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better. We are
year's sales are
the past.

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Ladies' Fine
White Lawn and
Mudlin Shirt Waists,
all latest styles,
slightly musced
and collared, origi-
nal prices, \$1.25 to
\$2.00; now, 60 cts
each.

Ladies' Fine
White Lawn Shirt
Waists, bias inser-
tion, full neck,
black, soft lace
collar, pointed col-
lar; now 99c.

ING SKIRTS.

Ladies' White Duck
Skirts, nicely made,
full, trimmed fancy
band; regular
\$2.50 kind, for 99c.

Ladies' Irish Linen
Skirts, cut latest
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fancy band; very smart
regular price, \$1.75;
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Ladies' White Eng-
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 15c
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 \$1.10
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W CATALOGUE.

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Montreal.

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the West. Western
to 10%: Town-
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G LINES

Goods

ol Canvas Cloth
Fancy, in the fol-
lowing colors: Pink,
Blue, Nile, Corise,
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all Wool Gren-
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and Blue. Value, \$1.10.
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of Smallwares for
Trimmings, Dress
Buttons, Hooks and
S Buttons, Cotton
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Montreal, corner of
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11.

eration as to pro-
be instituted by
of the parish of
district of Montreal,
and, Pierre Blé,
three communities
what was about to
and, and two cases,
what was about to
August 11, 1900.



LEGEND OF THE DEATH AND ASSUMPTION OF MARY.

As to-morrow will be the solem-
nization of the glorious feast of the
Assumption, all Catholics feel a deep
interest, on that day, in everything
connected with the departure of the
Blessed Virgin from earth: The "Ave
Maria" gives its readers the story, or
legend found in the "Catalogue Sanc-
torum," by Peter De Naribus. We
take the liberty of reproducing that
bright page of sacred literature for
the benefit of all who may not hap-
pen to read the "Ave Maria." It
runs thus—
"We are told that after the disper-
sion of the Apostles, the Blessed Vir-
gin dwelt in her house beside Mas-
sion; and that she sedulously visited
all the spots of her Son's life and
passion so long as she lived, and she
is said to have lived twenty-four
years after the Ascension of Christ.
And when, on a certain day, her heart
burned with her wish longing for
her Son, so that she broke out into
very abundant tears, the Angel Gab-
riel stood beside her, and reverently
saluting her, told her, on behalf of
her Son, that after three days she
should depart from the flesh and
reign with Him forever. And the An-
gel gave her a branch of palm from
paradise, which he commanded should
be borne before her. And the
Virgin, rejoicing, gave thanks to God,
and besought two boys of the An-
gel—first, that her sons, the Apostles,
might be assembled at her
death, that she might die in their
presence, and that they might accom-
pany her to the tomb; secondly, that
in expiring she might not behold the
Evil One. And the Angel promised
her that these things should be. And
the palm-branch was green in the
stem, but its leaves were like the
morning star."
"And while John was preaching in
Ephesus, he beheld it thundered, and
a cloud caught him and set him down
at Mary's door. He entered in, and
Mary marvelled and wept for joy.
She told him that she had been sent
for, and that Christ had brought
him to her. She besought him to
take charge of her burial, and to bear
the palm-branch before her. And
while John was wishing for the pre-
sence of his brother Apostles, be-
hold they were all transported in
clouds from the places where they
preached, and set down together be-
fore the door of Mary. To whom,
while they gazed on one another,
greatly astonished, John went forth,
warning them of Mary's summons,
admonishing them not to weep, nor
let it be imputed to them that they
who preached the Resurrection feared
death."
"And when the Holy Virgin beheld
the Apostles assembled around her,
she blessed the Lord; and they sat
around her, with lights burning, and
watched till the third day. And to-
ward nightfall on the third day Je-

at Tien Tsin, and, through him, to
the Viceroys of Eche-Li, and requested
that a sufficient force of soldiers be
sent to oppose the progress of the
rioters, who became more numerous
and more desperate every day. Mean-
while, we wiped away the dust from
our cannons and rifles of 1860, and
after putting them in repair, we
trained the cannons on our walls and
handed the rifles to our brave Chris-
tian volunteers, who had placed
themselves at our disposal. Within
two days we had 800 men, some
armed with rifles, others with
swords, while the rest had spears,
knives, axes, iron bars, etc. The
Boxers, numbering 800, were desir-
ous, first of all, to carry the vil-
lage of Tountai-Kon, not far distant from
our residence, and hastened to storm
the houses of the Christians who had
taken up arms. Intrepid, though few
in number, the Christians waited for
their hour, and from the roofs of
their houses spread death and havoc
in the ranks of the enemy. The Box-
ers fled, but soon rallied at the
sound of their tam-tam in a neigh-
boring village, and again were get-
ting ready to storm the village when
trumpets were heard, which had the
effect of throwing them into disorder
and made them take flight perma-
nently. The approaching force was a
troop of cavalry of the regular army
which Father Becker, in a most
pressing letter, had requested the
Mandarin to dispatch to his help.
The cavalrymen came in great haste,
and though they reached the scene of
action too late to take part in the
victory, they at least scattered the
enemy, who was again about to rally.
In fact, they prevented the re-

newal of battle, which might have
been disastrous to the Christians.
"Altogether forty-five Christian
communities were devastated, in
which no religious service of any kind
could be celebrated, should the soldiers
were sent to our help be recalled by
events occurring on the sea coast or
at Tien Tsin, we would again be at
the mercy of those countless hordes,
who cherish in their hearts an im-
placable hatred of Europeans and the
Christian religion."
"What the Boxers require from our
Christians is apostasy. At that price
our neophytes might avert plunder
and incendiarism. Up to date, how-
ever, no Christian community has
proved faithless, and we notice in
the communities that have not yet
suffered an increase of fervor which
evidently comes from on high. All
the faithful are coming to confession,
pleas they should be surprised by their
fantastic foes. Those who have been
dispersed bear with fortitude their
miseries together with the rigor of a
winter exceptionally hard, patiently
waiting for justice to be rendered to
them by the local authorities. Reli-
gious fervor has increased among
most of them."
"The great number of those who
have preferred the loss of their prop-
erty to apostasy is a great con-
solation for us. There have been some
beautiful examples of this. In Father
Isore's district a Christian not noted
for his fervor and whom the Boxers
had easily gain over, resisted obstinately
the summons to abandon his faith.
For this his ears were cut off, and
after having endured torture for four
days he was put to death."

QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDI-
DATE.

What should be the con-
siderations governing constituencies in
the selection of members? I say the
first qualification of a man is, and
by his past record, or by the record
of his family, or by the knowledge
of the people amongst whom he lives
he shall be regarded as one who is a
man of heart and spirit, and, there-
fore, a man who is never likely to
be guilty of any treason, either
intentionally or unintentionally,
to the national cause. You know what
I mean. I do not say that he should
necessarily be a man who has been
active for years, but the constitu-
ency should satisfy itself that he is by
instinct, I would say, an Irish Na-
tionalist, and if they do they will
feel that their future is safe. He
should also be a man of character.
Fellow-countrymen, a great deal de-
pends upon the character of the man
whom you send to represent you in
the House of Commons. In a very
special manner he is forced to main-
tain the honor and dignity of Ire-
land, and I say, therefore, that the
constituency with a constitutionally
active man, who is able to plead your
cause, in that assembly men who will be
a credit to Ireland and to you. And,
lastly, and by no means least, the
constituencies should have regard as
to whether the men they are about
to select will be able to attend to
their business in the House of Com-
mons. Fellow-countrymen, there is
no good in electing a party of 85
Nationalists if they are not able to
attend the House of Commons. With-
out this last session, which is now
closed, in Ireland we have actually
had two or three occasions upon which
we would have been able by our
votes to defeat the Government if we
had the entire Irish party in the di-
vision. I don't blame these men. Al-
low me to put their case before you.
A large proportion of them were
elected by constituencies who had
their eyes upon the fact that these
men would be unable, unless assist-
ed, to give continuous representation
in Parliament. That assistance was
not afforded, and they were thus
obliged to husband their resources,
that we were only able to bring Irish
members from Ireland to the House
of Commons four or five times during
the session instead of having been
there practically all the time. The
business of the member of Parliament
was during the session to be at the
House of Commons. I say the strongest
Government that ever lived can't
be sure of its existence for any long
period simply because there is a body
of 80 members watching and waiting
for the opportunity in any question
that may arise to strike a blow for
Ireland; gentlemen, let me be not
misunderstood. It would be deplorable
if men were selected for Parliam-
ent at birth and then closed our eyes
to their way. That must not be a gov-
erning consideration, but what I say
is that the consideration must be
taken into account by the constitu-
encies, and that the number of men
who have to be provided for should
not be so large that the country
would not be able to support them.
These are general considerations,
which I desire to put before the con-
stituencies at once, because I think
the time is almost arrived when this
question of organizing and consider-
ing who the members will be must
be taken up if we are with any
confidence to enter upon the general
election.

FATHER LARKIN'S JUBILEE.

Rev. Michael Larkin, P.P., of Graf-
ton, Ont., one of the best known
priests in the diocese of Peterboro,
celebrated his silver jubilee, which
week. The clergy of the diocese pre-
sented the esteemed priest with an
address of congratulation accompan-
ied by a well-filled purse. Father
Larkin made his classical studies at
Regis College, Kingston, and at
Quebec. His theological studies were
made at the Grand Seminary, Mon-
real. On the 22nd of July, 1876, he
was ordained priest in Kingston.

A HOME FOR PRIESTS.

The idea of building a National
Free Home for poor priests, who are
mentally or physically unable to
mission, seems to be meeting with
considerable favor in the East. Rev.
P. J. McManus of Baptist Hill,
Hallstead, Pa., is the chief promoter,
and his enterprise has the support of
many leading clergymen throughout
the United States. That there are
many poor and broken-down priests
in this country no one can deny, and
there are only two monasteries (one
in Kentucky and the other in Iowa),
where the secular clergy are admit-
ted, and then the board and lodgings
per month averages \$20. Truly,
while the church provides liberally
for the widows and orphans, the de-
crepit and the insane, little or no
provision is made for the tottering,
sainly old priest, who baptizes us
at birth and closes our eyes in eter-
nal sleep.—The Intermountain and
Colorado Catholic.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

Parents and guardians cannot be too
frequently admonished, for their own
good, and that of the young subject
to their authority, with regard to
the necessity of sleepless vigilance in
supervising the reading matter which
finds its way into the hands of their
youthful charges. Children will read,
they must and ought to read, but it
is of the utmost importance that
parents and guardians make sure
that the literature they affect is pure
and wholesome. Otherwise, the hab-
it instead of benefitting them, morally
and intellectually, will prove injur-
ious, a detriment alike to their
mental and moral development.—San
Francisco Monitor.

A NOBLER CALLING.

The Rev. P. O'Neill Byrne, C.S.S.R., was
a member of the law firm of Lincoln,
Johnson & Beale in Chicago four years
ago, before he entered the Redemptive
order, and was well known in
legal circles. He is thirty-eight years
of age, and has just celebrated his
first Mass.

A GENEROUS DONATION.

Five
sanctuary windows were recently
donated to St. James' Church, Cham-
plain, Ill., by Miss Catherine M. Beal,
evgr. III., by Miss Catherine M. Beal,
evgr. III. The glass for the five windows
cost \$3,000. The sanctuary window
donated by Mrs. John McNeil cost
\$1,000, all of its metal work being
quadruple plate in gold.

MR. REDMOND'S SPEECH AT CORK

DISSOLUTION AT HAND.

In view of the approaching dissolution
of the British Parliament a series of
monster meetings are being held
throughout Ireland. The most re-
cent gathering was that held in the
grand old city of Cork, under the
auspices of the Cork Unity Commit-
tee, at which Mr. John E. Redmond,
Chairman of the Irish Party, delivered
the following telling speech. He said—

"This is the largest demonstration
that I have had the honor of taking
part in for many a long year, and
which I take this demonstration as
conclusive proof that, so far as the
men of Cork are concerned, they thor-
oughly understand the gravity of the
crisis that has arisen in the history
of our country, and that they are
practically of one mind as to the
way in which that crisis is to be
met. I am not sure that every other
part of Ireland is as wide awake to
the fact of the situation as you seem
to be here in Cork. We are upon the
very eve of a dissolution of Parliam-
ent. Without any doubt whatever,
Parliament will be dissolved within
the next few months, and then the
duty will be thrown upon the people
at very great cost and at very great
labor to return to the House of Com-
mons a strong and united Parliam-
entary Party. Now, I say that this
is a work which even in the very
heyday of the National movement
could not be undertaken with a light
heart, without serious thought and
without careful preparation; and I
confess I am amazed at the fact that
the people here not awakened more
quickly to the fact that they have be-
fore them. Unless within the next
few weeks the work of preparation
for the general election is taken up,
and carried on with vigor for Ire-
land, the result will undoubtedly be
another decade before we are able
to demand our rights in the House
of Commons with such a union and
such a power as will necessitate their
concession. Now, I want you and I
want the country to seriously consid-
er the situation, and to take some
madness for a single day to be lost
in preparing for the time of trial
which is almost upon us. I may be
asked what should the country do.
Well, the first and most essential
step in preparing for the election
which is almost upon us is to per-
fect all over the country the National
organization of the people. This
meeting is to me a source of great
encouragement, because it shows me
that here in Cork this organization
is going to become as universal and as pow-
erful as either the National League
or the Land League in the past. I
desire to ask publicly to-day what
valuable reason is there for any Irish
Nationalist holding aloof from this
organization?"

THE LEAGUE'S POWER.

The programme of the United Irish
League is before the country. I defy
any Nationalist to put his finger upon
one item of that programme
which is not essential to the welfare
of Ireland, and I defy any Irish Na-
tionalist to point to any item of the
programme which is not included in that
programme. That organization has been
discussed at great length by a great
national assembly in Dublin. Its pro-
gramme was considerably altered in
that gathering. People spoke of the
recent assembly as if it were, as they
say in America, a machined assembly,
as if it were carrying out the
policy of a little clique of men—
why, what did it do? It took the
United Irish League as a model, and
I believe it was the only model be-
fore the country. It took it and it
modeled that model to suit its own
conception of the necessities of the
movement. It altered its programme
and enlarged its aims, by which it
altered its constitution; it created
for its government in the future
a representative central authority,
and I say that national assembly in
Dublin, notwithstanding the regret-
table absence from it of some few
important men, gave to that organ-
ization the seal of national author-
ity. If they take up that seal, and
sincerely to-day to make a Constitu-
tionalists in those parts of Ireland
where the League up to this moment
had not obtained a foothold. I would
ask them does not this organization
hold the seal? What alternative is
there? Do they not recognize that
some such organization as this is es-
sential? There is no alternative. It
has received national authority, and
I would beg of them to throw in-
their lot with it. I have been con-
nected in my time with national or-
ganizations in Ireland for twenty
years, and I say there has been no
organization in my time in this coun-
try which was so absolutely democ-
ratic in its constitution as this one.
Let me explain what I mean. There
may be county or constituency or-
ganizations; there may be a portion of
where the majority of the people
don't like the founders of the United
Irish League, and are distrustful to
put more power into their hands, but
if they take up the United Irish
League, not its founders, but a little
clique of men anyhow, but they
themselves, the people of that coun-
ty, or the people of that constitu-
ency, will own the United Irish League
will be the masters of it, will have
in their hands the selection of their
members of Parliament, and will con-
trol the movement within their own
borders. Under these circumstances I
deeply regret that any Irishman
should hold aloof from the organiza-
tion, and I would appeal to any of
those with whom I speak to-day
to have influence throughout the coun-
try, to come into this organization,
to do so immediately, and thus to
prepare in the only effective way for
the general election which is almost
upon us.

FAIR PLAY.

It has been said
quite recently, and upon some au-
thority, that this organization has
set out on a campaign of persecution
of certain members of the Irish Par-
ty to one of other sections into which
our Irish members were divided. I
to-day publicly repudiate any such
policy. I repudiate it as a member
of the Irish Party, and as its Chair-
man, and I repudiate it also as one
who has the honor of being a mem-
ber of the central governing author-
ity of the United Irish League. Fel-
low-countrymen, such a policy as
that would be a foolish policy. If
the last ten years have taught Ire-
land anything it should be that while
you may convince brother National-
ists and lead them your way of
thinking, the policy of wiping men
out because we differ in details from
them is an impossible policy, and to
carry such a policy out in the name
of reason would not only be fool-
ish, but in my judgment it would be
dishonest. I say the policy—my
policy, and the policy of the United
Irish League, which are the same up-
on this question, is, in the first place,
to attack no man, organize opposi-
tion to no man simply, because he
belongs to one or other section into
which the Irish members were divid-
ed in the past. Our policy is to
leave the selection of members to the
constituencies themselves. On the
one hand we will refuse to vote
upon any man because he belonged to
any section in the past, and on the
other hand we will refuse to attempt
to force upon any constituency any