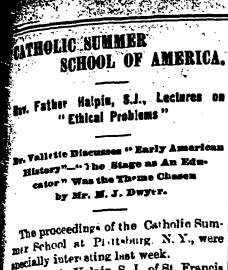
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Rev. P. A. Halpin, S. J., of St. Francis Xavier's College, New York city, gave the initial lecture of his course upon Ethical Problems.

Father Halpin's lecture was preliminary. He introduced the subject by a definition of Ethics, and assigned to it the place it holds in the domain of General Philosophy. General Philosophy begins with logic, which is the science of using reason rightly in all the mental processes. After the art of reasoning is acquired comes the investigation of the divisions and qualities of Being in general. This Branch is called Ontology, which signifies the science of Being. Philosophy then proceeds to consider the great entity which presents itself to the mind of man namely : the whole visible creation. Next follows Psychology, which treats of life in all its aspects, and especially of the highest kind of life, which is spiritual life or the essence of the soul. At the last, Philosophy introduces the inquirer to the meditation of the Author of all creation and of all life, that is the Deity. The science which deals with the Divinity, his attributes in his external works, is called natural Theology. We are led at last to the place occupied by Moral Philosopy. Moral Philosophy or Ethics or Natural Law or Natural Right was defined to be a science practical in its nature. deriving its principles from the light of reason and directing the responsible acts of man toward righteousness. Summarily it might be called the science of right conduct Ethics is a science because it is not any kind of knowledge, but is knowledge not looking down on the subject nor walking around it, but lifting up the subject so that the mind can go beneath, taking in all its bearings, in a word, "standing under" it and viewing it in all its pos. sible features. It is practical, because its object is not merely the contemplation of the idea that underlies it. but the investigation of the subject with the view of applying its principles to man's conduct in all his deliberate actions on his road through this world to his destiny. It is derived from rational principles, that is, it is not Catechism. nor preaching. It builds with the aid of the light of reason alone. The use it makes of revelation is to test all its conclusions by that greater light which proceeds from no earthly luminary, but from the substantial truth of God himself. It

directs, human acts which is to say acts which a man performs with the utmost deliberation and for the production of which is necessary the concurrence both of intellect and will. He unfolded the scope of the science, which treats first of responsible acts, their origin, their end and everything that qualifies or modi-fies them. Having discovered the nature of this responsible act, it applies the results thereof to man as an individual, to man as a member of the family, to man as a citizen or subject of the State, to the State in its intercour other States. The province of E hics therefore is to erect a standard through the agency of unaided reason, where with man, whether an individual or a member of the family or a citizen, wherewith also the State as an individ ual in its attitudes toward other States, may follow the straight line in all deliberate performances.

tion had held sway, and he did this so atimulus can be given to the masses in been impossible, since his work was consummated, to add a single element essential to the perfection of English dramatic literature.

The lecturer dwelt upon the subject of the morality of the stage, saying in part : I am not of those who believe that the theatre is worse in this respect than it ever was or that it is suffering more than can naturally be expected in a periot immetiately succeeding the eclipse of many of the brightest stars in the dramatic firmament. Within the past ten years the American stage has lost by death or retirement the chaste and classic intellectuality of Edwin Booth, the broad and vigorous impersonations of McCullough, the honest studies of Lawrence Barrett, the wonderful clear characterizations of Florence, the grace ful winsome charms of Modjeska, the refined if cold and statuesque art of Mary Anderson, the hearty and wholesome portraits of John Gilbert, and the fine and sure touches of William Warren. The grass has not turced many times on the graves of the dead in this galaxy and yet how wide is the dramatic hiatus between their day and this, between the stage of 1897 and that of even ten years

ago. It will be a terrible mistake if the good people, the educated people, the religious people, abandon the theatre to current corrupt influences and the unworthy managers anxious to subvert it to ignoble and improper ends. Preserve, therefore, and cultivate such remains of a better day in the field of the intellec tual dramas as are left to us in the work of Irving, of Daly, of Willard, of Julia Marlow and others, and encourage as far as we can individually and collectively every attempt to found the National drama.

## Our Reviewer.

The Catholic World for August contains as the leading article a well thought out sketch of the career of the Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewitt, D. D. Superior of the Paulist Fathers, whose death on July the 3rd last created such widespread regret in the whole Catholic Church of Canada and the States. The article is unsigned, but it is evident that the work was a labor of love from the of splendid value both to the casual pen of a faithful friend who had known reader and to the student of modern and the dead priest intimately in life. Those interested in the life of a servant of God and one whose whole history is one of self-abnegation and self restraint, would do well to read the pages of the Catholic World and learn from them how a truly Christian pastor lives and dies. One of the peculiarly attractive points in Father Hewitt's history lies in the fact that he was a convert to our holy faith and that in him both on the father's and mother's side were united Church of England and Irich Presbyterian ministries. He was of American stock, dating from generations back, Puritan of blood, education and sympathies, and held within himself all the natural antipathy these people had for the Catholic religion. He was a classmate of the late Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Storr, the famous Congregationalist of Brooklyn. Calvinist in training, he commenced the work of the ministry under its banner, then he joined the Episcopalian communion and after five years ministry under its teaching he found the true fold and became priest in 1847. The progressive steps from doubt to sublime conviction are well treated in this article, which impresses

completely and absolutely that it has the parochial schools, it is from thence, too, that must be derived the select forces of the university. Let us, then, see to it. Let us strengthen and equip our forces on this most important field of operation, so that the keen talents and high morality of our people may be ex-tensively and efficiently utilized in the interests of light and strength."

> The American Catholic Historical So ciety of Philadelphia has just issued its quarterly records. The principal paper of interest is "The History of Commodore John Barry," by Martin I. J. Griffin.

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The Messenger of the Sacred Heart (August number) comes to hand with a very entertaining table of contents. The frontispiece is an excellent portrait of St. John Berchmans, Patron of Youth. Rev Father Felix, O.S.B., continues his paper on "The Landing of St. Augustine in England," and Rev. Father Ghezzi, SJ., his article on "Albania and the Sacred Heart." Both papers are elegantly illustrated, and the leiter press fully up to the indications given by the first contributions on the subjects from the pen of these gifted writers.

#### \*\_\*

The summer number of the Pall Mall Magazine has a varied contenta, every contribution to which is replete with interest. "Revocata Fides," a poem evolved by H.E. Marillier, is by no means, however, up to the standard of the other articles. It is a sentimental mawkish story in four stanzas, about a girl who could not be a nun because the sun shone. The interest in this particu lar effort lies in the first place in its intense stupidity, and in the second in the surprise impressed upon the reader that such a remarkably foolish production should find a place in what is undoubtidly a high class magazine. Paul Hichens and Lord Frederic Hamilton have a very strong story commenced, entitled "A Tribute of Souls." It is founded on the old Faust legend modernized, and from the very beginning fascinates the reader. "The Raid on Carlisle," by Lord Ernest Hamilton, is a poetic effort atter the style of the Ingoldsby legends and is well worth reading. There are other features in the magazine ancient history,

#### THE '98 CENTENARY ORGANI-ZATION.

The following have been chosen at an executive council to have full charge of the '98 centenary celebration :

Chairman, John O'Leary; vice presi-dents, P. H. Meade, mayor of Cork, and Henry Dixon, Dablin; treasurers, F. J. Allen, Miss Maude Gonne, William Murphy, ex-M.P., Count Plunkett, Wil-liam O'Brien, ex M.P., P. Geogan, T.C. Dublin City-J. W. O'Beirne, J. P. O'Brien, James Doyle, P. Flood, James O'Connor. A. Blane, ex M P; E Leamy, ex. M. P.; John O'Shaughnersy, P. Hoctor. David Plummer; with D. Seery next highest on the list.

Leinster (outside Dublin)-The mayor of Wexford, Mark Codd, Davidstown, Wexford ; James Moore, Dundalk ; M. McNamee, Kildalkey; James Canning, T. C. Blackrock ; John P. Hayden, Mul lingar; M. Governy, C. T. C., Carlow; P. even the superficial reader with a desire J. O'Ketle, Kilkenny; P. J. White, to know more of the subject treated. Clara; Thomas J. Troy, Arklow; the next highest being James Triston, T.C., Kingstown. Munster-John Duly, Limerick; P N. Fitzgerald, Cork; Michael Dalton, Tip perary ; John Crowe, Limerick ; Maurice Moynihan, Tralee; Martin Arthur, Waterford; John O Keeffe, Cork; C. G. Doran, J. K. Bracken, Templemore; J. J. Power. Tralee; with Thomas P. Meagher, Waterford, next highest. Connaught—B. McTernan. Sligo; John Lavin, Castlerea; T. B. Kelly, Ballina; John J. Kelly, Ballinasloe; M. C. Shine, G. McBride, We tport; James Daly Castlebar: P. G. Kelly, Tuam; Thomas O'Sullivan, Galway; with P. J. Malone, next highest. Ulster-J. Clarke, Beltast; Michael McGinn, Omagh; P. Russell, Belfast; Edward Madden, Rosslea; N. J. O'Boyle, straffordstown ; F. McCourt, Moneyglass : Miss Alice Milligan, Belfast ; Miss Anna Junnston, Belfast; H. Dubbin, Belfast; Alderman J. O'Doherty, Derry; next highest, Charles Logan, Stewartstown.

NOTE AND COMMENT. Prof. William Libbey, of Princeton University, has succeeded in exploding the many fanciful stories told by still more fanciful newspaper writers about

the famous mess of New Mexico. All their tales of the bonce of prehistoric races bleaching in the sun. fabulous wealth of gold and ailver and piles of antiquities, have faded away before the grim arrangement of facts, and Sunday papers will now have to find something else with which to astonish their realers. The top of the mess was thoroughly in-vestigated, and little evidence of any former inhabitants was found. There was a monument of rocks piled up, much after the manner of the Indian monu ments of long ago. The top of the rock is about 16 acres in extent and about 500 feet higher than the immediate sur rounding country and fully 701 feet higher than the valley just south of it.

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Canada has reason to congratulate itself on many things and not the least of these is the thorcughness of her banking system. We need never look to the United States for praise or commendation, and when it is grudgingly afforded from this source it must be taken as ar assured fact that a much higher meed of praise is in reality deserved. The United States Consul at Quebec, Mr. Phillip B. Spence, has made a report to the Washington State Department in which he confesses that "Canada's Bank Currency is almost perfect." That is a concession indeed. It will be welcome news for us to learn that according to United States ideas there is something really almost perfect in Canada. He goes on to describe the system of chartered banks and continues :- Each char tered Bank in the Dominion has the power to issue notes of the denominal tion of 5 dols, and multiples thereof for circulation as money, which they may not issue in excess of the unimpaired paid-up capital stock. The notes are redeemable at par at various points throughout the country, and o per cent. on the average note circulation is set apart and held by the Government as a redemption fund. The elasticity of the Canadian currency is shown by its adapting itself perfectly to the trade and other requirements. The numerous branches of the thirty-seven Banks are scattered, and as there is no inducement to hoard notes they find their way back to the Banks that issued them. The currency ebbs and flows with the commercial tide In the United States the paper money by whatever name it may be known is practically all created by the Government, which is not in immediate contact with the business community.

Gold! Gold! Gold! That is all the cry now, but if people would only coneider for a moment it is neither the superabundance of gold or silver in a country which makes its prosperity. It is the possession of the needful things of commerce, wheat, lumber, iron and cop per, and such other staples, which make a country really great. Colifornia had really but little effect on the prosperity of the States and neither will the gold fields of the Klondike on Canada. The moment the gold is mined it is swallowed up in the maelstrom of commercial transactions. It does not stay in one place; it cannot be attached to any country. One agricultural province is

sciences. The committee in charge of of September. The first, held at the bethe Congress have been working steadily ginning of the month, was on "Sunday for three years, and it is prop sed to make the assembly notable, not only by "Cheap Dwellings," on the "Acidents the number of subjects treated, but by the worth of the papers read.

When the greater part of Germany followed the steps of Martin Luther it relapsed into a state of barbarism rivalling that of the ancient Teutons To restore learning Emperer Ferdinand the First asked the aid of the Jesuits, and a band of these devoted priests were sent to do the work of regeneration. As the natural leader was Peter Canisius he gave instructions constantly, preached often, reorganized the University, published a catechiam, and by incredible labors not only stayed the advance of Protestantism but brought back to the faith the bulk of those who had strayed from the fold. The college at Freiburg is a monument to his activity, and there his hody is buried. He was bestified in November, 1864.

## \*\_\*

The approaching centenary celebration of the heroes of 78 has brought out a lot of interesting information relative to that stirring period. That the Irish Catholic was not alone in his bold struggle against tyranny is well known, and that numerous Irish Protestants fought in the ranks the following reference to one of the latter will be read with pleasure : - The grand ather of Mr. Justice Gibson, many people will be sur prised to learn, was resident leader, at the time the better class of Irish Protestants were in revolution against England's oppressive laws, of the United Irishmen in the Eastern portion of county Cavan. He was a man of ample means and always boasted of having his hundr-d-acre farm (which was recently in the occupation of Mr Primrose, J. P., Cootehill) Laboured and cooped by the countryside in one day. Many are the stories told in and about Bailieborough of the forays and skirmishes of that exciting period. The "Rebel Hill" in the Lisgar Demesue takes its name from the fact that the judge's progenitor invariably put his 700 men through their evolutions on its erest. Things became so hot for the leader that he quietly disposed of his property and made good his escape-to passed Dublin, where he settled down in oniet tashion and reared a son who for many years was Taxing Master in the courts. And it is his son who is now a judge in the Queen's Bench.

The Boton Republic says :- "We are pleased to note that Cat one education is increasing most satisfactorily in France. From statistics recently published by the minister of public instruction, we learn that during the last three years Catholic schools have made a gain of 65,444 pupils, while the state and n.u. nicipal school, have lost 70,650."

An American exchange says: - The state statistician of Indiana suggests a plan for securing a complete census of tramps in the United States. Such an enumeration would prove both interesting and instructive. It ought to be toflowed up with suggestions for reducing the muniber of idle men, if possible The growing army of tramps represents a danger to the country, in more ways than one. \*\_\*

The Irishmen of the South of London are forming a national curb on strictly non political lines. It is also intended that women will be admitted to member worth to a nation fifty places like Kion ship. At the mitial meeting the two following resolutions were unanimously

"Cheap Dwellings," on the of Laber," and on the international pro-tection of workers in mines and factories. The sixth international congress against alcoholism will also meet in Brussels at the end of August.

#### NOT IDOLATRY;

Prof. Carroll D. Wright, lecturer of political economy in the Catholic University of Washington, and well known in Massachusetts as a public man, is not a Catholic, but he writes in the following broad and liberal spirit in Munsey's Magazine on a subject that is generally misunderstood by our Protestant friends: Prof. Wright says : "I used to feel that it was mere idolstry or absence of refined feeling that led the Spanish or Italian peasant to kneel before the image of the Virgin Mother. A deeper appreciation of the aspirations of the human soul has removed that feeling from my mind. . . . The peasant can realize and bring into his own heart the whole idea of the Mother, when he could not, even with the extheticism of religious devotion reach the God of the theologians. It has been through the innumerable representations of the Midouna that religion has received in many lands its most stimulating influence," Now some bigots will doubtless accuse Prof. Wright of what they are pleased to call Mariolatry. - Sacred Heart Review.

ADMIRAL WHO WEARS SPURS.

Strained relations, says the Pilot, exist between Japan and Switzerland because the former is said to have tricked the duty by imposing a prohibitory duty on Swiss watches after having promised especial favors to that article of commerce. As Switzerland has no seaport and Japan has no flying ships expable of crossing the Alps, we do not see how the nostilities are to be conducted in case of war. On the authority of the veracious: M. Offenbach, we are told that the ' Lord-High Admiral of the Swiss Navy" is all hereditary official entitled to wear spurs ; America the country said. But he never but even so, he cannot lead his horsemariners across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to attack the Japanese. Here is a genuine case for arbitration.



The Queen's Jubillee Museum.

Showing life size way figure groups of the Corona-tion of Her Majesty, the Four Generations of the Royal Family, and the recording

The conference upon Early American History led by Dr. Marc F. Vallette occupied the last period of the forenoon. The following points were taken up:

1. The Slavery Question in Spanish America. 2. Repartimientos and En-Dominican Friars. 4 Montesimos and Las Casas. 5. Bull of Paul III.

Three classes met in the afternoon, Dr. Vallette's Spanish class at two. Miss Collins' class in elocution at three, and Miss Collins' Physical Culture class at four o'clock.

#### The Stage as an Educator.

The lecture was preceded by a reading, "Lasco," given by Miss Ada Mosher, of Biltimore, Md. "Calvary" was rendered by Mr. Joseph Stanton, of Buffalo, and Miss Ryan, of Elmira, played the ac companiment. Mr. Michael J. Dwyer, "Boston, delivered the lecture," The Stage as an Educator,' which was well received. Mr. Dwyer said :

The present conditions and tendencies of the stage are such as to shake in many minds the weight of testimony in history, literature and experience in favor of the stage as a factor of improvement in the life of an individual or a nation.

If we look back to the theatre of the Greeks, the foremost people of antiquity in the cultivation of the highest drama, and the founders of tragedy, we find the stage the most powerful and most en-Their attendance at the drama was for the spectators an act of religious wor ship. They there not only came in conmaster dramatists, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripedes and the rest, but assisted at emotions roused by the art of the dramatist, who thus made the stage a pulpit whence to preach the greatest and most impressive sermons the people ever knew.

Of Shakespere's influence upon the own and he made the home of that position it has ever occupied in Christian times. He brought truth and simplicity into the sphere where every kind of exaggera. I of secondary education that the proper

Among other articles of peculiar interest in the Catholic World may be mentioned "Our Boys," from the pen of Rev. Michael P. Heffernan, "Monseigneur D'Hulst," anonymous, and "Mother Duchesne, R. S. H, an Uncanonized American Shint," from the pen of S. L. Emery.

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There is no more valuable adjunct to the progress of the Catholic Faitn in the New World than is the American Cath-olic Quarterly Review. In these days when the spiritof intolerance and bigotry, so displayed of old by the enemies of Dominican Friars. 4 Montesimos and inclined to investigate before they condemn, the work of such a pioneer in the rescue of souls cannot be too highly estimated. The present age is a thinking age and the thinking mind has only to be convinced to believe. It is this noble work which the Review is carrying on with success. Where all is good it is almost impossible for the reader to pick out one contribution for special commendation. It may be said, however that there are some particularly timely subjects discussed by writers who are thoroughly in touch with the subject of which they treat. "Catholic Secondary Education in the United States," by Rev. John T. Murphy, C.S.S.P., is peculiarly adapted to the present time when, both in Canada and the United States, the question of a purely secular education and still remains a burning matter of discussion. The writer starts out with the proposition that the separate parochial school system must be upheld at any cost and sacrifice, the faith of Catholic children has to be safeguarded, and the secular education given has to be abreast of the times, so as to put our boys and girls on the same plane as their nobling influence of their national life. neighbors for attaining temporal ad-Their attendance at the drama was for vantages. He admits that there is no organized system of secondary educa-

tion for Catholics in the United States; tact with the lofty thoughts of their there is the primary school and the great Catholic University, but there is no connecting link between the two. Again, an act of homage and veneration to their | Father Murphy says : "The prevailing dieties. They purified themselves in the policy of confining the Church's corporate efforts in education to the parochial school necessarily relegates our boys and girls to a secondary place in the race of life." We quote the concluding words of the Reverend writer: 'The importance of this question candrama the lecturer said: "The genius of Shakespere first gave the people of England a literature they could call their own and he made the home of that literature the state. During the twenty- strong and skilled forces, which are the five years of his literary career the mainstay of truth, are at the same time theatre rose from the rough uncouth be trained and brought into action. The ginnings to the highest and noblest result will influence the masses of re-

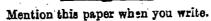
#### ALMONTE NEWS.

#### From our own corre; pondent.

ALMONTE, July 21 .- The Father Mathew Temperance Association of Almonte, at their semi-annual installation of officers, held July 4th, 1897, installed the following officers for the ensuing term. for the children of the masses has been Spiritual director, Rev. Canon Foley; president, M. Hogan, jr.; first vice-president, J. P. O'Connor; second vice-president, P. Frawley; secretary, E. J. Kelly; treasurer, E. Letang; committee of management: J. O'Reilly, P. Daley. M. Hogan, W. McKivit, J. Sullivan.

#### THE CHURCH AND ALASKA.

The Territory of Alaska is a vicariate apostolic. A vicariate apostolic is a stretch of country in the process of becoming a diocese. It is governed sometimes by a priest, sometimes by a bishop. The Territory of Alaska has for a few years been in charge of the Jesuits who are under the jurisdiction of a Vicar-Apostolic in Priests' Orders. The Northwest Territory or the adjacent British province, in which we believe the mines are situated, is attended by the Oblates, who are governed by a bishop. As their headquarters are on the East of the Rocky Mountains it is most probable that the wants of the Klondyke miners will be attended from the Yukon. The Sisters of St. Ann have several schools along the river and if they, succeed in their project of founding an hospital within reach of the mining camps it will be a grace and a comfort to many a poor sufferer in the struggle for gold .- Exchange.



dike. Gold is only a actor and by no means the most important factor in the prosperity of kingdoms. It is the strong arm, the abundant fields, which makes a people powerful. Gold is always enervating.

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The celebration of the three hunalready the Swiss have begun to do honor and of Irish birth or descent. to the memory of the saint. The scene

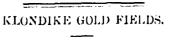
of the demonstration is the ancient town of Freiburg, capital of the canton of that name and one of the Catholic States of switzerland. The celebration was com menced on June 30th, and from that time to the end of the year there will be an uninterrupted enccession of feetivals. The last weeks in August and the first in September will be marked by great pilgrimages.

On the 21st of August the whole Canton of Freiburg will form an immense procession in the Capital. From the 231 to the 26th the Swiss Association of Pius IX. will hold its convention and will take part in the National Pilgrimage. The 28th is reserved for the pilgrins from Austria, the 30th for the Franciscan Tertiaries of France, and the 31st for the Franciscan Tertiaries from Germany, In September the German Catholics will have their demonstration from the 4th Catholics, the fellow countrymen of Canisius, will arrive from Holland. hand and with splendid taste in honor of the guests who are now thronging her gates An additional feature of the cele bration is the holding of the fourth international Scientific Catholic Congress Its sessions begin on the 16th of August and last for four days. This congress bas taken its place among the great learned meetings of the world and its members are found in every country in | yet any amount of room for everybody.

the world, Already the titles of 250 papers to be read are announced. They deal with theology, philosophy, jurispru dence, history, medicine and the natural

ood's restion, had taste, coated longue, sick headache, in-somnia, etc. Hood's Fills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 250. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

adopted : (1). We Irishmen here present, considering it most desirable that the Irishmen and women of South London should have opportunities of meeting in social intercourse, and thereby helping to perpetuate Irish Nationality among all of Irish descent, strongly recommend dredth anniversary of the Blessed Peter | the formation of an Irish C.ub, and here by pledge ourselves to support to the best Canisius, known as the Apostle of by pledge ourselves to support to the best Germany, is to be held this year of our ability such an object. (2). The with becoming solemnity. The date club shall be non-partisan, but it shall of his death is D. cember 21st, but be a condition of membership that the member shall be an Irish Nationalist



USEFUL INFORMATION FOR INTENDING GOLL-

#### HUNTERS.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 30.-Inspector Strickland, of the North-West M unted Police, who has just return d from the Yukon, thus speaks of the country that is now causing such a sensation. R garding the best route to reach the Klondike, he said that he would advise a poor man to go by D.e. and the Chilcoot Pass. The season is now getting late and he would not advise anyone to start now, as no one would have time to pack the amount of provisions that he would need over the summit. Before he could do it the river would be frozen up. Last year it froze at the 1st of October, but it to the 6th. And on the 14th the Dutch does not generally treeze until the mid dle of October. It is hard to get into the country, and anyone who goes there The ancient city of Freiburg must be prepared to go through some has been decorated with a lavish rough experiences. There is plenty of gold, but it is not lying around waiting for anyone to pick it up. It is gotten only by hard work.

The Klondike is, undoubtedly, he said. the largest placer mining region in the world an i, at the same time, the richest. There are a great many people now going into the country and the claims were being taken rapidly, but there is

Concerning the length of time required to reach the country, Mr. Strickland said that anyone contemplating going from here should leave at the 1st of March buy their provisions at the coast, and have enough dollars left over to provide for incidental expenses along the route; freight the stuff to Dyea; pack it over the summit, and get down to the foot of the lake on the ice. Here lumber would be taken out and boats built. By that time the ice would be out and the boats can float down the river, reaching Klondike about the 20th of May. On the way down the river there are two bad rapids, the White Horse and the Canyon, which "greenhorns" should portage.

Brussels is this summer the seat of a series of congresses dealing with questions concerning the luboring classes. They will be held from July to the end

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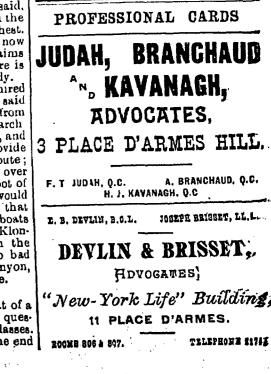
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