiting clergy, there were present at the function, Hon. Provincial Secretary and acting Premier and Attorney General Tweedie; Hon. Senator Snowball; Mayor W. S. Loggie; John O'Brien, Esq., M. P. P.; Police Magistrate Jas. F. Connors; and Messrs. W. C. Widslow, John Coleman and Dr. John McDonald.

Later in the afternoon His Excellency attended a literary entertainment and tea given in his honor by the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu at their academy where an address was presented to him, to which he graciously replied.

His Excellency was accompanied at the entertainment by the gentlemen comprising His Lordship the Bishop's dinner party.

On Friday, His Excellency, accompanied by Bishop Barry, went by the steamer Nelson to Newcastle, where he was met by Rev. Fathers Dixon and Power, and welcomed, in behalf of the town, by Ald. Hennessey. The C. M. B. A. band was present and preceded the carriage in which were His Excellency, His Lordship Bishop Barry and Father Dixon, followed by other carriages containing clergy and citizens. A call was made at the Convent of Notre Dame which was decorated for the occasion, and His Excellency inspected different parts of the ladies' academy there.

After dinner with Father Dixon His Excellency and Bishop Barry, accompanied by some of the clergy, took the afternoon train to Bathurst, where a royal reception was given to the distinguished prelate.

JUDGE DOYLE AND THE HURON OLD BOYS.

On July 4 the "Huron Old Boys" of Toronto, visited Goderich and were most hospitably entained by the citizens of that stirring town. The day was all that could be desired for an out-door celebration, being clear and cool, and the dust was kept down owing to the accommodating rain of the previous evening.

The chairman of the celebration, Mr. McGillicuddy, called on His Honor Judge Doyle to welcome the visitors, a request with which His Honor complied. The Judge spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—It is a great pleasure to meet and to greet our brothers from far and near who have come to rejoice with us to-day. Our venerable mother, the County of Huron, receives us all with open arms and welcomes us to her bosom. To day she will treat us all as the prodigal son—the fatted calf shall be killed, and there will be feasting and joy in the old home to-day because of the wanderer's return. When I first saw this spot on which we now stand it was a wilderness of stumps—a place without shape or form. Behold now the beauty of your surroundings! This spot is emblematic of the beauty of the whole County of Huron to-day. Let any one who hears my voice traverse this county from north to south, from east to west, and tell me if they have ever seen a more beautiful country. Go to England, considered by many the garden of the world; go to Ireland—"the emerald gem of the Western World; go to Scotland—the land of the "heath covered mountains," whose sturdy, fearless sons were the pioneers of this county; go to France—the land of the lily and perpetual bloom; go to the United States, with all manner of soil and of climate, then return to this county and compare it with all that you have seen, and tell me if in the whole course of your travels you have seen anything grander, more substantial in every sense of the word, or more fertile than this county. Her climate all the year round is unsurpassed; the products of her soil at the great fair at Chicago won first prizes in competition with all the nations of the world; the fruit grown and the stock raised here take first place in the market of England, the greatest market of the world. Look at our farmers and their families, see the evidences of prosperity, intelligence and thrift. Compare them with the agricultural classes in any other country of the world; compare them with the farmers of our neighboring counties, and you will again have reason to feel proud of the county of Huron. Are we not right then in making the proud boast that our county is the banner county of the Dominion? We are ably represented on the press not only of our own county, but of some of the leading cities of the Dominion. We have produced many able men in all branches of trade and commerce—men who have been successful not only at home but also abroad, some of them having become princes of commerce in the greatest commercial centres of the Dominion and of the United States. We have contributed liberally to all the learned professions. We have given clever men to the medical profession, who have taken and who now hold first places not only in our own county but in the leading cities of Canada and of the United States. We have given prominent men to the bar in this county and elsewhere; we have given able legislators to the Parliaments of this country; we have given Cabinet Ministers to the Legislative Assembly; we gave a Prime Minister to one of the provinces, and also a Lieutenant Governor, and we have given Judges to the bench of the superior and the inferior courts. The Boys of Huron have shown the same spirit of adventure and of enterprise as characterized their ancestors, and our young men have gone to the utmost extremity of the world. They are to be found in Australia, in New Zealand, in the far North Yukon District, in the wilds of Alaska and from there to Mexico in nearly every State of the union, and in many instances they are the foremost men in the community. And whenever our country called "to arms" the county of Huron has always responded promptly, energetically and generously. A few months ago when our Government called for volunteers to assist in upholding the prestige of the Empire the county of Huron was again promptly heard from and some of our boys are now on the battle fields of Africa. The first Canadian contingent that left this country was commanded by a county of Huron boy, Col. Otter, who was born in this town. I need not tell you how he and the other Canadians in Africa have distinguished themselves there. The greatest British generals of to-day—veterans who have seen the hardest fought fields of this century—have again and again praised the bravery and the gallantry of our Canadian boys on the battle fields of Africa. Is there a Canadian in the world whose bosom does not swell with pride when he thinks of the grand record made by our Canadian boys on African battle fields? A short time ago one of our county of Huron boys writing on the battle field in Africa to his mother, he lives here said: "Mother, I never thought our Canadians are such brave men, I have heard them cracking jokes in the midst of the battle whilst the bullets were flying amongst them." Again he wrote home from the battle field, and he said, "Mother we are going into battle to-day, and I thought I would write you before I go, so that if I fall you may know I was not afraid to die." That is the material of which the British Empire is made! That boy was born in Huron within five miles of this town. Our boys should learn the traditions of their ancestors, they should remember the nobility of their origin in the old county, and wherever a county of Huron boy, old or young, may be found he should uphold the honor of the county of Huron and the prestige of the British race from which he sprung, that race that has built an Empire that encircles the world

ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

Rev. Father Albert replaces Rev. Father Maurice as the confessor of English speaking people, at the Capuchin Monastery.

A very interesting entertainment, "The Young Captives," followed by songs and calisthenic exercises, was given in the basement of the Capuchin Church on Sunday evening of last week.

First Communion of the children of St. Mary's parish will take place on the 5th of August.

Great preparations are being made for the annual pic-nic.

"The Parish of St. Patrick, Ottawa: An Historical Sketch," is the title of a volume which will appear during the early days of the present month of August. It will be profusely illustrated and will contain portraits of the former Pastors of the church: Rev. Fathers Dawson, Collins, O'Connor, Mortimer & Co., are the publishers under the supervision of Rev. Father Whelan. Price 35 cents.

CATHOLICS AND CATHOLIC LITERATURE.

Editor CATHOLIC RECORD:

Dear Sir—Mr. A. C. Helsby's letter in the RECORD of the 14th inst., in regard to Catholic books and their cost, and your comments thereon have inspired me to send you a few lines in regard to Catholic newspapers. For seventeen years the writer has heard Catholics complain that the prices of Catholic books and papers are too high; that if they were lower more books would be bought, and more papers subscribed for, etc., etc.

At first sight this conclusion seems to be a most reasonable one, but with all due deference to those who entertain such an opinion I will endeavor to show that it is, at all events, somewhat doubtful.

For the present I will confine myself to speaking about Catholic newspapers; and at some other time I may say a few words regarding Catholic books.

Now comes the question: are Catholic newspapers too expensive? Taking everything into consideration, all who examine the *pros* and *cons* of the matter thoroughly will, I believe, doubt, answer in the negative. Catholics frequently compare the price of the weekly editions of the principal daily papers with the prices charged for Catholic papers which are also published weekly; but the comparison ends with the price. The weekly editions of the principal dailies are prepared from matter which has been already published in the daily which implies a very considerable reduction in cost of preparation, while all the matter in a well conducted Catholic newspaper is prepared expressly for it; the selections as well as the original matter involving an amount of type-setting that would be unnecessary were the publisher to use a "patent inside" or avail himself of the facilities of "plate matter" in order to "fill up." Besides, the weekly editions of the principal dailies, have the entire community to canvas, Catholics as well as Protestants, while the Catholic paper is confined to Catholics, and—as I think I will show—a very small proportion of Catholics at that.

But, the Catholic journalist who desires to have his paper Catholic in fact as well as in name, cannot use a "patent inside," or "plate matter;" for the reading thus provided would not be suitable and would not merit the approval of our spiritual superiors, to whom we should look at all times for advice and counsel in all matters Catholic.

Besides the increased cost of preparing a Catholic paper, the publishers have to contend with a lack of support from those in whose interest they are working, and all of whom, subscribers or not, receive at least indirect benefits from it.

Many may think that, in general, Catholic papers are well patronized; but seventeen years' experience has taught the writer that such is not the case. Will your readers think I am exaggeration when I say that only about one Catholic family in six takes any kind of a Catholic paper? Indeed in many parishes, the proportion is much less, and I consider this average a very liberal estimate.

The causes of this very small proportion are chiefly two; viz. indifference and parsimony; indifference in regard to the great advantage of good sound reading, indifference that is most surprising in the face of the frequent appeals to us from our spiritual superiors, from the humble curate to our most Holy Father, to avail ourselves of this great help to our spiritual advancement.

When asked to subscribe to a Catholic paper, many prosperous Catholics reply with, "Can't afford it;" "Hard times, etc.," when as a matter of fact they are most generous in other things, but very close-fisted about patronizing Catholic books or papers. People must be very poor indeed who cannot afford a few cents a week to provide themselves and their families with reading that will prove not only interesting but profitable.

I have said that under the circumstances Catholic papers are reasonable in price, and yet they might be still lower if they had more subscribers—and here I come to the assertion above that the lists would be enlarged if the price were lowered. Assertion, however, is no proof, and experience goes to show that it is doubtful if even the lists would be sufficiently enlarged to make up for the reduction in price. Your readers will doubtless call to mind instances where Catholic journalists yielding to the popular demand, reduced the price and were forced to cease publication for lack of support. I have said that Catholic newspapers have to contend against parsimony as well as indifference, not that Catholics are more parsimonious than any other people, but unfortunately too many are afflicted with it as far as Catholic papers are concerned although generous and liberal in other matters.

Nor can it be said that generally speaking Catholics are not a reading people; for they take a fair share of other papers. I have seen in houses as many as three or four papers not one of which was Catholic; and some of them were not fit to be there—which shows not only an indifference to Catholic reading but a morbid appetite for reading that which is vicious and demoralizing.

A famous French scholar was once taunted by a young officer at the court of the king that his majesty paid him for what he *knew*. "Certainly" replied the scholar, "for if his majesty wished to pay me for what I *don't know* the whole revenue of his kingdom would not suffice." Yet some Catholics say they don't want a Catholic paper because they are sufficiently well acquainted with their religion. Yes. No doubt they are well acquainted with the fundamentals of religion; but how much is there that they *don't know* and how much better would we be for knowing more about her past history, how men and women have made great sacrifices for her sake? By good reading we would learn to be proud and thankful that we are her children, and if our lot is cast in communities where our separated brethren are in the majority, we shall be able to give an account of the Faith that is within us, and counteract the evil influences exerted by professional bigots who slander and vilify everything Catholic.

I submit therefore, Mr. Editor, that I have shown to your reader: 1st, that taking all things into consideration Catholic papers are reasonable in price. 2ndly, that a reduction in price would not permit of their continued publication. 3rdly, that it is doubtful if those who clamor for a cheap Catholic paper would subscribe for one even if the prices were lowered, for if they would, the suspensions alone alluded to would not have occurred.

I will close by suggesting to all Catholics to take a good Catholic paper. The cost is small compared with the benefits received. The price places it within the reach of all, and few, very few can say with sincerity that they "can't afford it." Those who claim that they "Have no time" for reading, I ask to take time; for time and money so spent will be time and money well spent. Don't refuse to take the Catholic paper because you "can't get the children to read it" get it any way. Its constant presence on the table will be likely to lead them to acquire a liking for it. Many parents who talk thus spend very little on Catholic books or papers, in their anxiety to give their children a fair start in the world. They were indifferent about the most precious heritage they could leave to them, a good religious training. We should stock our own minds with knowledge that can be imparted to them as their tender, young intellects are expanding and are susceptible to every impression. When they can read, get good reading for them and they will be apt to read it. Wait until they "get older," and perhaps they won't read it. Get it for them when their intellectual appetites are most voracious and thus feed their mental hunger with healthy nutritious food, lest perhaps they gorge themselves with the literary garbage now so common and so easily obtained. Some time ago a lady gave up her Catholic paper because her children objected to it, she liked it herself, but she couldn't stand their taunts and jeers about "that old rag." Poor woman! she waited until her children "got older" just a little too long.

L. K.

July 14, 1900.

THE DARKNESS OF QUEBEC.

Editor Ottawa Free Press.—It was with a great deal of pain and surprise that I read the following editorial in the columns of The Citizen.

MEDIEVAL.

"There is too much daylight throughout the Dominion to permit the majority of the people believing that the three children of Madame Delpetit are illegitimate because a Quebec ecclesiastical court has decreed that the marriage of husband and wife was illegal, because being nominal Catholics (which fact is disputed, and established we think), the ceremony performed by a Protestant minister, was invalid.

"The cruelty of such a decree scarcely accords with the spirit of Him Who performed His first miracle at the marriage feast of Cana of Galilee. It may go in Quebec, and strengthen the bonds that bind that race to ecclesiastic authority, but—we repeat—it won't go throughout the Dominion. Madame Delpit will have the sympathy of the Christian and humane wives and mothers of Canada in her torture (not less refined than that imposed by the inquisition) inflicted by Mother Church."

I think most fair-minded people will agree with me in condemning the spirit and text of the above article, and in wondering how such a reprehensible production should have been allowed to receive the imprimatur of The Citizen.

It is somewhat astonishing, to speak mildly, that this writer could not discuss the Delpitit case without insulting references to the French Canadian people and to the Roman Catholic Church.

One would imagine from the heading and tenor of the above editorial, that there is nothing but spiritual darkness in Lower Canada, and that God's daylight is reserved for the other portions of this country. Otherwise, what can be the meaning of the phrase "medieval," and why this reference to "the bonds that bind that race to ecclesiastical authority" coupled with the further offensive allusion to the Inquisition, and "the torture by Mother Church."

I think it is high time that some protest should be made against this style of literature.

Neither the Roman Catholic Church nor the French Canadian people require any apologist in this country. In the making and the growth and progress of Canada, the Catholic Church and the French people have done their parts nobly, and are doing their parts nobly to-day; and if Canada, to-day, be a great and free country, a very large portion of that freedom and greatness is owing to the manly sturdiness of the French people, and also to the civilizing and invigorating influence of the Roman Catholic Church, which, at all times in her history, has been, and always must continue to be, the source of the most lofty ideals of true freedom and enlightenment.

I do earnestly hope that, in future, discussions of the Delpetit case, the writer of the editorial in question may see the propriety of avoiding such insulting references as he makes on this occasion. Whatever may be the merits or the demerits of the Delpetit case, the argument cannot be forced one way or the other by the unwarranted dragging in of the whole French Canadian people, or the Roman Catholic Church.

EDWARD MAHON.

Ottawa, July 21st.

THE GREAT FAIR OF THE WEST.

The Western Fair of this year beginning on the 6th of September, and continuing till the 15th, will be without a doubt far ahead of its predecessors.

Many changes are being made to the buildings and grounds, which will be much appreciated by the patrons of this truly great agricultural show.

It is difficult now-a-days to find a great deal of novelty, but the Special Attraction Committee of the Western Fair Board have certainly done so. In addition to a full corps of of competent artists in their various lines, the pyrotechnical display will be on a scale never before attempted. The main effort will be a representation of an armoured train leaving Mafeking during the siege, wherein Col. Baden-Powell gained undying glory, its attack, and the repulse of the Boers, with the gunn that formed the battery at Kimberley. Another patriotic feature will be gorgeous gyrating wheels wherein will be displayed the national colors of England, Ireland and Scotland, also the "Curtain of Kimberly Gems." This promises to be the best pyrotechnical display ever given in Canada, and special train arrangements have been made so that all visitors to the Fair may remain for the evening.

But this is not all by any means. The artists who give the performance during the intermission in the trials of speed include Cadieux, a slack wire performer, whose feats have made him famous the world over. The "Rozinos" have a veritable novelty now being performed in the principal vaudeville theatres. They carry special scenery. The act consists of marvellous, daring and difficult acrobatic feats on a bounding billiard table, and one of the greatest as well as the most amusing comedy acts now before the public. The "Rexos" are skaterial artists, eclipsing all others who have ever appeared on roller skates, while no one can see "Picard and Flowers" on the horizontal bar without laughing at their funny antics, and at the same time admiring their physical skill and gracefulness.

A decided novelty will be presented by T. Harry Belknap, who is a lightning artist in modelling from clay and drawing in smoke and sand. This performance is not only original but educative and pleasing with all. All who have heard Sousa's band will recollect Bessie Gilbert, the cornet virtuoso. This young lady will appear every afternoon and evening during the Fair. The Carl Dammann family of acrobats (five in number) who have a world wide reputation, will positively appear this year. Two other families have also been engaged. The Dillworth family comprising eight persons, who are exceptionally expert ground and lofty tumblers, and the Werntz family of six doing a mid-air act that is hair raising in its features. The Rossi Bros. with their "Mysterious Sweetheart" are very funny, at the same time proving themselves expert acrobats. The sweetheart will prove a surprise to all who have never seen the act. But perhaps the most novel feature of all will be Marryatt's Grey Hounds, who do chariot racing with boy jockeys and give a very fine performance.

The celebrated Prof. Hutchison and Miss Retta Danzell, the queen of the clouds, will do a double parachute drop from one balloon each afternoon.

Taken all in all the special attractions for the Western Fair of 1900 have never been excelled, and it would be very difficult to engage a stronger aggregation than will appear.

IN AID OF ST. MARY'S RECTORY.

A "Garden Party" in aid of St. Mary's Rectory, Hill street, will be held on the grounds surrounding St. Mary's church on the evening of Wednesday, the 15 h of August.

The arrangements are in the hands of an energetic committee, and all indications, to date, point to a great success.

Seven young ladies—the Misses Mary Connor, Kate Fitzhenry, Nellie Hurley, Lottie Loughlin, Katie Moore, Sadie Moran and Mary Murray—are competing for a prize donated by the pastor. The competitors, in a spirit of friendly rivalry, are already busily at work, and their efforts are engendering much of interest amongst their many friends. Enthusiasm is general throughout the parish, and, granting a pleasant evening, all previous successes will doubtless be eclipsed.

The 7th Batt. Band will be in attendance. Further particulars will be given in our next issue.

MARRIAGE.

MOYLAN—CONNELLY.

A Chicago correspondent writes:

"Monday night here was considerable excitement in the neighborhood of the Holy Name Cathedral, Chicago, when thirty or forty St. Thomas people could be seen, accompanied by their Chicago friends, entering that sacred edifice. At 6:30 p. m. Edward J. Moylan, M. C. R. conductor, met Miss Susan Connelly, sister of Mr. Albert Connelly, of the Arlington Hotel, St. Thomas, at the altar, and Father Fitzsimmons, with the aid of the Roman Catholic service, made them man and wife. The bride looked sweet and pretty in white moire satin with a shower bouquet of American beauty roses. The bridesmaid was Miss Marie Dallahan, of Chicago, and wore a sky blue organdie, with Honiton lace trimming. The groom was supported by Mr. James Connelly, of St. Thomas.

"A sumptuous breakfast was given by Mr. and Mrs. James Dallaghan, of 293 Rush street, and after the bride and groom had been toasted, and had dodged the ordinary amount of good luck articles, they left to enjoy their honeymoon in Milwaukee and the dells of Wisconsin. Wedding presents were handsome and very numerous."

SHEA-HISHON.

Precisely at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, July 24th, an event of unusual interest took place when Mr. Wm. F. Shea of Winnipeg, Man., led to the altar one of Kinkora's fairest daughters in the person of Miss Mary Hishon, second daughter of Mrs. Daniel Hishon of this place. The bride, leaning on the arm of her brother, entered the church to the beautiful strains of Lohengrin's wedding march and was met at the railing by the groom, Rev. Father O'Neil tied the mystic knot quite securely in the presence of a number of invited guests and interested spectators. During the ceremony the choir, under the leadership of Miss Winnie Cassidy, rendered some fine selections suitable to the occasion, among them being a duet by Misses Duncan and Gertrude Kerwin of Dundas. After the celebration of Nuptial Mass the young couple and their friends retired to the residence of the bride's mother, where ample justice was done to a sumptuous wedding breakfast by those fortunate enough to be present. The decorations at the house were very profuse and exceptionally artistic.

The bride looked charming in a beautiful suit of organdie over white silk, trimmed with white silk lace and ribbon. She wore a white picture hat, trimmed with white silk chiffon and tips carried a shower bouquet of white carnations. The bridesmaid, Miss Aggie Hishon, sister of the bride, was attired in colored organdie, trimmed with black velvet ribbon and white lace, with hat to correspond, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. Mr. Daniel Shea, of Dublin, brother of the groom, assisted him during the ceremony.

The bride's presents were both numerous and costly, which was a manifestation in very tangible form of the high esteem in which she is held by her host of friends. The groom's gift to the bride was a handsome gold watch and chain, and to the bridesmaid a fancy gold pin with diamond setting.

The happy young couple left Stratford for Winnipeg and other western points on the 4.30 train amid showers of rice and good wishes for their future happiness.

WITCHES IN EGGS.

Sir—In a recently published book we read:

"My own earliest recollection is of my being sent round the breakfast table by my old relative, who was crippled and could not move from his chair, to see that the spoons had been driven through the lower ends of the eggs which had been consumed, 'lest the witches should ride in them.' He had this one superstition, partly playful but still more serious, about the eggs, and it made so strong an impression on me that I do not even now like to see any one finish an egg without thrusting the spoon through the bottom, and am always careful to do it myself. (Kegan Paul: Memories p. 10)"

Where does this superstitions chiefly dwell?

Yours, INQUIRER.

MARKET REPORTS.

LONDON.

London, Aug. 2.—Grain, per cental—Wheat $1.10 to $1.15; oats, 90 to 95c; peas, $1.00 to $1.15; beans, per bushel, $1.25 to $1.40; barley, 85c to $1.00; corn, 75 to 76c; rye, 85c to $1.10; buckwheat, $1.00 to $1.20.

Farm Produce—Hay, new, $6.50 to $7.00; straw, per load, $3.00 to $4 00; straw, per ton, $6 00 to $6.50.

Live Stock—Live hogs, $5.50 to $5.60; pigs, pair $3.00 to $5.50; export cattle, $4 50 to $5; lambs, each, $4.50 to $5.00.

Dairy Produce—Eggs, fresh laid, per dozen, 13 to 15c; eggs, basket lots, 11½ to 12½c; butter, best rolls, 22 to 24c; butter, best crocks, 19 to 21c; butter, store lots, 16 to 18c; butter, creamery, 22 to 24c; cheese, pound wholesale, 9 to 10c.; cheese, pound, retail, 13 to 14c; honey, per pound, 10 to 14c; lard, per pound, wholesale, 9 to 9½c; lard, per pound, retail, 10 to 11c.

Poultry—Ducks, dressed per pair, 60c to 70; fowls, per pair, (undressed) 40 to 50c; fowls, per pair (dressed) 55 to 70c.

Meat—Pork, per cwt., $7 00 to $7.15; beef, cow, $4 50 to $5.50; beef, heifers and steers, $5.50 to $6.00; veal, by carcass, $5.00 to $6.00; mutton, by carcass, $5.00 to $6 00; lamb, by lb., 12 to 13c.; lambs by the carcass, $4 50 to $6.00; lamb, by the quarter, $1.00 to $1 50.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 2.—Wheat, white, straight, 72c.; do. red, 71c. to 73c.; do. goose, 72c.; do. spring, 71c.; oats, 32½ to 33c.; hay, (old), per ton, $12 to $13; hay (new) per ton, $9 to $10; straw, per ton, $9 50; dressed hogs, $7.75 to $8; butter, lbs rolls, 16 to 18c.; eggs, new laid, 14 to 15c.; chickens, per pair, 50 to 80c.; turkeys, per lb. 10 to 11c.; ducks each, 30 to 40c.; potatoes (new) per bush $40 to 50; beef, hind quarters, $7 to $9; beef, fore quarters, $4 to $5.50; beef, carcass $5 50 to $7.50; mutton, carcass, $5 to $7; lamb, spring, per lb, 12 to 12½c.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Aug. 2.—The grain market continues dull; No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat is quoted at 81c to 81½c, afloat, Port William; and quotations afloat, Montreal are—Peas, 71c. to 71½c; oats, 30½ to 30¾c; buckwheat, 57c.; barley, 52c to 53c.; rye, 65c. to 65½c. Flour is quiet and steady; Manitoba patents, $5; Ontario patents, $4.90 to $4.25; strong bakers', $4 60 to $4.70; straight rollers, $3 60 to $3.75, and $1.75 to $180 in bags; Manitoba bran, $14 to $14.50, in bags; Ontario bran, $14 to $15, in bulk; and shorts $16 to $17, in bags. Provisions steady; dressed hogs, $7.90 to $8.25; pure lard, Canadian, 8½c. to 9c.; compound, refined, 7 to 7½c.; kettle rendered, 10 to 10½c.; hams, 11c. to 13c.; bacon, 12 to 13c.; barrel pork, $17 to $18. Cheese steady, 9¾ to 9½c. for westerns, and 9½c. to 9½c for easterns. Butter is about steady, at 20½ to 20½c for finest creamery. Eggs are firm; selected eggs, are quoted at 13 to 14c.; straight receipts 12 to 12½c; seconds, 11c. to 11½c; culls at 9 to 10c. Honey continues dull; white comb is quoted at 13½ to 17c in sections; dark comb, 10 to 12c.; white extracted is 9½c. to 10c a pound; dark extracted is 7½ to 8½c. Potatoes steady. Quotations for new stock are now $1.60 a bbl of 100 pounds, or 55c. to 60c per bag.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 2—Dunning & Stevens, live stock commission dealers, report as follows:—Cattle—Receipts, 5 cars; market steady; Texas steers, $3 90 to $4 40; choice Canada feeders, $4 35. Hogs,—Receipts, 25 cars; market active and 10c. higher; heavy, $5.45 to $5.50; mixed, $5 55; Yorkers, $5.60; light, $5.60 to $5 65; pigs, $5.60 to $5 65; roughs, $4.70 to $4.90; closed steady. Sheep—Receipts, 2 cars; market firm to stronger; lambs, $5 to $6; sheep mixed, $3 to $4.50; heavy, $4.60 to $4.75; no very choice here.

Catholic Prayer Books, Rosaries, Crucifixes, Scapulars, Religious Pictures, Statuary and Church Ornaments. Educational works. Mail orders receive prompt attention. D & J SADLIER & CO., Montreal.

IRISHMEN MUST BE THERE

ERIN-GO-BRAGH.

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

ANNUAL

PICNIC

Greater and Grander than Ever.

PORT STANLEY, THURSDAY, AUG. 9th.

Sweet music galore. Two full Brass Bands and String Band will be in attendance all day and evening. Dancing in the Pavilion free.

Good programme of sports, games and dancing, for which cash prizes will be given. Also gold medals will be given for special prizes by prominent gentlemen.

Special Attractions — Base Ball match, London vs. St. Thomas; open air vocal concert; races, quoiting match, Irish jig, reel and hornpipe dances for men, women and children. Also addresses by prominent gentlemen.

The steamers will run short excursions on the lake. Pleasure boats can be hired at the boat houses. Lake bathing.

Committee—Dr. Niven, John Garvey, A. St. L. McIntosh, P. McPhillips, Dr. John D. Wilson, J. W. Pocock, Dennis Mason, W. P. Regan, Dr. C. A. Sippi, T. J. Murphy, W. J. Reid, P. F. Boyle, Stephen Grant, Thomas Coffey, E. Meredith, Q. C., B. C. McCann, Major Beattie, M. P., J. Collins, Ex Ald. Cartotness, J. O. Dromgole, Hume Cronyn, Jas. Egan, Len Fitzgerald, J. M. Keary, John Labatt, John Lewis, Jas. Magee, Q. C., J. M. Daly, Wm. A. Martin, Jas. Murray, N. P. Graydon, Wm. Brophy, T. H. Smallman, D. Regan, Major Little, P. Cook, E. Shea, Geo. Sippi, Col. Smith, W. McPhillips, Thos. Martin, ex-Ald. O'Meara.

Trains leave London ×9:30, ×10:25, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, ×2:30, 5:15 and ×6:50 p. m.

Leave Port Stanley +1:00, 4:00, 5:15, ×7:00, 8:00, 8:30, ×9:45 p. m. Trains marked × will stop at all stations.