STIRRING SCENES IN SPAIN

A Spanish correspondent of the Liverpool "Catholic Times" writes to that journal —

Week after week the press of the world transfers to the pages "Reutor's" Colograms and continuously one of the church of the Church. The people of Spain — Catholic Spain, one the enview of the Church. The people of Spain — Catholic Spain, one the enview of the Church. The people of Spain — Catholic Spain, one the enview of the Church and search of the Church and search of the Church and search of the church of

Valencia and Alcoy, Barcelona, to Its credit be it recorded, has been putting on a penitential garb and doing the jubilee, while crowds of empty-headed youths, foul-mouthed m, and brutish Amazons hasten from the midnight brawl or from the midnight brawl or from their "infernos" amidst the slums, crowd the streets and throng the plazza, tumultuously interfering with the peaceful jubilee procession as it issues forth from the city church or diocesan basilica on its mission of penance. The late Cardinal Manning in their faith and their devocation to the clergy and Hierarchy of the Church. The city Corporations of Sevilla, Granada, Cordolia, Burgos, and Valladolid not only defraved the expenses of the celebrations, but also joined in the Jubilee procession basilica on its mission of penance. The late Cardinal Manning incomplete if opinion of the week would be incomplete if opinion and the variance and the catherial city of truly Catholic Navara and encouraged their Faith and their devo-tion to the clergy and Hierarchy of the Church. The city Corporations of Sevilla, Granada, Cordolia, Burgos, and Valladolid not only defraved the expenses of the celebra-tions. tissues forth from the city church or diocesan basilica on its mission of penance. The late Cardinal Manning wrote in one of his inimitable works that there are twe things which the world would fain rid itself of—one the Lay of Judgment, and the other the Sacrament of Penance. The Spanish mob when it cannot get rid of these will at least stone those to whom they are objects of love. The inblied processions, so edifying even in Protestant countries that they are objects of admiration from men and women who may differ as to their necessity and utility, are the latest Catholic manifestations against which Masonic hatred has directed and marshalled hired mobs, turning Madrid once more into a perfect pandemonium and producing there, as well as at Valencia and at Aicoy, unseemly rows and sanguinary collisions. The procession that traversed the streets of the "first city of the week would be more into a perfect pandemonium and producing there, as well as at Valencia and at Aicoy, unseemly rows and sanguinary collisions. The procession that traversed the streets of the "first city of the deal witnessed a sight which would at once convince the foreigner that there is still "Faith in Israel." Similar sights were to be witnessed at Malaga and Santander, at Sarria, a suburb of Barcelona, and many other Cathedral and diocesan centres.

DANGER IN PRACTICAL JOKES,

The phrase he "didn't know it was loaded" has become a familiar one in connection with the tragedies resulting from the careless handling of firearms. It refers sometimes to the person who kills or wounds himself, but generally to the fool who causes the death of another by pointing a gun or pistol at him in so-called sport or fun. When the weapon uncapectedly goes of and a life is desiroyed and a family pluaged into mourning the only excuse the offender has to ofter is that he "didn't know it was loaded." In the light of the numberless fatalities that have occurred in this way this excuse is no excuse at all, and those who induge in this kind-of practical joking should be punished so severely as to reder more cautious others who may be inclined to the same sort of aport. Human nature is a subtle and curious compound, in which good and bad are singularly blended, crued and brutal instincts cropping out frequently in the same soil with kindly and generous qualities. The practical loker is not always or even generally a person of a vicious mature, but his love of enjoying himself at the expense of others, his placesure with the causes others as great harm rosults, such 'fooling' is objectionable, because it has awardly leads to other things of the same sort which may not end sharmlessly.

The loke related in a special dispatch from Wilmington, Del., in yes terrady's 'Sun' may seem innocent enough to all parties concurred, but it was productive of considerable in the cave was that of exclusionating the part of the consensual productive of considerable in the cave was that of exclusionating the convenience to the victim and might have had more serious consequences. The age was that of exclusionating the convenience to the victim and might have had more serious consequences. The age was that of exclusionating the convenience to the victim and might have had more serious consequences. The age was that of exclusionating the convenience to the victim and might have had more serious consequences. The age of the same sou

of death from his mind. Rather than await such a fate he cut his throat await such a fate he cut his throat in know it was loaded."

The other illustration was the suiraliums and dasies, in which he had lawys taken great pride, in the balcony of their apartment.

Of course, the people who said these things to Lutz did not know their remarks were loaded with death, but they were. What they said was said thoughtlessly, but their death, but they were. What they said was said thoughtlessly, but their followed a very common and reprehensible habit of telling a sick or alling person that he or she is looking badly. It may be said that price, there is all the stronger reason for not saying things which may be come on or hervous temperment. As a matter of fact, even persons of the strongest will power are more or less affected by being told they are and the or she is looking ill. The imagination is excited by it, and a perfectly well man can be made to feel sick if he is told persistently and continuously that he is looking badly, unless some object essential to that other's health is to be gained by it, and then it should be done in such a way as to minimis to possible bad results. The kind thing to do is to cheer and encourage those who are alling or who the failing others they seem to have

A NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

A REVIEW BY "CRUX."

This week I have on my desk a the immense amount of labor which very important little book, the author sent it to the "True Witness," and I have been allowed to examine its contents. I will give the title of the book, and, before commenting upon it, I will take occasion to give expression to a couple of very pertenent thoughts suggested to my mind by the presence of this little volume. Its full title is: "The French-Canadian Scholar's Companion, An English Grammar based on French Grammar, comprising the substances of the best English Grammar based on French Grammar, comprising the substances of the best English Grammar was the value of the substance of an English text book completely based on the French language. We teach Frenchmen; let us show the resemblance existing between the two languages, and so, we will take away a great many difficulties. Moreover, by obliging our scholars to study and regits in substances of the best English Grammars; compiled by (Rev.) J. E. Chamberland—teacher of English, in the College of Saint Ann de la Pocatiere." The publisher, Jos. Beauchamp, proprietor of the Darveau Printing Establishment, Quebec. It is a volume of over 300 pages, and contains an amalytical index at the end.

Interaction of this province. I visib to point out two solem traths which the fact of my reviewing the work reveals.

In the first place we have here a purely French-Canadian College.

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In Canadia, we need but point to this sequence of the first place we have been a purely first place of the first place we have been a purely first place of the first place we have been a purely first place of the first place we have been a purely first place of the first place we have been a purely first place of the first place we have been a purely first place of the first place we have been a purely first place of the first place we have been a purely first place of the first place we have been a purely first place of the first place we have been a purely first place of the first place we have been a purely first place of the first plac

There is another fact I cannot allow to pass unnoticed. This volume comes to a Catholic newspaper for review. Unfortunately the prevailing idea in our day, amongst Catholic authors, is that their works are likely to receive more notice if criticized in the secular press. Consequently, they generally ignore their own papers and seek publicity in a direction where they are likely to receive but scant sympathy either from reviewers or readers. In this again has the author of this little work done a good deed, and has he augmented the debt that the Catholics of this province owe him. Yet in so doing he has had no selish end—a fact made clear by the following paragraph in his preface to the work. 'Pelore closing this introduction,' he says. 'Iet us say, that the author of this book had no interest in it, but simply wished to be useful to his young French-Canadian friends, and to help those who are employed in their education. May this book procure the greater glory of God, and the welfare of our dear French-Canadian youth.'

After all I would be inclined to dispute, in one sense, the foregoing remarks. That the author had no precuniary interest in the book. I well understand, but he must have had an all-absorbing interest of a higher, a grander, a nobier, a more

I will now quote another paragraph from the author's introduction to the volume. He says: "Another reason which decided us to prepare this new grammar, was the absence of an English text book completely based on the French language. We teach Frenchmen, let us show the resemblance existing between the two languages, and so, we will take away a great many difficulties. Moreover, by obliging our scholars to study and recite in English, we will make them insensibly take the habit of speaking this language, we will rid them of this timidity, this fear of speaking which is so prejudicial to a great number of our people." Exactly! There is the rock upon which nearly all split. contains an analytical index at the end.

So much for the title, the authorship, the publishers, and the form and size of the volume. The title-in itself elaborate—gives a fair idea of what the contents must be. Before entering upon such remarks as I may deem it well to make concerning this addition to the scholastic literature of this province. I wish to point out two solemn truths which the fact of my reviewing the work reveals.

In the first place we have here a French-Canadian priest, professor in a purely French-Canadian College, spending his leisure hours —outside the countless and constant duties that his scarced office and his pro-

As to the grammar itself, it would be a difficult task for me to analyze it. for I would have to reproduce examples after examples from almost every page. The text is both English and French: the arrangement is so clear that, at a glance, the whole system can be taken in understood; the words in French which are susceptible of different meanings in English are translated, by means of examples, in every variety of form; the same with English words that have different senses in French. The English grammar is complete, from the alphabet, with its different pronunciations in the different languages, down to rules of punctuation. Yet all the difficulties of the French grammar are made easy, the bewildering lists of rules and exceptions are reduced to a concise and easily grasped system. The pupil who is conversant with French grammar cannot fail to secure almost without effort a thorough knowledge of English grammar, because the latter is based upon the former. There is not a shading, no matter how delicate, of expression that does not receive attention, nor is their a term alliewed to rest until it has been twisted in every sense of which it is capable of construction.

SELECTED NOTES OF NEWS.

SOCIAL SIDE.—Germany has 24,000 friendly societies and clubs, the United Kingdom 22,000; France only 8,000.

A LUCKY FIND.—From Winnipeg comes the news that the dredging company picked up a nugget in the Saskatchewan river, near Edmonton, valued at \$1,300.

CHEAP WINE.—It is asserted that in the Perigord district of I rance the crop of grapes has been so enormous that wine has fallen to less than one cent a gallon.

NOW IN IRISH .- Mullingar, Coun ty Westmeath, is to have its street names marked in Irish instead of English, if the Town Council finds that the cost is not too great.

A PROUD FATHER.—Mr. Audet, a resident of Stanbridge East, although only 36 years old is the father of thirteen children, all sons and all living, the oldest being but 15 years of age.

AN AGED NUN of the Dominican Order, Sister Genevieve, while preparing to retire at Mount St. Mary's Convent, Newbury, N.Y., recent, ly, set fire to her night-robe with a candle and was so badly burned that she died the following morning.

ENGLAND'S BILLL—In the British House of Commons on Monday, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that the total Imperial expenditure for the year ending March 31st last, including the war expenses, was £210,000,000.

A MISSIONARY.— Rev. Abbe T. Campeau, Cure of the parish of St. Joseph, in the diocese of St. Boniface, Manitoba, is in the city for a few days. Father Campeau's mission to this part of the country is to visit the relatives of different families out West.

A VOTING MACHINE.—Among the questions to be submitted to the voters of Pennsylvania at this year's election is the Constitutional provision authorizing the use of voting machines in tha State. At the present time the Constitution authorizes the use of ballots only.

HORSE BLINKERS.— London has started a movement against blinkers for horses, which in most cases are useless and harmful to the sight of the animals. Most of the great railroad companies and one of the treamway lines have done away with them, so that now, it is stated, 50,000 horses are working without blinkers.

SHAREHOLDERS' PROFITS.—
The directors of the Standard Oil Company, at their meeting this week declared a dividend of 8 per cent., §8 a share, on the common stock of the company. This dividend is payable on September 16 next.

The capitalization of the Trust is about \$100,000,000. The declaration of the dividend means the distribution of about \$8,000,000 among the Standard Oil's stockholdrs.

This dividend is the third declared by the company during the calendar veer.

cent., \$12,000,000.

The dividend for the third quarter, as has uset been said, is 8 per cent., \$8,000,000.

So the total dividend thus far his year is 40 per cent. on the \$100,-600,000 capitalization, or \$40,000,-000,000.

RETRIBUTION COMING.— France may yet pay for her violent anti-catholic legislation by the loss of her republican form of government, says an exchange. From day to day

A TIMELY MOVEMENT.-The Dowith interest by the Catholic clergy in all large centres, towards which Catholic girls are drawn by reason of city amployment. At a meeting held at St. Saviour's Priory, Dublin, a plan was mooted for the establishment in the Irish capital of a home for girls of the well-to-do class, such as saleswomen, typists, telegraphists, postal employees and others who, coming up from the country to Düblin, find themselves isolated when taking up their residences in boarding houses or private lodgings.

PEN-PICTURES OF ENGLISH JUDGES

MR. JUSTICE DAY, not for the first time (says the "Daily Chronicle,") was a day or two ago credited with the intention of from the Bench. There is nothing inherently improbable in the report, for Sir John has been a barrister for more than half a century, and has

more than half a century, and has sat on the bench since 1882. But oven at seventy-five the famous criminal judge is not likely to seek the comfort which a pension grants unless his recent attack of illness should make the course imperative. The Bar, more than the prisoners who come before him, would regret bis retirement, for he is very popular with counsel, in spite of a rather forbidding manner.

It is said that on one occasion Mr. Justice Day visited a prison in order to see what the treadmill was like. The jailer, more from want of thought than want of heart, left His Lordship under the influence of the machinery for a longer time than he anticipated. It has never, however, been alleged against him that he has been more tender to criminals on this account. Sir John Day was entitled years ago to retire tender to me lench with a full pension.

als on this account. Sir John Day was entitled years ago to retire from the Bench with a full pension. The Bemch, however, is just the place that nobody does voluntarily care the retire from—it seems to have its abiding fascinations.

At seventy-five, however, even a judge may feel that he has earned his repose, and may, with good conscience, retire to his favorite club—in this case the Athenaeum—and to his delightful house in Collingham Gardens, which has recently gained a new mistress, and has a great

A FRENCH PRELATE'S AD-VIOE

Christi pr June 9th, The follow dress of M K.C., who of the fact CASE Pro O'Shaughne said he ret torney-Gene duty to he cut of white arisen, and jury to do would do-tentional st duty, if the tan offe by the forword more was, a dence the Ct them in suphad done them, as it those facts jury would charge, and would arrive conclusion. conclusion.

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TREW, THE ed counsel for with the speech there was lang which one would used at any m Gospel of Chris was followed through the citizens of the larly distributies, the control of the larly distributies, that deniges, that be only, that deniges of what we so for that, are these men were count. Mr. pointed to the incompared to the larly settled in the ducted open-air tom House, in the gathering to pared publicly in their own to could say was to the set of the larly was to the larly was to the set of the larly was to the larly was to the larly was the larly was to the larly was the larly was to the larly was to