

ORATORS OF FAME.

THEIR POWER, AIM AND EFFECT.

JUSTIN M'CARNEY INDULGES IN AN EXPRESSION OF REMINISCENCES OF THE IMPRESSION CREATED BY THE SILVER-TONGUED MEN IN ENGLAND'S PUBLIC LIFE DURING THE PAST HALF CENTURY.

(London, Eng., Daily News.)

I have just been reading a book bearing the title of "Modern Political Orations," edited by Mr. Leopold Wagner, and published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. This book contains speeches by Lord Brougham on Negro Emancipation, by Macaulay on the People's Character, by W. J. Fox on the Corn Laws, by Daniel O'Connell on the Repeal of the Union, by Cobden, Bright, Lord Russell, Disraeli, Gladstone, and a number of other men, some of whom still belong to political life.

Cobden and Bright, of course, I heard again and again, and I need hardly say that Mr. Gladstone's eloquence was familiar to me. Sir Alexander Cockburn I heard in some of his finest speeches, and Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton and the Earl of Ellenborough "on the Polish insurrection," and Robert Lowe, Parnell and Bradlaugh and Lord Randolph Churchill, and Mr. Morley, and Mr. Chamberlain, and all the others of our time. I think one of the finest rhetorical speeches I ever heard was that of Lord Ellenborough on the Polish insurrection. It was delivered in the House of Lords on the 8th of June, 1863.

Who now remembers anything of Mr. Sheil, whom Mr. Gladstone declared to be one of the greatest orators he had ever heard, and whom Disraeli, in one of his novels, describes as far superior to George Canning? The orator seems in one sense to be something like the actor. He lives only on memory and tradition. Yet the actor appears to me to have in one respect an advantage. If he wins a foremost place he is remembered, at all events, as having won that foremost place. Very few people living now can remember Edward Keane, but we all of us know that Keane was a great actor. Not many people are aware that Lord Ellenborough and Sheil ranked amongst the greatest public speakers of their time.

Listen to every word; you never could tell what odd conceit, what curious charm of phrase-making, might not come out the next moment. I think the greatest orator I ever heard was John Bright. The volume to which I am now referring contains Bright's famous speech on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, delivered in the House of Commons on the 17th February, 1866. This is the speech which contains the memorable passage declaring Mr. Bright's belief that "if the majority of the people of Ireland, counted fairly out, had their will, and if they had the power, they would unmoor the island from its fastenings in the Atlantic and move it at least two thousand miles to the west."

AMNESTY MOVEMENT

MR. J. F. EGAN TO VISIT THIS CITY

IN BEHALF OF IRISHMEN CONFINED IN BRITISH DUNGEONS—A LIST OF PRISONERS AND THEIR SENTENCES.

James F. Egan, who is at present in New York city as a delegate of the Amnesty Association of Ireland and Great Britain, is in this country for the purpose of arousing public opinion in favor of Irish and Irish-American political prisoners confined in England and Ireland, to inaugurate movements and petitions for their release and to find means for the support of their destitute families.

Mr. Egan's mission is a laudable and charitable one and should receive the support of every true Irishman. He will visit Montreal next month and deliver a lecture under the auspices of the various National societies. An effort will be made to have Mayor Wilson Smith, himself an Irishman, preside at the lecture.

The following list of long-term political prisoners, giving their nationality, the offence with which they were charged, the place and date of their conviction and the sentence imposed—will give our readers an idea of the number of unfortunates who linger in dungeon cells for having loved poor Ireland too wisely, but too well:

- IN PORTLAND CONVICT PRISON, ENGLAND. Dr. Thomas Gallagher, Albert George Whitehead, Henry Hammond Wilson; treason felony, London, June 14, 1883, life. Timothy Featherstone, American citizen; treason felony, Liverpool, July, 1883, life. Harry Burton, American citizen; treason felony, London, May, 1885, life. John Daly; treason felony, Warwick, July, 1884, life. Henry Dalton, Patrick Flanagan; treason felony, Liverpool, July 1883, life. James McCullagh, Thos. Devany, Terence McDermott; treason felony, Edinburgh, Dec., 1883, life. John Duff; treason felony, Warwick, Nov., 1885, 20 years.

IN IRISH CONVICT PRISONS. Joseph Mullett, Jas. Fitzharris, Lawrence Hanlon, Dublin, Ireland; treason felony, Dublin, 1883, life. Mathew Mullen, Mathew Kinsella, Dublin, Ireland; treason felony, Dublin, 1881, life.

ARCHBISHOP FABRE TO GO TO EUROPE.

VICAR-GENERAL BOURGEOULT TO ACT AS ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCHDIOCESE.

Mgr. Fabre, who will leave for Rome towards the end of August, stated that it was a visit ad limina, that is to say, to comply with the rule that all bishops must visit the Holy Father every three years or thereabouts unless dispensed, to report upon the state of religion in their respective dioceses. This is the sixth time that he has visited Europe and the fourth time as a bishop. His absence will last about four months, so that he will not return until about Christmas. While in France he will visit a number of religious institutions having branches in this country, and take part in a great French national pilgrimage which is to take place in the city of Rheims. Rev. Canon Bourgeois, vicar-general, will act as administrator of the archdiocese during his absence.

REV. FATHER DUGUAY DEAD.

Rev. Father Ernest Duguay, Prefect of Studies at St. Mary's College, died on last Thursday at the age of 44. He was a native of La Baie du Febvre, Yamaska

County, and had been educated at Nicolet College and the Montreal Seminary. He spent some years in Europe, in England, France and Italy in various Jesuit Colleges. In 1879 he was ordained to the priesthood and was most popular with the students of the college.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

THE EFFORTS OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS IN FRANCE IN THE NOBLE CAUSE.

The Catholic Reading Circle Review, in its last issue, makes the following statement, which is indeed very flattering to the magnificent energy and zeal of the Christian Brothers: "Notwithstanding the efforts of the anti-Christian element in France the French people seem to realize that a Christian education is what they want for their children. This statement is made upon the report of the Minister of Public Instruction, which shows that there were 114,439 fewer children being educated in the primary schools of France than there were five years ago. Further, that during these five years the number of children in the schools of the Christian Brothers has nearly doubled. The good Brothers are now teaching 1,365,868 children, with no aid from the Government. Nay, more, in all the competitions for prizes between the Brothers pupils and those taught in the government schools, the former have invariably been the victors, notwithstanding the disadvantages to which the Brothers' schools are subjected. Let it not be said that the people of France are irreligious, whatever their political leaders may be."

A NEW ENGLISH COLLEGE.

It has been reported for some time past that the Jesuit Fathers intended opening an exclusively English classical school in this city. We are to-day in a position to state that the report is true, and that on September 2nd everything will be in readiness for the reception of pupils. For the present the new college will be opened to students of the grammar classes only, and the higher classes of the English classical course will be continued at St. Mary's College, Beury street, where for the past seven years the English course has been taught and well attended.

The Fathers have rented the very suitable buildings at the corner of St. Catherine and Beury streets, lately vacated by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. The Rev. Gregory O'Bryan, S.J., for several years engaged in mission work throughout Canada, has been chosen President of the new college.

This step has been taken at the earnest solicitation of the English-speaking clergy and laity of the city, and they have promised every help towards furthering this praiseworthy undertaking.

SALVATION ARMY PECULIARITIES.

At Muskegon, Michigan, a few nights ago, the Salvation Army hanged the devil by proxy. On a previous night he had been tried and found guilty on a charge of murder. A correspondent writes:

"The ceremony began with the stretching of a rope across the platform. Then Capt. Barrett, of the Army, with an entertaining side talk, proceeded to string along the rope what he called the devil's tools. First there was a corn-cob pipe, then a balloon sleeve, bicycle, bottle of rum, base-ball and bat, pack of cards, dime novels, poison, opium, and the figures of a sinful man and woman. Finally came the figure of Satan, with red cloak and long tail, which was suspended from the rope amid all his implements. The hanging was voted a success."

Is this Christianity? Is this religion? Is this the preaching of Christ? The Salvation Army is the latest fruit of Protestantism, but it is a queer thing at the best and apt to become more queer for lack of balance.—Catholic Columbian.

PILGRIMAGE.

The annual pilgrimage of St. Ann's parish, to St. Anne de Beaupré, by Grand Trunk Railway, will take place on Saturday, August 8th, 1896. The fare for the round trip is, Adults, \$2.00; Children, \$1.00. Tickets are good till Monday evening. Trains will leave Bonaventure Depot, Saturday, 10 p.m. (stop at St. Henry, Point St. Charles and St. Lambert); St. Hilarie, 11 p.m.; Arrive at Beaupré, Sunday, 7 a.m. Returning will leave Beaupré for Quebec, Sunday, at 11.30 a.m. or 2 p.m. A visit will be made to St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, at 2.30 p.m. Leave Grand Trunk Ferry, for Montreal, at 4 p.m. Tickets may be secured at St. Ann's Vestry.

ST. ANN'S Y. M. S. EXCURSION.

The St. Ann's Young Men's Society have decided to hold their usual annual excursion to Lake St. Peter, on Thursday, the 13th of August, and have secured the staunch old Three Rivers for the occasion.

That it will be a great success is beyond any doubt, as the present able and efficient executive of the organization, under the presidency of the general chief officer, Mr. Ed. Quinn, is ample guarantee on that score.

LAWYERS' EARNINGS.

Three million pounds a year find their way into the pockets of solicitors. This is a calculation for which the President of the Incorporated Law Society is responsible. He stated in his speech at the annual festival of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association that the average income of a solicitor was £200 a year. There are 15,000 solicitors in England and Wales, and—the rest of the calculation is easy. The law list contains the names of 8,000 barristers, but the practicing members of the profession do not exceed 1,500. It has been estimated that the average earnings of a barrister amount to £600 a year. This means that the Bar enjoy an annual income of £900,000. So that the sum that goes each year to the legal profession is less than £4,000,000.

MGR. THORPE'S DISCOURSE

At the Funeral of a Striker Who Was Shot and Killed at Columbus, O.

(Catholic Standard and Times.)

Columbus, Ohio, is still discussing a powerful sermon delivered by Right Rev. Mgr. Thorpe, in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on July 5. The occasion was the funeral of William Rettler, the striker who was shot and killed on the evening of July 2, by a union man, near the Brown Hoisting Company's works. It is estimated that about 20,000 people were congregated in the vicinity of the church, while the spacious edifice was filled till it was impossible to obtain evening room.

The prelate announced as his text: "Let not the wise man glory in his wisdom, and let not the strong man glory in his strength, and let not the rich man glory in his riches: But let him that glorieth glory in this, that he understandeth and knoweth Me, for I am the Lord that exercise mercy and judgment and justice in the earth: for these things please Me, saith the Lord" (Jeremiah, ix., 23-34), and proceeded to say in part: "The great Creator has placed men in this life to keep His law, observe His covenants and save their souls. Life here is only good so far as we do good, and prepare for immortality. It is a terrible thought to consider this poor soul on the shores of eternity, sent there without the opportunity to ask forgiveness for the shortcomings of this life. Yet God's mercy is infinite, and to it we commend the soul of this young man. To pray for the soul is large the ceremony of the Catholic Church on occasions of this kind. To speak only of the things pertaining to the temporal part of the man would amount almost to a profanation in the sight of the Church. But to-day there is an excuse if for a few minutes I talk of the temporal in connection with this ceremony. It was in contending for the mortal part of this young man's life, and is now here before this altar."

THREE KINDS OF MEN.

"There are three kinds of men who live in the world. There is a class which, by virtue of inheritance, or in other ways, lives in ease and laziness. The other two classes are capital and labor. When a man places his money in a savings bank he has a right to the interest it brings him. When he places it in an enterprise he has a right to the income, and has also a right to the management. Because of the risk in an enterprise he is entitled to a greater return than if he had his money in a savings bank. He has a right to the intellectual direction of the enterprise, and if he sometimes oversteps this right there is no law except that of the Eternal to prevent him. I know very well that these men often do forget their laborers. I speak to you who, though in this church, are not Catholics, as brothers, as wage-earners, whom I have an interest in second only to the interest I have in my immortal soul."

DUTIES OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE.

"There are very often differences between employer and employee, and the only tribunal is public sentiment. This is at best a very unstable one, but we must do with it until we have a better. God has so arranged it that men are always to work. That they have the right to make the terms as favorable as possible no man can deny. When the employer is making larger profits than usual, you have the right to demand higher wages. He may not concede to the demand, and sustained by the law we cannot touch him in his position. You have the right to band together if you wish to secure your rights. Then there is another class of men who for some reason of their own don't desire to band with you, and that is their right. You know of the scenes of bloodshed and riot that have occurred in the last few days. Your employer may have been unreasonable, yet he is sustained by law, and you can gain nothing by violence. Stand in the grandeur of labor and demand your rights, but don't use violence or vile epithets. Be calm, and by your manly forbearance appeal to the judgment of public sentiment. Firmly approach your employer either as a committee or individuals. Don't say to me that this is not in accordance with organized labor. I have thought for many years that men who were members of labor unions did not have enough individuality, nor have they done enough thinking for them selves."

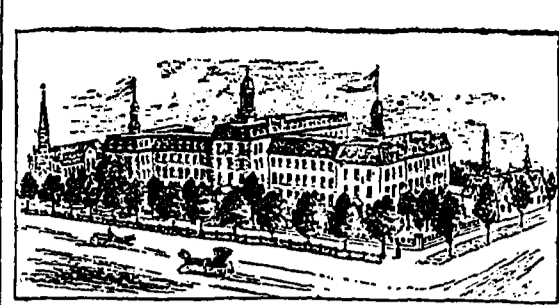
"Your brother lost his life in your cause, in the cause of labor. For you he came within range of the fatal bullet. You should demand of the State that it furnish a tribunal where all disputes can be settled between employer and employee. You should pay no attention to the thoughtless labor agitator or to the Anarchist or Communist who come to this country preaching Socialism and other pernicious doctrines."

CAPITAL AND LABOR NOT ENEMIES.

"Don't believe any man when he tells you that capital is labor's enemy. During the past week there have been incendiary speeches by certain labor agitators. Beware of them and the men who come from the slums of Europe, where men are not men, who with fine language incite you to deeds of violence. You must remember that these poor creatures whom you so much despise, who take your place, have some rights. They are not the debased creatures you claim. They are, as a rule, men of conscience. Put yourselves in their places. See their poor little pale-faced children at home crying for bread, their poorly clad wives in distress. It seems to me that it is some terrible distress that makes these men take your places and run the awful gauntlet of public opinion which seems to be in your favor."

"It is apparent to all that society cannot endure with the lockouts and strikes that have become so frequent in the past decade. This tribunal should not be like the present one, that is going up and down the State and accomplishing nothing."

"May God guide us to peace and understanding of law and other rights. If



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SEND FOR CALENDAR. (48-10) REV. J. M. MCGUCKIN, O.M.I., RECTOR

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others do wrong it is their misfortune. Take the words I have spoken to you as coming from a friend, and I hope and pray and trust that ere the Lord's day comes around again this controversy will be settled."

THE DEAD OF ST. PETER'S.

And far below all are buried the great of the earth, deep down in the crypt. There lies the chief apostle, and there lie many martyred bishops side by side; men who came from far lands to die the holy death in Rome—from Athens, from Bethlehem, from Syria, from Africa. There lie the last of the Stuarts, with their pitiful kingly names. James III, Charles III, and Henry IX; the Emperor Otto II has lain there a thousand years; Pope Boniface VIII of the Gaetani, whom Sciarra Colonna struck in the face at Anagni, is there, and Rodrigo Borgia; Alexander VI lay there awhile, and Agnese Colonna, and Queen Christina of Sweden, and the Great Countess, and many more besides, both good and bad—even the Caterina Cornaro, Queen of Cyprus, of romantic memory—"St. Peter's," by Marion Crawford, in the Century for July.

MILLIONS FOR SPORTS.

Here are some of the figures gathered for an English magazine with regard to the amount of money spent upon different sports annually in England. The race courses of England cost £10,818,000 annually. Hunting comes next, which with compensations to farmers for damage done, the rental of hunting quarters and hounds, gives a total cost of £9,041,000. Shooting costs the English sportsman not less than £5,700,000, while ten thousand anglers spend in rents, subscriptions, travelling, lodging, etc., not less than £2,085,000. Football is responsible for £1,750,000. Then we have the following additional figures: Coursing, £400,000; cycling, £1,200,000; polo, £250,000; yachting, £1,000,000; boating, £500,000; swimming, £250,000; golf, £1,000,000; hockey, bowls, quoits, etc., £100,000; athletics, £500,000. Total, £5,150,000. In this we bring up the actual cost of British sports to a total of over £38,600,000 per annum, or expressed in American money, \$190,000,000, an average of \$5 apiece for every head of population.

A GIFT TO LADY ABERDEEN.

Lady Aberdeen's narrow escape from drowning in the Gatheneau last spring will be long remembered as one of the incidents of that notable flood. A sequel to the occurrence is the presentation which has just reached Her Excellency from a Dublin friend of a pair of high-bred horses to replace the team which was drowned in the Gatheneau. The pair was brought over by steamer and landed in Quebec, and so pleased was Lady Aberdeen that she sent the groom who brought them on a trip to Niagara Falls in charge of one of the grooms of the Vice Regal stable.

GENIUS IS HARD WORK.

Men never differ very widely about the quality of genius, but they are much at variance as to what constitutes that quality. Is genius natural, or acquired? Can a man by native powers, unaided by hard labor and close application, mount the pedestal of genius? We think not. Genius rather is the result of careful study, application of those powers to the work in hand. Instead of being geniuses in spite of themselves, men are so in spite of circumstances. The idea of a lazy genius is untenable. The genius is the most painstaking and busy of all men. Labor is genius.

CONFESSIONAL SECRET.

The case of a priest who preserved the secrecy of the confessional at great sacrifice two years ago is attracting much attention in Germany. A Catholic banker sent for the Abbé Burtz, and under the seal of confession handed him a large sum of money to be paid by way of restitution to an injured man. A few days later the banker died; and his heirs brought suit against the priest for the recovery of the sum, charging him with theft. The case was tried; and the priest, who could make no defence without violating his sacred duty, was sentenced to prison for ten years. A few weeks ago the facts of the case were disclosed.

WITH INVALIDS.

Yeet with invalids the appetite is capricious and needs coaxing, that is just the reason they improve so rapidly under Scott's Emulsion, which is as palatable as cream.

closed through another channel, and the unjust punishment was remitted; but not until this German confessor of the faith had suffered much through his fidelity to the confessional. It is not so long since a similar case, of which we have first-hand knowledge, occurred in California. A jealous husband burst into the parish priest's room, and, at the point of a pistol, demanded the confession of his wife. The priest, who was an Italian, explained the nature of confession, and then told his visitor to shoot away. But the man was a coward as well as a bully, and he slunk away crestfallen.—Ave Maria.

A LITTLE GREEK PRODIGY.

A newspaper of Smyrna speaks of a little Greek prodigy of muscular strength who attracts at present much attention in that town. The little fellow, who is only 4 years old, fights and easily overpowers lads of 14 and 15, and his voice is that of a man of 30. The Greek paper adds that this remarkable infant promises to become the world's champion athlete. If he keeps the promise he holds out, he will no doubt figure conspicuously and gloriously at future Olympic games.

AN IMPROVED BICYCLE.

An Austrian officer has invented a new type of military bicycle which, like the one now in use in the French army, can be folded up and carried on the cyclist's back over impracticable ground. In the middle of the machine the upper and lower bar of the frame have socket-joints which fasten together with pins. The strength of the frame is in no way impaired by these joints, as has been proved by a number of severe tests. This arrangement differs from that adopted for the French military folding bicycle, in which the front and back part of the frame are joined by a single bar with a kind of hinged elbow-joint. The rifle is carried in front of the machine, being fastened, muzzle downwards, to the steering head and the left side of the front wheel fork at the hub, but projecting above the handle bar.

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