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h brings us in close touch  
s doubles our purchasing  
ings come to us at less  
was never so apparent. No  
e goods are all new. Not  
prices.

Y CARPETS

ess necessity demands or  
t shut up shop because a  
rass for house furnishings.  
er, values change to un-  
is the department from

win. If you keep close  
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carpets.

der to be closed out at 25  
le, remnants Best English

regular value \$1.25, re-

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ow 50c.

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SALE.

month it will be because  
eyes to full advantage.  
ualities such as command  
rchandise, whatever the

ABLES.

finish, size 20 by 20  
s, worth \$1.35. Special,

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spring seat, strongly  
85.

CURTAINS.

l. Regular, \$2.75. Spe-  
id colorings. Regular,

regular, \$3.25. Special,

ends, good colors and

ANKETS.

, fancy borders, special

or white, with dainty

, suitable for boating,  
from 4 to 12 lbs. from

ETS.

d English Porcelain Chi-  
ky, complete 97 piece set.

duced.

natural wood handle. Spe-  
frame, fancy horn handle.

ng, steel rod, paragon  
rice \$1.00.

CO. LIMITED.

James. Street, Montreal.

Irish

ers

ON & SON

S.

IN

Still Whisky com-  
London and Dublin  
e and Purity.

\*\*\*\*\*  
A  
LACK  
OF  
ESSENTIALS.  
\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
In all manner and modes of  
writing and speaking we hear  
much of the matter of educa-  
tion, much that is all tommy-  
rot and nonsense, as if educa-  
tion and it alone would cure all the  
evils of society—and, for instance,  
make a Yankee in one year  
out of a Filipino; it was tried on  
the poor Indian, but a shotgun and  
cavalry saber was found more effica-  
cious. Will the Yankee of this coun-  
try do—as the wag said his ances-  
tors, the Puritans, did—first they fell  
on their knees and then they fell on  
the aborigines?

However, it is quite refreshing oc-  
casionally to hear a voice sounding  
out in no uncertain tone the truth  
that our boasted public education is  
not all that its worshippers would  
have the world believe. A notable  
instance of this is in a paper writ-  
ten by Thomas L. James, an ex-  
cabinet officer, who pointedly directs  
attention to some serious defects in  
the much-lauded education of the  
day. He says:—

"It is all very well to declare  
with the voice of one crying in the  
wilderness that education should not  
be considered solely as a means of  
amassing wealth or of earning a liv-  
ing. I agree to this. It is entirely  
proper to encourage general culture  
among those who have to make their  
own way in the world. I say amen  
to any plan for mental training that  
will spread sound culture every-  
where. But the plans which include  
attempts to rear the superstructure  
of culture before the foundation  
stones thereof are laid are harmful  
alike to the individual schooled un-  
der them and to the nation as a  
whole. They impair his personal ef-  
ficiency and they lower the general  
standard.

"Some who read these lines will  
think I am old fashioned when I say  
that 'nature study,' free-hand draw-  
ing, wood carving, clay modeling and  
a lot of the 'subjects' to which so  
much attention is paid nowadays in  
our public schools should be rigidly  
subordinated to matters that are  
more practical, so far as the great  
majority of the pupils are concerned.  
In fact, none of these things, in my  
judgment, should be extensively 'tak-  
en up' by the great mass of public  
school children until after they are  
well and thoroughly grounded in  
such essential things as spelling,  
handwriting, the construction of sim-  
ple, direct English sentences, and the  
elementary operations of arithmetic.  
"Not long ago a bright looking  
lad under 18 applied for a job in a  
retail shop on one of the cross streets,  
in New York. 'Where have you been  
to school?' asked the shop-keeper.  
'Public schools; graduated from  
grammar school. No. —,' replied the  
lad. 'I like your looks,' continued  
the shop-keeper, 'and I want a boy.  
It's only a matter of figures. Now, if  
eggs are 31 cents a dozen, how many  
can you sell for 25 cents?'"

"The boy could not answer, though  
he had spent years in school."

Mr. James also scores a good point  
against the wretched handwriting and  
spelling of public school pupils, and  
pertinently says:

"Now I have a permanent quarrel  
with the modern school authorities  
practically everywhere because of  
their inexcusable neglect of the art  
of handwriting.  
"When I was of school age we  
were obliged to learn to write at  
least legibly. We had 'copy books'  
with engraved 'copies' printed at the  
head of each page. We were required  
to devote a certain space of time  
each day to imitating these copies,  
which were really beautiful speci-  
mens of chirographical skill. Many  
of us were not able to attain the  
beautiful in our own handwriting,  
but none save the really incorrigible  
were allowed to leave school with  
the unformed handwriting that is so  
common among people of all sorts  
at the present time.

"I remember very well the good-  
natured ridicule that used to be  
poured out in print upon the copy  
books of other days and the goody-  
goody sentiments of the lines, but  
their abandonment has cost too  
much. I remember very well also  
the beginning of the 'anti-copy book  
movement,' if I may so term it. This  
began with the young women who  
started in some years ago to ac-  
quire what they termed the 'Eng-  
lish hand.' The characters thus af-  
fected are long, cramped, sprawling

and irregular, and their production  
has cost thousands of fair creatures  
much pain and trouble and worry of  
mind, with the net result of illegibil-  
ity, ugliness, and the utter ruination  
of much good writing paper.

\*\*\*\*\*  
"In the old days, too, we gave  
much time and attention to spelling.  
We had written spelling lessons and  
oral spelling lessons, and the spell-  
ing school, held on specific evenings,  
in which the grown-ups took active  
part, was a regular feature every  
winter.

"But now the 'word method' has  
come in. Children are taught to  
recognize each word by its general  
appearance, without regard to its  
component parts. I have heard  
teachers speak with elation of pupils  
who had actually gone through  
school without knowing the order of  
the letters of the alphabet, without  
knowing anything at all about  
'spelling' as we understood it in my  
younger days. Those who believe in  
the 'word method' declare that pu-  
pils educated under the new plan  
spell quite as well in actual practice  
as those who were educated under the  
method of yesterday; but, so far as  
I can judge, the facts do not war-  
rant the declaration, and my view of  
the matter is borne out by the ob-  
servation of many of my friends."

I have quoted thus extensively be-  
cause the charges are so true and  
pointed that they need to be made  
known and may serve as quite a  
good tonic to these enfeebled chil-  
dren of the Church, though the num-  
ber is yearly growing less, who still  
persist in worshipping at the shrine  
of public school education and have  
nothing to offer but a shrug of the  
shoulders and a toss of the head for  
parochial schools.

Under this heading Mr. James says:  
"As a horrible example of 'spelling  
as she is sometimes spelt,' I am go-  
ing to add a letter of endorsement  
which I received the other day, though  
it is only fair to say that I do  
not know whether the writer was an  
old or a young man—a product of  
the schools as they were or as  
they are:

"Dear Sir: This will entreat  
my friend — anything you can  
do for him I will appreciate it very  
much. I have none him for years  
an upright and honest man."

Mr. James concludes his admirable  
paper by saying: "For one, I shall  
be glad when there is less dissection,  
less modeling, less wood-carving in  
our public schools and more real,  
downright hard work devoted to the  
three R's of other days — Reading,  
Rit'n and 'Rithmetic."

Some time ago, a past master in  
relating incidents and anecdotes of  
his race told this little story. An  
Irishman, whose only schooling had  
been received in the Emerald Isle,  
and who kept a small grocery, pur-  
chased from a farmer a wagonload of  
potatoes. The wagon was backed up  
to the grocery door and just as the  
owner was about to unload, a crowd  
of lads from a nearby school chanced  
along and one of the crowd shouted  
out: "Paddy and his potatoes!" The  
alliteration did not disturb the Irish-  
man. He saw an opportunity of  
teaching the lads a lesson, and re-  
plied: "Well, now, boys, you all  
must be fine scholars; can you tell me  
how many bushels of potatoes in  
that wagon?" One said so many,  
another so many. He said: "None of  
your guessing; but how would you  
find out?" They finally said by  
measuring the potatoes into a meas-  
ure as they were unloaded. This was  
the only sure way. He laughingly  
said: "Oh! but you are the fine  
scholars! Just let me teach you a  
thing or two." Out from his pocket  
came a tape-line. He measured the  
length, depth and breadth of the  
wagon, and then with a bit of pencil  
found the number of cubic inches in  
the wagon's contents and then found  
the number of bushels, and the glee  
cried out: "Just so many bushels!"  
By this time quite a crowd had col-  
lected, and some expressed their  
doubt of the correct solution. He  
said: "Very well, let us unload the  
wagon by the bushel basket and I'll  
loading was done, and the result  
was, the Irishman was correct in his  
solution and the crowd dwindled a-  
way in silence, while the Irishman  
said: "Sure, this is a great country  
for potatoes, but not much for learn-  
ing."—R. C. Gleason, in the Catholic  
Columbian.

\*\*\*\*\*  
"Resolved, That we protest a-  
gainst the general condemnation of  
the friars for what may have been  
the errors of individual members of  
their body, and demand for them  
that same measure of justice and  
protection which is so truly accord-  
ed all other persons and corpora-  
tions under the jurisdiction of the  
United States.  
"Resolved, That we, sensible of the  
unmerited obloquy heaped upon the  
friars in the Philippine Islands by  
foul slanders emanating from mis-  
guided friends and treacherous foes,  
do proffer sympathy to our suffering  
brethren and encourage them to con-  
fide in the hope that our government  
true to its mission and purpose, will  
ultimately fulfil the dictates of  
justice and fairness in their regard."

\*\*\*\*\*  
HE pew is a testimony to  
the family and ought to be  
maintained with its doors  
removed, and it does not  
matter whether a man pay  
fifty dollars a year for his pew or  
fifty cents," writes Ian MacLaren of  
"The Pew and the Man in It" in the  
"Ladies' Home Journal." "The  
church authorities should see that  
the householder has his pew, with  
room enough in it for himself, his  
wife, and the children which God has  
given them. There is no reason why  
the rich man should not pay a hand-  
some sum for his church home. And  
some of us have never been able to  
understand why an artisan should  
not give something for his Church  
home also. Surely every man wishes  
to do what is right in the direction  
of his church. Every self-respecting  
man likes to pay for his home whe-  
ther it be large or small, and it  
touches a man's honor, to live in a  
workhouse, where he pays no rent  
and depends on the public. There is  
no necessity that this home feeling  
and this just independence should be  
denied in the house of God, but it  
rather seems a good thing that the  
man who works and gives to provide  
a house where he and the children  
can live together in comfort and self-  
respect six days of the week should  
do his part to sustain the house  
where they worship God on the sev-  
enth day. He is a poor creature  
who will allow a rich man to pay  
his rent for him on week days, and I  
have never been able to see where  
there is any difference between being  
a beggar on Sunday and a beggar  
on Monday."

\*\*\*\*\*  
REMARKS  
ON  
THE  
FAMILY  
PEW.  
\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
LIGHTNING  
STRIKES  
PAULIST  
CHURCH.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
STORM of unusual severity, ac-  
companied by high wind,  
heavy rain and sharp light-  
ning, struck New York last  
week, closing a day of ex-  
tremely trying heat and humidity.  
For a time the city was in almost  
inky darkness, relieved only by the  
blinding flashes of lightning.  
At the height of the storm the  
steeple of the Church of St. Paul the  
Apostle, at Columbus Avenue and  
Sixtieth street, was struck by light-  
ning, and one of the four huge stone  
crosses that stand on each corner of  
the tower was wrecked.  
The church is open at all hours of  
the day, and when the storm swept  
over the city there were many people  
there at their evening devotion. Hun-  
dreds of others sought shelter from  
the rain. In the midst of the tor-  
rents of rain and peals of thunder  
there came a sudden, great white  
blaze of light that brightened up  
every nook and corner of the great  
church as if scores of electric lights  
had been turned on. The same in-  
stant there was a crash, and the  
great church shook under the rever-  
berations of a terrific peal of thun-  
der.  
As the rumblings of the thunder  
ceased there followed a second crash  
as the big stone cross on the north-  
east corner of the tower, weighing  
two hundred pounds, fell with re-  
sounding impact to the sidewalk in  
Columbus avenue. It was shattered  
into scores of small pieces, and split  
the sidewalk where it fell.  
Then it was that the crowd of wor-  
shippers and shelter seekers within the  
church became panic-stricken. Several  
of the assistant priests about the  
church and students strove their best  
to calm the frightened ones and as-  
sure them that they were in danger  
no longer. But in spite of their re-  
assuring talk many of the persons  
ran helter-skelter out of the church  
into the storm.  
The four crosses sdmmounting the  
tower are nearly fifty feet from the  
steeply sloping roof of the church.  
There is one on each corner of the  
tower. After the panic was over and  
the storm had slackened everybody  
remaining in the church made a  
rush for pieces of the cross to take  
home as a souvenir. They gathered  
up nearly all the fragments.

\*\*\*\*\*  
AMERICAN  
AUGUSTINIAN  
FATHERS  
PROTEST.  
\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
HE resolutions adopted at  
the General Chapter of the  
Augustinian Fathers, as re-  
ported last week, were made  
public after their presenta-  
tion to President Roosevelt. They  
are as follows:—

"Whereas, We, members of the Au-  
gustinian Order, assembled in Quad-  
rennial Chapter at Villanova, Pa.,  
reflecting on the sad straits of our  
brothers religious in the Philippine  
Islands, wherein they have manfully  
toiled for three hundred years and  
upward as philanthropists, educa-  
tors, missionaries, and pioneers of  
civilization, now suffering under  
grave deprivation of civil and relig-  
ious liberty, threatened, moreover  
with ignominious exile from a coun-  
try whose very civilization is the  
conquest of their heroic labors and  
self-sacrifices, do deem it our duty  
as American citizens who confide in  
the honor and integrity of our gov-  
ernment, and the justice of our peo-  
ple, to raise our voice in behalf of  
these Catholic missionaries, whose hon-  
or, integrity and rights are so wantonly  
assailed. Therefore, be it,  
"Resolved, That we energetically  
protest against the concerted effort  
which is being made to defame and  
vilify the friars of the Philippine  
Islands, and to alienate from them  
the love and reverence of a people  
whom they have ransomed from  
ignorance and barbarism.  
"Resolved, That we, deploring the  
seeming disposition of our govern-  
ment to discredit the services of the  
friars in the Philippines, do regard  
any hindrance to the legitimate ex-  
ercise of their labors as a serious  
menace to the civil and moral well-  
being of the people of these islands.  
An unwarranted precedent fraught  
with peril to the Catholic Church in  
the United States, a grave violation  
of the treaty of Paris and a fatal  
departure from the time-honored  
American principle of separation of  
church and state.

\*\*\*\*\*  
FATHER  
RAINER  
ON  
CHURCH  
MUSIC.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
PERATIC music in a house  
of worship detracts from the  
force of religion. It is too  
worldly and does not edify  
man as church music should.  
Cecilian music is the only kind of  
music which does edify man, and it  
is the only kind of music which  
should have a place in the solemn  
and impressive ceremonies of the  
church."  
This was, in substance, what Rev.  
Joseph Rainer, rector of the Provin-  
cial Seminary at St. Francis, told a  
large assemblage Tuesday at St.  
Paul's Church, Chicago, on the occa-  
sion of the seventy-first convention  
of the American St. Cecilia Society.

\*\*\*\*\*  
ON  
THE  
FEAST  
OF  
THE  
ASSUMPTION.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
Aug. 15.  
\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
I cannot give the jewels rare,  
Or roses red, or lilies fair,  
But I can make, for thy dear sake,  
A wreath of love and grateful pray'r,  
No wondrous gifts from land or sea  
Have I, my Queen, to offer thee.  
But thou canst teach the way to  
reach  
The Mother-love that blesteth me!

O Lady, crowned by kingly hand,  
Thy gentle heart will understand  
What I, to-day, to thee would say  
Did speech but yield to my command;  
But I am weak, and knowest thou  
That ever it has been as now,  
Yet, would I place, O Queen of  
grace,  
Love's diadem upon thy brow!  
—Amadeus, O.S.F., in St. Anth-  
ony's Messenger.

\*\*\*\*\*  
BISHOP  
LUDDEN  
ON  
THE  
BAR.  
\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
ISHOP LUDDEN in a fourth  
of July oration expressed  
himself in vigorous terms  
concerning lawyers who de-  
fend persons known to be cri-  
minals. He said:

"What are we to think of the bar  
when we find men of years and as-  
sumed moral dignity going into a  
court of justice and in the name of  
the law defending professional vaga-  
bondism, as was seen in the court  
recently?"

"The vile traffic that the creatures  
are engaged in is overlooked, and  
the moral miasma that emanates  
from the purlieu is not considered.  
Syracuse is a very immoral city.  
But what can we expect when we  
find that the immorality is defended  
by professional men? These fellows  
place themselves upon high moral  
pedestals to-day and to-morrow they  
make pathetic pleas for the demi-  
monde and the thug."

\*\*\*\*\*  
POLITENESS  
FROM  
A  
FINANCIAL  
POINT  
OF  
VIEW.  
\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
OT many months ago \$1,000  
was willed to a conductor of  
the Chicago & Alton Railway  
for being attentive and  
courteous. A somewhat simi-  
lar circumstance has reoccurred. Mr.  
H. J. Titus, a steward on one of the  
"Alton's" dining cars, recently had  
for a guest a gentleman to whom he  
unconsciously gave such polite at-  
tention as to attract his patron's no-  
tice. Upon the arrival of the train  
in Chicago, this passenger, who was  
a high official of the Mobile & Ohio  
Railway, repaired to the general of-  
fices of the Chicago & Alton Rail-  
way, and being assured of Mr. Ti-  
tus' ability, promptly appointed the  
latter superintendent commissary of  
the Mobile & Ohio Railway. Mr. Ti-  
tus assumes his duties August 15th,  
with headquarters in Jackson Tenn.  
He will be the youngest railway su-  
perintendent of dining cars in the  
United States, his age being but  
twenty-four.

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FEAST  
OF  
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perintendent of dining cars in the  
United States, his age being but  
twenty-four.

\*\*\*\*\*  
BE CHARITABLE.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
We should judge no man, still less  
a trusted friend, by a report of an  
incident, or a hasty word. We should  
judge our friend by his record, by  
what we know of his character. When  
anything inconsistent with that char-  
acter comes before our notice, it is  
only justice to him, at least to sus-  
pend judgment; and it would be wis-  
dom to refuse to credit it at all.—  
Hugh Black.

\*\*\*\*\*  
AN  
HISTORIC  
BOOK.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
Every  
Irish  
Catholic  
Should  
Buy  
The  
Golden  
Jubilee  
Book,  
And  
Read  
The  
Story  
Of  
The  
Irish  
Priests  
And  
Laymen  
In  
Montreal  
During  
The  
Past  
Fifty  
Years.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
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St. Patrick's  
PRESBYTERY,  
and at  
Miss MILLOY'S,  
St. Catherine St.,  
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THE  
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