

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH WEEK VERY INTERESTING.

Many distinguished visitors visit the school, among the number His Grace Archbishop Corrigan of New York, and His Lordship Bishop Tierney of Hartford. A summary of the work of the week.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 9.—The proceedings of the Catholic Summer School continue to interest the attendants more and more. Friday was a gala day in the annals of the school, owing to the visit of His Grace Archbishop Corrigan of New York. In the morning Rev. H. J. Heuser spoke on "Sons of Core." He gave a history of the musical service of the temple, describing the singing and the instruments in use, under the leadership, principally, of the "Sons of Core."

After referring to some of the titular inscriptions of the psalms in which the name of "Sons of Core" occurs, Father Heuser briefly related the history of Core, the ringleader of the rebellion against Moses and Aaron in the desert of Sinai, and told how his sons, who had refused to take part in their father's revolt, were afterwards privileged to become the principal leaders of the musical service in the Jewish church. Many of them possessed, aside from their skill in music, the poetic gift which caused them to compose psalms. Some of these are to be found in the collection of the liturgical text book, the Hebrew Psalter. It appears also that David gave to them, in preference, some of his more elevated compositions for execution in the temple. Although these also are recorded under their names as written for the "Sons of Core."

These preliminary remarks were followed by a minute description of the manner of singing, the divisions of the various choirs, the character and form of the musical instruments used by the players and singers in the temple service. Here some drawings of these instruments were introduced by way of illustrating the difference between our present musical pieces and those used of old among the Egyptians and Assyrians, from whom the Hebrew adopted some of their instruments.

Other peculiarities of the so-called "titles" of the psalms were also explained. The second part of the lecture dealt with certain portions of the musical service, remarkable for their lyric beauty. These were especially the so-called "Hallel Psalms" and the "Gradual Psalms."

In conclusion, the lecturer dwelt on the advantages to be derived from a careful and devout study of these charming compositions, quoting the words of an eminent teacher who had expressed his conviction that "To fairly master any portion of Scripture, however small, is for educational purposes worth infinitely more than the widest desultory reading, and that to teach even a single psalm thoroughly, so that those who learn can pass a searching examination in it, is in every way better than to run through the whole Bible. May these heavenly pages be our ever dear delight, and may we learn to see their beauties, finding therein our permanent solace!"

The Pendulum.

Father Freeman finished his lectures, in the course of Experimental Mechanics, with a talk upon the Pendulum. Following is a synopsis of the lecture:

(a) Simple Pendulum: Definition. Motion of a simple pendulum. Character of the motion. Simple harmonic motion. Illustrated by the conical pendulum. Other examples of simple harmonic motion. Formule and discussion. Galileo's shrewd guess.

(b) Compound Pendulum: Definition. Length, how determined. Huygens, Kates. Axis of suspension. Of oscillation. Center of percussion. Uses: to determine the acceleration of gravity, the form of the earth, to establish a standard of measurement, to regulate clocks (and watches?)

Thomas Macaulay and Charles Lamb.

Dr. Johnston delivered the last lecture of his course to a large audience of attentive hearers. After his discourse, he again treated his audience to other sketches of his own production, which called forth hearty laughter and frequent applause. During his lecture, he said: "In that same year of 1892, when the Edinburgh Review was established, was born in Rothley Temple, in London city, one who was to conduct the war afterwards begun between the two opposing forces in literature and politics, already begun by the great Jeffrey and Smith; this was Babington Macaulay. Macaulay's generations back had dwelt in the Hebrides Islands, among whom the ties of partisanship and kindred had been as strong as ever held one of those mountain clans together; the spirit of partisanship was inherited from his English ancestors, and his native ability and careful education enabled him to make that spirit available on plains of combat far more exalted than those on which his forefathers had contended. In all England there was not a man who had received more careful training in youth than Macaulay. At the age of nineteen he obtained the Chancellor's prize at Oxford by those essays, "Pompeii" and "Evening," but his ambition was to shine upon another field. His genius was very great, and if he had devoted himself entirely to literature, he would have become, if not the leading, one of the leading poets of his generation. As it was, he produced several pieces that may well be compared with those of the first masters, as the "Battle of Ivry," the "Spanish Armada," the "Cavalier," "March to London," the "Song of the Huguenots," and "Lays of Ancient Rome," but he preferred to devote himself to prose writing, and he became the leading spirit in the "Edinburgh Review."

He inherited much of the partisan spirit of his Scotch ancestors; this partisan spirit he carried into his history, which is so minutely whig as to cause

many to call him instead of a historian a political pamphleteer. Yet, while this was an infirmity, it was the main secret of his power, to seize upon the attention of his audience, and to hold it. Of all the authors in every language, Charles Lamb was the best tempered; we think of Charles Lamb as we think of a rather mischievous boy, who liked his pranks, but never practiced such as could hurt or did hurt anybody, and who continued to feel and to act as long as he lived much as such a boy would; the bad rivalries felt by authors of every age he seemed to have nothing whatever to do with. Even his letters are intensely interesting, and his essays of Elia, many of which are made up from his letters, are as simple and as spicy as the essays themselves. He was a clerk in the East India Company in London for between thirty and forty years. He labored at that business and supported himself, lived most economically and was beloved by his friends and contemporaries more than any other man of his generation.

Very much to his surprise between thirty and forty years after he had been appointed clerk he was notified that he might retire on half pay. This kindness coming late was yet a great kindness; the men who did it did not dream that long after they were dead and forgotten, the name of their old clerk would be among the famous of the world. He scarcely knew what to do to occupy his time, but continued to jest with his tongue and his pen until the end, which was not far off.

Archaeological Notes.

Dr. Kellogg, of Plattsburg, delighted the members of the Summer School in the evening with his talk upon the "Archaeology of the Valley of Lake Champlain." The lecture was illustrated throughout by archaeological specimens, of which there were about three hundred. They were placed upon the large tables which fronted the audience, and besides there were other mounted specimens upon exhibition. The doctor first spoke of the evidence of prehistoric occupation of this valley. He said that there were forty-five dwelling sites, or Indian villages, that have been discovered within the valley of beautiful Champlain. These settlements are distinguished for the stone and flint implements found. Already nearly twenty thousand relics have been picked up. Dr. Kellogg dwelt especially upon only four of the forty-five historic, or rather prehistoric, places. They were Plattsburg, Fort Ticonderoga, River Richelieu and the shore between the mouths of the Big and Little Chazy rivers. The creek, which is a little north of this village, was inhabited by Indians as is shown by the great numbers of relics found there. The doctor said that they were interesting and numerous enough, and many of those found are highly ornamented to give material for a large volume. Throughout his lecture he sought to enforce the idea that only a beginning of the work has been made. At Fort Ticonderoga a great number of flint implements have been found, and the flint chippings were so numerous as to give a darkened color to the earth around.

Between the mouths of the Big and Little Chazy rivers nearly three thousand relics have been found. The specimens shown last evening consisted of arrow points, spear heads, axes, hammers, etc., and during his talk the doctor happily referred to the owners of the pieces in some such way as this: "Here is a specimen which unfortunately belongs to Prof. Hudson, but which should belong to Mr. Martin and myself." Dr. Kellogg invited the members of the school to come and view the relics after the lecture, and many availed themselves of the privilege, as the doctor was busy nearly an hour after explaining this and that piece to enthusiastic groups of students of archaeology. The talk was a popular one.

Reception to Archbishop Corrigan.

In the auditorium, a reception was tendered the Archbishop. Rev. Dr. Conaty presided, and said that he could not let the occasion pass without expressing the gratitude of the school to the Archbishop for his kindness in visiting the school at a time when a much needed rest was being taken. He presented the good wishes of the school to His Grace, and trusted that the improvements visible on all sides would be an evidence of the determination to do the work which the Summer School idea demanded. It was a happy coincidence which brought the Archbishop to the school, on the first Friday in August, when our school chapel was the happy scene of such devotion as we witnessed all day in the Sacred Heart devotion. We present our homage of respect and affection to the Archbishop, and beg an additional blessing upon our work. The Archbishop was received with great applause, and acknowledged the kindness of the greeting and said substantially that it was a great pleasure for him to visit the school. Every step in his visit was a pleasant surprise. First was the rectory, whence he was able to view the magnificent scenes which nature presents on every side. The next was the chapel, where religion bound all in the blessings of devotion. He could never forget the beauty of this afternoon when the people crowded to the chapel to adore their enthroned Lord who loved to dwell among them. The third visit was to this spacious new auditorium, where it was their privilege to listen to the beautiful lecture and charming readings of Col. Johnston. Then relaxation, religion and literature combine to make this an ideal place, where Catholics may gather to enjoy the beauties of nature and of art. The great improvements now make the school a decided success, and the clergy and people owe a great debt of gratitude to Dr. Conaty, the worthy president, whose persistent energy and untiring zeal have done so much to realize the ideal; blessed by the Holy Father, approved by the bishops, and sanctioned by the Pope's representatives, and generously supported by the people, this school must prosper. It had his best wishes and most earnest prayer. The Archbishop then gave his blessing to the people.

On Sunday, Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by his Lordship Rt. Rev. Michael Tierney, D. D., Bishop of Hart-

ford, Conn. The sermon on "Man," by the Very Rev. Father Robert, C.P., was an eloquent discourse.

New arrivals continue to come to the beautiful grounds and all appear delighted. Doctor Conaty is supremely happy over the result of his great labors. Amongst the Montrealers at present following the course are Mrs. James McShane, Mr. C. Coughlin and Mrs. Coughlin of Westmont, Mr. Miguereon, and others.

The lectures of Hon. Judge Curran and Sir William Hingston will no doubt be a fitting close to a most delightful series. R. C.

SUNDAY CARS.

The Question Again Before the Citizens of Toronto—A Leading Citizen Takes a Business View of the Situation.

The agitation for Sunday cars in Toronto has again commenced, and this time with a number of supporters who were the strongest opponents of the movement some time ago. The first vote, in January, 1892, resulted in 10,351 votes being cast for Sunday cars and 14,287 against. The second vote, taken on August 26, 1893, resulted in 13,154 votes being cast for Sunday cars and 14,157 against.

At a recent conference between the Mayor and alderman and a number of citizens, Mr. W. R. Brock referred to the subject in the following terms: It was time to take stock in Toronto and find out the views of the people. The wealthy, who owned carriages and rode bicycles,

while Miss Ruby Hughes was sitting on the front seat and Miss Eva Hughes was in the stern of the boat. We rowed a few yards when we found the current so strong as to allow us to rest on our oars and to drift down the current at a good speed. The current caused the boat to turn slightly on her side. All of a sudden the boat received a heavy bump as if struck by a rock, and in less than a second the boat turned over and we were in the water. I can swim a little, so I helped Miss Ruby to get on the boat, which was by this time upside down. Just as I caught hold of the boat, I heard Miss Eva call out, "Oh, Fred, save me." Although Fred could not swim, he struck out towards her, but he had no sooner got alongside, when she caught hold of him and they both sank together. Both Ruby and myself called for help, and although a lady and gentleman who were passing nearby in a boat saw us struggling for our lives, they did not come to our rescue. Fred and Eva were both under water then. I did not see Eva rise to the surface, but while I was shouting for help, I saw Fred come up once. After a few minutes, which seemed hours to us, two gentlemen came out in a boat and saved us. By this time we had drifted about 12 feet from where the accident happened. The little boy, who was deeply affected, concluded his story by stating that when they were brought ashore they were taken to the residence of Mr. Desmarceaux, Governor of St. Helen's Island, where they received a change of clothing and every possible kindness.

KILLED WHILE AT HIS WORK.

Benard Lesage, while employed in the brass foundry of Messrs. Lymburner and Matthews, St. David's Lane, met a ter-



MR. EDWARD HALLEY.

DELEGATE TO THE DUBLIN CONVENTION.

could get out of town, why not the poorer classes? Toronto should be a progressive city instead of one governed by blue laws. Those who at the last vote had not cut adrift from spiritual influences that seemed to oppress them would doubtless do so in time.

Mr. E. B. Osler declared that the city was suffering to an enormous extent for lack of Sunday cars. Toronto was avoided on Sunday by travellers as one would avoid a pest house. What could a traveller do, landed here on Saturday night? You could not get business men to put money in a big hotel in Toronto, bonus it how you like, if there was no means of travel on Sunday. He was not there to argue on moral grounds, but purely on a business basis. If the morality department thought it better to have a dying city and nothing to do on Sunday, or a street car service and a large city, he did not know; it was for the Mayor and council to decide.

The other view was taken by Mr. E. Gurney, who spoke briefly, saying that he had conscientiously investigated the Sunday car question in other cities and did not think a Toronto "Sabbath" was any better than a Boston one, or even a New York one. As to the general feature he had the alternative of Muskoka or the ocean for his Sundays, and the men in his works had the Gardens or the Queen's Park. It was not fair.

A SAD FATALITY.

The Overturning of a Small Boat Causes the Loss of Two Lives.

A very sad fatality occurred on Saturday afternoon on the south side of St. Helen's Island by which two lives were lost.

Mr. Fred Organ, employed as a traveler for Messrs. Thomas May & Co., went out rowing with Miss Eva Hughes, Miss Ruby Hughes and Edwin Smith, and three little children, named Flossie, Harold and John Hughes. On reaching the island the last three named got on shore, while the others went off again to run the rapids to the south of the island. When a little way up stream they encountered the rapids, and within a short time the crowds of holiday-seekers on the island were horrified to see the boat suddenly upset and the occupants precipitated into the water. Although there was great excitement, nothing was done as regards rendering assistance, and had it not been for the presence of mind of little Edwin Smith, it is probable that another life would have been sacrificed.

The bodies were recovered some time afterwards, by Professor Rousseau and John Thomas.

The Gazette publishes the following interview with one of the survivors: Little Edwin Smith, who was one of the party, is about the only one who can tell anything of the sad affair. He said: "Fred Organ and I had an oar each,

while Miss Ruby Hughes was sitting on the front seat and Miss Eva Hughes was in the stern of the boat. We rowed a few yards when we found the current so strong as to allow us to rest on our oars and to drift down the current at a good speed. The current caused the boat to turn slightly on her side. All of a sudden the boat received a heavy bump as if struck by a rock, and in less than a second the boat turned over and we were in the water. I can swim a little, so I helped Miss Ruby to get on the boat, which was by this time upside down. Just as I caught hold of the boat, I heard Miss Eva call out, "Oh, Fred, save me." Although Fred could not swim, he struck out towards her, but he had no sooner got alongside, when she caught hold of him and they both sank together. Both Ruby and myself called for help, and although a lady and gentleman who were passing nearby in a boat saw us struggling for our lives, they did not come to our rescue. Fred and Eva were both under water then. I did not see Eva rise to the surface, but while I was shouting for help, I saw Fred come up once. After a few minutes, which seemed hours to us, two gentlemen came out in a boat and saved us. By this time we had drifted about 12 feet from where the accident happened. The little boy, who was deeply affected, concluded his story by stating that when they were brought ashore they were taken to the residence of Mr. Desmarceaux, Governor of St. Helen's Island, where they received a change of clothing and every possible kindness.

MR. BERNARD CONNAUGHTON.

MR. BERNARD CONNAUGHTON, who was appointed Acting Mayor of this city for the next three months, was born in the town of Boyle, Roscommon County, Ireland, and emigrated in 1863. He was engaged in the grocery business some fifteen years, and as a member of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society acted as



MR. BERNARD CONNAUGHTON.

Acting Mayor of Montreal for present term.

Treasurer and subsequently as President of the Society. He was also Treasurer of the Land League. Mr. Connaughton has been interested in politics for the last twenty-five years. He was elected as Alderman in St. Ann's Division in July 1895, to replace the late Alderman P. Kennedy, and was re-elected at the general elections. He was a member of the Finance and Health committees and one of the most active workers for the welfare of our citizens.

SUCCESSFUL PUPILS.

The result of the last examination held by the Catholic Board of Examiners of Montreal is known at present, and it is

with legitimate pride and general satisfaction we announce that all the young ladies who applied for diplomas from the Academy of Good Counsel (St. Mary's), were successful: Misses Katie Clarke, Mame O'Dea, Mary R. Boland, Annie Scullion, Catherine Carrington, and Mary Phelan, are the pupils who succeeded in obtaining Model Diplomas with distinction, thereby meriting our hearty felicitations.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

REFERS TO THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION—INVESTIGATION AND CONCILIATION THE METHOD.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance in the Laurier Government, was elected by acclamation last week. The nomination was held in Queen's, Shelburne. After the usual announcement had been made by the Returning Officer, Mr. Fielding delivered a lengthy address, during the course of which he referred to the Manitoba School question in the following brief manner:—

"With respect to the Manitoba School question he thought the judgment of the electors had relieved the Dominion from a great danger. It could not be denied that the manner in which that question had been dealt with during the last few years had produced religious differences to a degree that was deplorable. If the late Government had succeeded in the election those differences would have continued with increasing bitterness. The success of Mr. Laurier, the advocate of investigation and conciliation, had opened up new channels for the settlement of the question, and he had strong reasons for believing that through these channels a satisfactory solution of this great question would be found. At all events the attempt was worth making, and Mr. Laurier and his colleagues would make it earnestly and faithfully."

STRIKING TAILORS.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING OF NEARLY 10,000 HUMAN BEINGS, Huddled TOGETHER IN MISERABLE TENEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

These have been terrible weeks for the striking tailors and their families in the stilling tenements of the lower East side.

In good times an average workman earns \$12 or \$15 a week, if he is lucky. Often he gets only half a week's work.

Since the strike there have been nearly 20,000 men without means of support, which means that in the miserable tenements where the poor herd together there have been nearly 100,000 human beings deprived of their ordinary means of support, living on short allowance and fighting off starvation as best they could.

The terrible heat is a plague to these families, who have not even money to pay for the poor shelter.

They live at the rate of \$8, 10 or \$15 a month. They overcrowd. Ten persons sleep in a room where there is not air enough for one.

The worst ventilated streets and houses are those most thickly populated, and, as a rule, the general health of the occupants is not calculated to bear the strain. So the rate of mortality in the homes of the striking tailors is very high, about twice as great as it is in those sections of the city where the well to do live.

AN INDEPENDENT PARTY.

ORGANIZED IN LEEDS COUNTY, WITH MANY AIMS.

The independents of Leeds County are organizing a movement for independent political action. The name of the organization is "The Independent Electors' Union." Their platform is: Maintenance of British connection; prohibition of the traffic in liquor as a beverage; justice and equal rights to all classes and creeds, special favors to none; honest representation, clean politics.

There are no fees, signs or passwords in connection with the association. All that is required is that members sign a pledge, which reads as follows:

"I solemnly promise to be independent of the Reform or Conservative parties; to support no candidate that I believe to be impure or dishonest; to do all I can to discourage corruption in the election of our representatives, local or federal; to work and vote for the candidate that may be selected by the convention of independent electors, unless I believe such candidate to be immoral or dishonest. In such case I will consider myself released by giving the candidate one month's notice; to try and induce at least one elector to join the Independent Electors' Union. In the presence of Almighty God I affix my signature."

Each member will be given a certificate of membership. This certificate will be a credential to the convention for the selection of a candidate. The association will meet annually at some central point in the riding.

HON. BOURKE COCKRAN.

GIVES HIS REASONS WHY HE CANNOT SUPPORT MR. BRYAN.

An American exchange prints an interview with the Hon. Bourke Cockran on the present state of the great struggle now going on.

In answer to the question, what is your opinion of the present political situation? Mr. Cockran said:—"I regard it as the gravest in the history of the country, exceeding in importance the crisis of 1860. The secession movement was but an attempt to divide this country between two governments, each of them designed to protect property within the limits of its jurisdiction. The movement launched at Chicago in an attempt to paralyze industry by using all the powers of government to take property from the hands of those who created it and place it in the hands of those who covet it. This is a question of morals as well as of politics. No political convention can issue a valid license to commit offences against morality, and I decline to follow Mr. Bryan in a crusade against honesty and the rights of labor."

OBITUARY.

MRS. H. J. CLORAN.

It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of Mrs. Cloran, wife of Mr. Henry J. Cloran, advocate, formerly of this city, which sad event took place at Hawkesbury on Sunday last. When the sorrowful news reached this city it created a profound feeling of surprise and regret, as the deceased, who had lived in St. Anthony's parish in this city for a number of years, was highly esteemed. Mrs. Cloran up to last Saturday morning was in the enjoyment of the best of health, when suddenly, without a moment of warning, she was stricken with a violent attack of peritonitis. Everything that the best of medical skill could do to alleviate her suffering and resist the violence of the attack was done, but all efforts put forth proved futile. On Sunday morning, after having undergone fifteen hours of suffering, she succumbed to the fell disease. Mrs. Cloran was a graduate of Monklands Convent, and during many years after having completed her educational training gave marked evidences of her splendid talents. She was a kind and devoted wife as well as a zealous and earnest Catholic. Her devotion to her invalid mother—who survives her—was for many years a beautiful testimony of her noble character. Mrs. Cloran leaves five young children, to mourn her loss. To Mr. Cloran and family we offer our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement. The funeral will take place this morning at 11.30 from the Bonaventure station.

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