

THE CHURCH AND THE PEOPLE.

The letter from a working man which we published last week giving his opinion as to the causes of the opposition which the Church meets with to-day in carrying on her work is worthy of special consideration, because the writer being closely in touch with the feelings of the laboring classes probably expresses the views of other toilers as well as his own. The Catholic Church, he says, is one of the most conservative institutions in the world, and its policy does not go far enough in helping the working classes. "The surroundings, education, and training of a priest unfit him for understanding working men. The working man is fighting his own battle against terrible odds, and those who ought to be helping him take no part in the struggle." The Church, this working man admits, has done a great deal for the wounded soldiers of the army of labor; but this, he contends, is not enough. He has, he declares, often had it pointed out to him that the Catholic Church is always on the side of privilege and afraid to offend the rich, and he has never been able to deny it. All around us at the present day people are recognizing the fact that the warfare of the strong against the weak cannot go on, and that it is the duty of every just man to bring about an alteration. The people, our correspondent asserts, ask the Church to help them, but she declines to do so. The movement, he maintains, is not really anti-Catholic; it arises out of the spirit of democracy, of freedom and justice, that is permeating all men's hearts. The remarks of our correspondent are partly true and partly erroneous. It is correct to say that Catholics, as a whole, are not doing all that they might do in the promotion of great social movements. But this is not the fault of the Church itself or of the Holy Father. Our contemporary, the "Unita Cattolica," of Florence, reminds us that just ten years have elapsed since His Holiness Leo XIII. published his Encyclical on the condition of the working classes. The words of the Pontiff were received with satisfaction in every part of the world. Amongst Catholics they produced signs of the liveliest joy, and there can be no doubt, that many good works are to be attributed to them. They inspired and gave an impulse to various movements which have had the effect of bettering the lot of the workers on the continent. In France, Italy, Belgium and Germany numerous associations have been established for the benefit of the Catholic toilers, and the clergy have been amongst their most active promoters, helping to found them, lecturing to them, and most unselfishly giving them practical aid in every possible way. The success which the Centre has attained in Germany is largely due to its sympathy with the toilers and to their conviction that their interests are safe in its hands. The excellent social legislation which has been enacted for the benefit of the workers in Belgium has been introduced and passed through Parliament by a Catholic Government. But with all this, it seems to us that sufficient has not been done to make the Holy Father's Encyclical the basis of a great world-wide social movement. The truth is that owing to the necessity of providing ways and means the wheels of progress are clogged. The priest is ordained to spread the Kingdom of God. His commission is to go forth and preach to all men. He preaches in the name of Him Who said that the last shall be first. The rich are to have no privileges over the poor. The spiritual superiority of the wealthy passed away with the Synagogue in which they were assigned the front seats, for the favorites of Christ were the poor and the blind and the halt. The priest cherishes— is bound to cherish—the love which his Master when on earth entertained not only for poverty, but also for the poor. His love has not been so much restricted by material requirements. When he might be mixing with the masses, explaining to them the true Catholic doctrine, and directing the social movements in which they are engaged—in a word, fulfilling to the utmost extent the object for which he was raised to the priesthood—he is collecting funds for church and schools, and balancing figures, with the result that the working classes often think the visit of a priest only another name for a request for pecuniary contributions. The Hierarchy of the Church, we may safely assume, have carefully considered this matter and would most willingly make the hands of the clergy more free if circumstances permitted. As to our correspondent's statement that he has never been able to deny that "the Catholic Church is always on the side of privilege and afraid to offend the rich," we cannot imagine how he has arrived at the conclusion which he appears to have formed. In our judgment, the history of the Church from the days of the Apostles, who went from place to place scarcely knowing where to lay their head at night, down through the struggles against slavery and feudalism to our own time, shows that her motto is perfect fair play for all. And this spirit has always been reflected in her constitution. "She has ever," says M. Quizot, "maintained the equal admissibility of all men, whatever their origin, to all her functions, to all her dignities." She alone resisted the system of castes; she alone maintained the principle of equality of competition; she alone called all legitimate sup-

riors to the possession of power. Neither Pope, nor Bishop, nor priest may go beyond the limits of the Catholic doctrine of what is just and right, but unquestionably the whole of the Church's social policy makes for lawful independence and rational liberty. As Brownson observes in one of his essays, whilst the Catholic Church meddles directly with no form of government, leaving each people free to adopt that form which seems good to them and to administer it in their own way, yet the spirit she breathes into men, and the virtues she produces are such as fit them for asserting and upholding freedom.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

MR. CLEVELAND ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

In an article on "The Waste of Public Money," published in the Saturday "Evening Post" of Philadelphia, former President Grover Cleveland sounds a warning to the people against the dangers that lie in reckless extravagance in public expenditures. To the thoughtful reader who observes the temporizing methods employed by a large class of men who associate themselves with public duty, this note of protest will be considered timely. Among other things Mr. Cleveland says:—

"If the aggregate mass of our people are at all blameworthy on account of the present advanced stage of public prodigality, it is largely because they overlooked and tolerated its small beginnings, when at all times they should have been vigilant and uncompromising. A self-ruling people, responsible for every miscarriage of their government, should above all things constantly remember that nothing multiplies itself more abundantly than national extravagance, and that neither an individual nor a popular government can easily correct or check habits of waste."

"While easygoing indifference and toleration produce bitter fruit, an infinitely more dangerous and threatening condition is presented by the fact that many of our citizens have passed beyond the stage of mere indifference, and by accepting the bribes of selfish and personal advantage which public waste and extravagance offer, have been stimulated to find excuses for their existence. Thus is disclosed the manner in which familiarity with these pernicious agencies, and especially participation in their spoils, dulls the popular conscience and distorts the people's conception of good citizenship."

"Those elected by the people to public places are apt to subject themselves to any contagion among the people—even to the surrender of individual conviction and the abandonment of individual conception of sworn duty. No elected officeholder cares to invite popular martyrdom by refusing to obey the behests of influential constituents, and conscientious scruples are overruled by the plea that a public servant must be obedient to the will of those he represents."

"Another astounding occasion of public waste and extravagance has grown out of the abuse of our nation's tender regard for those who suffered in its defence. Through the efforts of unprincipled pension agents and attorneys a lavish administration of extremely liberal general pension laws has resulted in numerous undeserved allowances, and these have been largely increased by thousands of pensions granted by special laws to those who have failed for want of merit under general statutes. These beneficiaries have thus learned that earnest support of a party leader, or a pledge of partisan return for special Congressional fav-

The Nobby Dressers' Verdict... "The Mansfield' Shoe did not claim its present reputation without giving something in return, and it could not maintain that reputation without continuing to give a good big \$3.00 worth of shoe wear and comfort. There's a style and durability in the Mansfield stock, a grace in the Mansfield fit, an air of care about the Mansfield finish, and a guarantee of goodness in the Mansfield label that you cannot get from any other shoe."

or, may be relied on as promising substitutes for pensionable disability. "The lessons of extravagance and paternalism must be unlearned; economy and frugality must be re-instated; and the people must exact from their representatives a watchful care for the general welfare and a stern resistance to the demands of selfish interests if our government is to be an enduring and beneficent protection to a patriotic and virtuous people."

GERMAN CENTRE PARTY.

ANTI-CATHOLIC PRESS.—A very large meeting of the Centre or Catholic party has just taken place in Ingolstadt, Bavaria. A resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against the methods of the anti-Catholic press, and especially against the circulation of Grassmann's pamphlet, which furiously assails the Catholic clergy.

WORKING YOUTHS.—That branch of the organization of the Centre party which devotes itself to promoting the welfare of the working classes held its tenth annual meeting last week. The gathering was well attended. The question of taking increased care on behalf of industrial youth who have just left school and are commencing the battle of life was considered.

ST. LOUIS CATHEDRAL.—A \$100,000 cathedral, in the ancient Roman style of architecture, is being planned for St. Louis. A vast dome will crown the centre of the princely pile, while great pillars will ornament the front.

CHILDREN'S SAVINGS.—An article in a recent issue of the "American Kitchen Magazine" is on the education of children in the use of money. A paragraph in it relates to the guardianship by the parents of the money children accumulate in their toy banks. It was found from answers to questions sent out to children in the matter, that almost no child could preserve his bank money from the family use. It was constantly borrowed, at first paid back scrupulously, then in sums short of the original loan, finally not at all, and the bank was abandoned for a time, to be started again with a repetition of the experience. Other children reported also on the manner in which promises of money payment were kept by their elders. Va-

Butterick's Patterns and Publications on Sale at THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED. Notre Dame Street, Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street. SATURDAY, June 8, 1901.

THREE REMARKABLE VALUES in Summer Dress Goods.

These three specials are such immense value that there is just a possibility of their being sold out before the day is over, so come early if you would benefit by the offer. Brightest among all the Summer Dress Goods are the neat checks, the Perli finished suitings. They suggest richness, elegance, and, above all, style. Price hints follow: Nineteen pieces pretty Summer Dress Goods in neat Checks of Black and White, Blue and White, Brown and White, Purple and White, 40 inches wide, worth 35c; special 19c. Fourteen pieces light Summer Dress Suitings, Perli finish in new shades of light, medium and dark gray, blue and brown, 42 inches wide; worth 55c; special 41c. Sixteen pieces Dainty Summer Dress Goods in pretty checks of Blue and White, Brown and White, Black and White, Fawn and Blue, Fawn, Blue and White and Light and Dark Blue, 42 inches wide, worth 70c; special 50c.

More Than Busy in Summer Wash Fabrics. FOLLOW THE CROWDS.

They all lead to the great Summer Wash Fabric Sale at The Big Store, where thousands of ladies have fairly revelled in the beauties of these dainty goods, and thousands more will do the same Monday, when this great sale will have reached its zenith. There is still an immense assortment left of the fifty thousand yards which made up this lot. This is an opportunity you should not miss because you secure two and in some cases three dress lengths for the price of one. These goods were sold at from 15c to 28c yard. Special price, 9c yard.

CANADA'S "LINEN HALL."

The Big Store can be justly termed the "Linen Hall" of Canada. It's the only store in the Dominion where you will find specimens of Hand Loom Household Linens from every known Linen Manufacturing Centre.

England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany and Russia, all contribute to this vast stock, with the best products of their respective looms, and surprise also comes in the nature of prices.

- LOOM TABLE CLOTHS: Size 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 yards, special \$2.00. Size 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 yards, special \$2.75. Size 2 by 2 yards, special \$3.96. LINEN TABLE CLOTHS: Size 2 by 2 yards, special \$1.55. Size 2 by 2 1/2 yards, special \$2.00. Size 2 by 3 yards, special \$2.70. Size 2 by 4 yards, special \$3.70. LINEN TRAY CLOTHS: Size 17 by 25 inches, special 22c. Size 19 by 27 inches, special 25c. Size 20 by 28 inches, special 30c.

LADIES' OUTING SUITS.

In style, beauty, variety and price, these Outing Costumes are unsurpassable. They command attention by their stylishness. They are in fact the quintessence of daintiness for summer wear. Ladies' Fancy Muslin Outing Costumes, made latest Russian Blouse style, full flare skirt, in white and black only. Sizes 32 to 40 inches, worth \$4.25. Special \$3.00. Ladies' Fancy Dresden Muslin Outing Suits, made newest designs, blouse cut large sailor collar, straight front, skirt full flare, perfect fitting, in white and royal blue, sizes 32 to 40 inches. Special \$3.40. Ladies' Fancy Stripe Lawn Outing Suits, Blouse trimmed Valenciennes lace tuck front, high collar, flare skirt trimmed with band of white lawn. Sizes 32 to 40 inches. Special \$3.75.

Butterick's Patterns and Publications on Sale at THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

MARKET REPORT.

LIVE STOCK.—There were about 350 head of butchers' cattle, 200 calves and 400 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir on Thursday. A good many other cattle, sheep and calves, were sold here yesterday. Trade was rather dull, and prices had a downward tendency all round. Prime beefs sold at from 5 1/2 per lb.; pretty good stock at from 4c to 5c, and the rough, half fatted stock brought from 3c to 3 1/2c per lb. There were some lean, grass-fed cattle on the market, which would not bring 3c per lb. Calves sold at from \$2 to \$10 each. Shippers paid 4c per lb. for good, large sheep, and the butchers paid from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c per lb. for the others. Spring lambs sold at from \$2.50 to \$5 each. Mr. Girard paid \$20 for four superior lambs. Fat hogs are rather lower in price, and sold at from \$6.50 to \$6.90 per 100 lbs., weighed off the cars. GRAIN.—No. 1 Ontario spring wheat, afloat May, 77c afloat; No. 1 oats, 26 1/2c; No. 2 do., at 35c to 36c; buckwheat, 62 1/2c; rye, 58c, and No. 2 barley, 52 1/2c. FLOUR.—Manitoba patents, \$4.30; strong bakers, \$3.90 to \$4; straight rollers, \$3.20 to \$3.40; in bags at \$1.65; Ontario patents, \$3.75 to \$4. FEED.—Manitoba bran at \$15; shorts at \$16; Ontario bran in bulk, \$15; shorts in bulk at \$16. ROLLED OATS.—We quote millers' prices to jobbers, \$3.50 to \$3.60 per barrel, and \$1.70 to \$1.72 in bags. HAY.—No. 1, \$11.50 to \$12; No. 2, \$10.50 to \$11; clover, \$9.50 to \$10 per ton in car lots on track. BEANS.—We quote at \$1.50 for primes, car lots, \$1.35 to \$1.40. PROVISIONS.—Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, \$19.50 to \$20; selected heavy short cut mess pork, boneless, \$20.50 to \$21; family short cut back pork, \$19.50 to \$20; heavy short cut clear pork, \$19 to \$19.50; pure Canadian lard, in 57 1/2 lb. tins, 11 1/2c; parchment lined 50 lb. boxes, 11 1/2c; parchment lined 20 lb. tins, 12c; tin pails, at 11 1/2c; compound refined lard, in 57 1/2 lb. tins, 7 1/2c; parchment lined wood pails, 20 lbs., 8c; tin pails, 20 lbs., 7c; hams, 12c to 14c; and bacon, 14c to 15c per lb. EGGS.—Good sized lots of No. 1 at 11 1/2c to 12c; No. 2, 10c to 10 1/2c. BUTTER.—Choice creamery at 18 1/2c; s'cond, 17c to 18c; dairy, 15 1/2c to 16c. CHEESE.—8c to 8 1/2c for Quebec, and 9c for western. POTATOES.—Prices continue quiet at 38c to 40c in bags. A POPULAR PREACHER. "O sir," said a poor woman to a Scotch minister, who was by no means a popular preacher, "well do I like the day when you give us the sermon." "Indeed," said the minister, flushing with pleasure, "I wish there were more like you, my good woman; it is seldom I hear such words from any one." "Maybe their hearing's stronger than mine, sir," said the woman, promptly, "but when you preach I can always get a good seat."

For Procession Sunday. JUVENILE STYLES FOR SPRING WEAR.

- ALL THE RICHEST PRODUCTS of the best Boys' Tailor in Canada. Low prices for high grade materials. A massive show on the second floor. SAILOR SUITS, special for Saturday, neat collars, only \$1.00. SAILOR SUITS, handsomely braided \$2.50. SAILOR SUITS of Fancy Worsteds \$2.50. CADDY SUITS \$2.75 to \$3.75. CORRECT YOUTHS' SUITS, for youths from 14 to 20 years of age, made by the best tailors, from the choicest materials, Worsteds, Tweeds, Vicunas \$5.50 to \$10.00. DOUBLE-BREADED SUITS, For Boys from 10 to 16 Years. VESTEE SUITS, ages 4 to 10, small lots and odd suits; the average price of these suits was \$4.50; your choice on Saturday for \$3.00.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., - - - 31 St. Lawrence Street, THE ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS.

Vol. L. THE following New York "Tribune" will explain its time my reason the above-mentioned "The humorist at Yonkers had day, into which tonist was bet day, has stirred sion. The gener American Sabbath ball after the day John Knox, but" what he tonist and its set terms. Those the Yonkers golf in greater number ally evince more rity of letters of ready been print pouring in by c tion from these, ing to both side and will be found gestive illustrati of thought on touches everybody "No intelligent doubts the supre maintaining the s from secular toil, possible among su whether the State to safeguard this it solely for relig creation. It is a now that the Yon tained the golf pondents are cour teresting." Here you have t pretty clearly. I mine to encroach references to or e many contradictor "Tribune" publish as conflicting—no are the various sc they emanate. I noticed by whom that there is not c in the batch. I that no Catholic c thy his while to E matter. In this n as well as allowa found. We Catho and unvaried ten and the observance of we have our own are either prescrib or permitted by h what is obligato as in regard to "The d course, I would not regard the Church matter how strict law of the State n reason there is no p discussion, at least subject as viewed s other elements of th at arrested the nouncement of the Naturally I must "Tribune's" editor all the clashing lett tion of Sunday ob have been sent in. I ly take that editor allowance for the keep in favor with a as a sample of Ame in regard to "The d course, I would not the whole American responsibility for opinions of the "Tribu editor; but I cannot to the fact that wh writes is intended to much as possible, w views of its readers. are being very numer creeds and races, i ter to move along w with some of them. In hurriedly analy orial expression I an sifting the general fe People. Of course, I exception of the Cath attitude and the Cath teachings. These have do with the "Tribune or the opinions of any organ. With the intru tences of the article u writes is nothing at all. I have nothing Where I find it expedie few remarks, is when says:— "This is a nominal country in the sense th of its citizens are at le Christians, and therefo tion point of view ar creations ought to ha amount of weight in t erment. Yet when Chr rigorous observance of ground that God has l an observance on all n must be reminded that ment of this country as thing to do with this duals as Baptists, Meth ysterians or what n course, bound by the tion's teaching about 5 when the member of so