

Lay Feminality.

(By An Occasional Contributor.)

A writer signing "Saint Gayrac," in the Paris "Univers," has a most powerful article under the above heading. It is a scathing denunciation of the policy of the Combes Government and a cry of lamentation over the new system of regarding the female portion of the population in France. A couple of extracts will serve to show the spirit of the writer. He says that in a few days the grand Jury of Freemasonry will pronounce a verdict against women, and will order the closing of three hundred schools directed by them. Then he addresses thus those rulers of the hour.

"You cease not to preach about the social rights of woman, and because some women exercise the most legitimate of those rights, because they gratuitously devote themselves to the instruction of the people, gratuitously teach, care for the sick, heal the infirm, bind up wounds the most repugnant, you proscribe them."

"And you answer yes; you say that abnegation, sacrifice, convictions, charity have seen their day. In a democratic society devotedness is a snare, pure sacrifice is as grotesque and unfashionable as would be a candle-extinguisher beside an Edison lamp. Humanitarianism illumines us all. It would be funny to find, in this twentieth century, when everything springs from or tends towards money, competition with laicism, people who would teach, care for the orphan, cure the sick otherwise than for money. Feminality must be lay, or must vanish. And laicism is rich enough to pay for irreligion. It wants speculating women, popular school teachers in gentlemen's collars and bicycle suits, devoid of ideals, of knowledge, and of virtue."

We must skip some of the very delightfully sarcastic passages, for they would occupy no end of space. "Meanwhile, awaiting the new miracles, they will close the sisters' schools, in order to give an impetus to progress, to the diffusion of knowledge, and the emancipation of an oppressed people. The religious will be hunted out of all quarters. Then when the French woman will be fashioned in the lay mould, when her beliefs will be extinguished, her egotism set at a premium, and when her generosity of heart and delicacy of sentiment will be destroyed in her, when she will be snatched from the threshold of the domestic fireside, from her given place in the home, from her natural sphere, in fine, when she will be entirely uprooted from her native earth—then she will get the right to vote, and have equality before the law. Then no longer will the knitters nor the bomb-throwers escort the tumblers to the scaffolds of the future, but rather will they be dealers in soup, nurses, doctresses, reportresses, afraid to allow a drop of blood to fall on the violet ribbons with which they will be decorated."

The picture is one that only the Parisian can fully appreciate. If only Combes and his satellites could be stung to a sense of their imbecility by such an article, the writer of it would deserve well of the nation.

Fanatical Bigotry.

(From Pittsburg Observer.)

There is a small section of the population of this country who are notable for the feebleness of their intellectual capacity on one hand, and for the intensity of their anti-Catholic bigotry on the other. In the stunted scope of their mental grasp neither historical truth nor plain every-day fact occupies any place. Their diminutive minds are dominated by two delusions. One of these is that American patriotism is to be found exclusively in the ranks of the non-Catholic sects; and the other is that the vast majority of the American people are "Anglo-Saxons," by which they mean that they are descended from the hybrid race known as English.

A branch of a so-called "patriotic" organization composed of people belonging to this peculiar class exists, it appears in Norristown, Pa., and this branch has lately been distinguishing itself in characteristic fashion.

ion. It had rented its hall to an Episcopalian clergyman to hold services there until a memorial chapel which is being erected in honor of Washington should be finished. Washington is said to have been seen kneeling in prayer in Valley Forge at a time—during the terrible winter of 1777-78—when the American army was in a pitiable and dangerous condition; and it is to commemorate this incident that the chapel is to be built. The corner stone of the chapel was laid on Sunday last, in connection with a general celebration of the hundredth and twenty-fifth anniversary of the departure of the army from Valley Forge; and Archbishop Ryan was invited to be present. As soon as the members of the "patriotic" lodge heard that this distinguished prelate was to be present, they wrote to the Episcopal clergyman who had invited him, and informed him that he would no longer be permitted to use their hall for his temporary religious services. Such an exhibition of fanatical anti-Catholic bigotry is beneath contempt; and those who are its purblind victims are really objects of pity.

Catholicity in Germany

There is no question that the days of the Kultur Kampf, the laws that ostracised the Catholic people and clergy of Germany, have been numbered. With Bismarck and his "entourage" the spirit has gone that held the "Sword of Damocles" over the heads of the religious orders in that great Protestant land. The Catholic congresses that were organized and have done, of late years, so much effective work may be credited with the success of the cause. And we cannot but add that the spirit to tolerance that has been infused into the governing powers of the country by the present Emperor has had no small share in the victory. In glancing over "New Ireland Review" we found a very able and exhaustive contribution on this subject, from the pen of Mr. P. Finlay. The concluding part of that article is well deserving of reproduction. Having traced the history of the Church's troubles in Germany, through all the vicissitudes of the nineteenth century, the writer brings us down to picture of the situation as presented in the present day, and he thus concludes:—

"And to what is the victory due? To the Catholic popular organizations, to the 'Catholic Congresses,' which for nearly fifty years have been welding the Catholic population, gentle and simple, priest and laymen, countryman and townsman, into one compact mass, instinct with Catholic faith and Catholic feeling; to the Volksvereine, which had already spread throughout the country, and whose members, under the guidance of the Central Committee, set in motion and directed the whole body of Catholic electors; to the Catholic Press, which fulfilled nobly its high mission—for, out of 450 Catholic papers, scarce two or three proved traitors, and to the Catholic clergy, which, like our own, is with the people because of the people, identified with them in all their interests, beloved and trusted by them. These great organizations, then, seem to represent and constitute the whole strength, and much of the spirit, of German Catholicity to-day. They have drawn into the circle of their membership, without distinction of politics or class, the most earnest and the most influential of German Catholics. They are looked to unquestioningly by the whole Catholic body for advice and direction. And they have grown to their present dimensions, and exercise their present authority, because they are animated through and through with genuine Catholic principles; because they are blessed each year by the Head of the Catholic Church; because they have the earnest co-operation of the Catholic Bishops and clergy; and because their leaders and their members are whole-hearted, single-minded Catholics."

This is a powerful testimony in favor of Catholic organization, and one that may have its more or less remote consequences in more lands than in Germany.

SILVER JUBILEE.

Rev. Father McPhail, C.S.S.R., will deliver the sermon on the occasion of Rev. Father Marion's silver jubilee, at Douglas on July 22nd.

ORATORY.

The decline of the standard of Parliamentary oratory in the present, as compared with the last generation, has rather painfully impressed some impartial observers in England.—Exchange.

Some Notable Anniversaries.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

The mutations of time cannot be illustrated better than by the recalling of anniversaries of historical importance. The three first days of this week present the commemorations of events widely dissimilar and yet each affording an idea of how very different have been conditions in various countries throughout the past few centuries.

On the 29th June, 1852, the great American orator and patriot, Henry Clay, died; and with him closed a generation of men whose lives may be considered as so many stones in the foundation work of the American Republic.

It was on the same date, but in 1776, that General Howe arrived at Sandy Hook, coming with the full intention of subjecting the rebel colonists, but "counting without his host." On the day that Clay expired in America, a great light of the Catholic Church was extinguished in Dublin—the death of Archbishop Cullen creating a void in the hierarchy of Ireland at a most critical period, a time of transition in her history. It was equally on the 29th June, 1878, that Bismarck declared war upon the Catholic Church. That is exactly a quarter of a century ago. To-day Bismarck is forgotten, save as a name that figures in the past history of one people; and the laws that he formulated and the principles that he laid down are entirely overthrown. Catholicity springs up afresh, under the aegis of a new spirit, in Germany, and her religious orders reoccupy the homes of which Bismarck deprived them.

The 30th June was none the less remarkable. It was on that date, 1777, that the British forces evacuated New Jersey, and that the great victory of Independence was affirmed for the United States. On the 30th June, 1640, Doctor Morgan was hanged, drawn and quartered, at Tyburn, "for being a priest." Terrible, then, was the punishment meted out to the one guilty of being a priest. If barbarism could be more pronounced we would be glad to hear of the age and country in which it is to be recorded. What a difference to-day for the priest in London.

On the 30th June, 1780, J. Hardiman, the famous Irish musician, was born. It was a memorable day in the annals of the "Land of Song," for who does not know the debt due that patriotic soul for the gift of "Hardiman's Minstrelsy"? On the 30th June, 1880, the Jesuits were expelled from France. It would seem as if France had a mania for expelling religious orders and that the disease breaks out periodically, like a plague.

The first of July, which we can never forget, as our own Dominion Day, was the day—1867—of the death of General Thomas Francis Meagher. On that day the great orator, patriot and hero of the continents, was accidentally drowned on the Missouri—and his body was never recovered. He had faced death in the dock of Clonmel, and under the shadow of the scaffold; he had faced it on a dozen fields of battle, during the American Civil War, leading on the Irish Brigade; he had electrified two hemispheres with the magic of his eloquence; and when the reward came, in the form of a governorship of Montana, he silently fell from a boat at night on the Missouri, and died unseen, unheard, and never to be found.

It was on the 1st July, 1566, that the great Indian Missionary, Father Las Casas died—one of the most sublime figures in the history of the new world during the seventeenth century. It was also on the 1st July, 1608, that Samuel de Champlain founded the city of Quebec. That was an event ever memorable in the history of Canada, for Quebec was destined to become the picturesque stage whereon the majority of the great tragedies in our country's history were to be played. And its founder, Champlain, was, without doubt, one of the most noble characters that ever trod our soil.

On the 1st July, 1798, Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Egypt. He then was marching to his first great triumph, under the shadow of the Great Pyramid, "from whose summit forty centuries looked down upon him." It was the commencement of a meteoric career that was to practically end on the 1st July, 1815, as he stepped on board the British troopship Bellerophon, bound for St. Helena.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CHEAP EXCURSION BOSTON

And Return. GOING DATES—July 3, 4, 5, 6. RETURN LIMIT—Not earlier than July 8th, nor later than July 12, 1903.

"IMPERIAL LIMITED" TRIP. FAST SERVICE between Montreal and Vancouver, leaving Windsor St. at 11:40 a.m. SUNDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Daily Trans-Continental Train at 9:40 a.m. ST. ANDREWS-BY-SEA. Sleeping Car Service. Commencing June 25th, and every Tuesday and Friday thereafter, through sleepers leave Montreal, Windsor St., 7:30 p.m. for St. Andrews, returning leave St. Andrews Mondays and Wednesdays, arriving Montreal 8:05 a.m. next day.

PORTLAND, OLD ORCHARD, SEABOARD. Through Parlor and Sleeping Car Service. Trains leave Windsor St. 9 a.m. week days, 8 p.m. daily, commencing Monday, June 15.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office. 129 ST. JAMES STREET, next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM CHEAP EXCURSION BOSTON

And Return. GOING DATES—July 3, 4, 5, 6. RETURN LIMIT—Not earlier than July 8th, nor later than July 12, 1903.

"INTERNATIONAL LIMITED" daily at 4 p.m. Hamilton 8:40 p.m. Niagara Falls, Ont. 7:05 p.m. Buffalo 8:20 p.m. London 7:40 p.m. Detroit 9:30 p.m. Chicago 7:20 a.m. Write or call on Trunk Railway Agent for copy of "Summer Tours," giving valuable and interesting information as to where to spend your holidays.

CITY TICKET OFFICES, 127 St. James Street, Telephone Main 460 & 461, and Bonaventure Station.

Biblical Studies.

As an evidence of how important the Catholic press is to every Catholic cause, we learn that the Commission on Biblical Studies recently appointed by the Pope, as already announced in the "True Witness," has decided to publish a periodical review. The first portion thereof will contain articles from scholars relating to the Sacred Scriptures. The second part will be more authoritative. It will contain decrees and replies. The decrees will be of a binding force dependent upon the nature of the subject matter and of the approval of His Holiness. The replies will be the decisions of the Commission upon questions formulated by it. Any Catholic may ask questions.

The work of the Commission has become so extensive that His Holiness has decided to appoint an under-secretary to the Commission, in the person of the Rev. Padre Molini, O.F.M., an ex-student of the International Franciscan College of St. Anthony, where he now resides, after having been professor of Sacred Scripture in the college of the Order at Jerusalem.

Notes for Farmers.

LIVE STOCK.—The Massachusetts station recorded the kinds and amounts of foods consumed by three farm horses for five years, to learn the average cost of the daily feed. In the different years the cost of the ration, which consisted of hay, corn, oats and other common feeding stuffs, varied from 18.5 to 24.8 cents per head daily.

The udders of calves should be handled and gently rubbed often, especially after the young heifer begins to spring an udder. She will appreciate a gentle rubbing of her udder for at least a month before she drops her calf. If this has been carefully attended to with a judicious application of kind treatment at all times, breaking the heifer to milk will not be required; she will stand as quietly for milking as for her calf.

Sore shoulders are more in evidence when the heavy run of spring work is on, after a long winter of irregular work and confinement in the stable than they are now. But even at this season there are cases when much discomfort is caused that, by a little extra care, could be averted. There are horses with defectively shaped shoulders or thin skins that are very easily put wrong in this way, but, as a rule, the defect is more in the horseman than the horse. The collar should be made to fit comfortably and be kept clean and smooth, and the traces made equal length so as to have the strain fairly balanced to both shoulders. The collar should be taken off as soon as the horse is out of the yoke, and, if necessary, the shoulder washed with cold water. Carbolicized vaseline is an excellent application,

S. CARSLLEY CO. LIMITED. Annual Summer Sale of Seasonable Merchandise

Now in progress at The Big Store. If you are a visitor to the city, it will benefit you to visit the establishment and make all necessary purchases.

If unable to do so, any enquiries you may make will receive a prompt reply, while all orders that you may favor us with will receive our most prompt attention.

LADIES' KNITTED WOOL JERSEYS TO WEAR AT SEASIDE.

Ladies' Knitted Wool Jerseys, fancy stitch, in marine blue, turn-over cuff, high collar, braid binding, pouch front.....\$1.30
Ladies' Knitted Wool Jerseys, for mountain or seaside wear—striped, apple green and white, close finished cuffs and collar.....\$2.75

LADIES' SILK BLOUSES

There is no room for other than good styles within these stocks. One of many:—

Ladies' Glace Silk Blouses in blue, ciel, white and shell pink, front and yoke effect of pin tucks and drawn thread, with crochet ornaments, new puff sleeves, gauntlet cuffs, high collar and over lap, pearl buttons.....\$5.05

ITEMS FROM A Well stocked Corset Department

Well stocked with all good makes of Corsets in sensible styles, and seasonable weights. Other figure builders too, for Ladies or Children.

Can't print complete lists—but we furnish suggestions of value:—

Ladies' Summer Corsets, made of strong white net, medium waist, lace trimmings, sizes 18 to 30. Special.....22c
Ladies' Shoulder and Body Brace, made of White and Drab Cotton, gives the much desired erect form figure. Special price.....33c

SUMMER READING.

Paper Covered Novels, good range of titles, at.....10c and 13c
Standard Authors, attractively bound in cloth, following authors represented:— Dickens, Henty, Correll, Ruskin, Kipling and many others.....16c

LATEST FICTION IN PAPER COVERS:—

The Pilgrimage, by Anna K. Green.
Under the Rose, by Frederic Isham.
The Trail of the Grand Seigneur, by Olin L. Lyman.
Pearl Maiden, by J. Edgar Haggard.
The Virginian, by Owen Wister.
The Garden of Lilies, by Justin Forman.
Children of Destiny, by Molly Sewell.

Our price, each.....63c

TRAVELLING BAGS.

A large assortment of Pebble Leather Satchels, with strong pockets, strong lock:—
Size 12 in., each.....\$1.20
Size 14 in., each.....1.45
Size 16 in., each.....1.55

Club Bags, made of the best quality leather (olive color), with inside pocket, brass lock:—

Size 12 in., each.....\$2.30
Size 14 in., each.....2.40
Size 16 in., each.....2.70
Dress Suit Case, made of strong linen well finished, with very strong lock, 26 inches long.....2.10

S. CARSLLEY CO. LIMITED. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 St. James Street, Montreal

JULY CARPET SALE commenced on Thursday, July 2, and will be continued until further notice. Bargains and Discounts in every Department.

THOMAS LIGGETT, EMPIRE BUILDING, 2474 and 2476 ST. CATHERINE STREET

BOOTS AND SHOES.

\$2 00 SPECIAL VALUE \$2.00

Men's Box Calf and Dongola Lace Boots

Solid and Neatly Made on Latest Styles of Lasts, at

Two Dollars. RONAYNES', 2027 NOTRE DAME STREET Corner CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.

both to prevent and heal sore shoulders.

FARM.—In spraying potato vines to kill beetle slugs, care should be taken that the solution is not too strong, as if it is it burns the vines and stops the growth of the rubers.

When asked what the grange has done, I say it is worth to the rural population of the state in the social line more than a thousand times what it has cost. In the insurance to farmers it has been worth \$25,000 in hard cash. It is a reflection on the intelligence of a person to ask what the grange is doing. Its accomplishment of benefits to rural people of the nation is well known.

No acre is so well appreciated as the one the owner rescued from a swamp; no tree so interesting as the one he helped his father plant; no house so homelike as the one planned by man and wife, and cleared of mortgage after a hard pull. These works are the children of the farmer's brain and muscle, and why should we put a price on them? Happy the man who can prove by soil

and trees and buildings that he has done something to make the world a better place to live in, and something that when he is gone will do his memory credit.

Use all the yard manure you can get before seeding. But after seeding use nothing but bone, muriate of potash and nitrate of soda, or their equivalent, and thereafter fertilize every crop, whether first or second. Bone makes body, potash, strength and soda is the driver. I always heap my hay when hot, say from 2 to 4 p.m. Hay should be evenly packed in the mows, especially if the mows are long. The second crop should be cut just before frost, and the field should be kept clean for winter. Fields well cared for and kept clean will never winter kill. Grass fields should never be pastured. You can never get as good results by fertilizing old fields. No animals of any kind should stand, stamp, drop material or otherwise do anything to kill out the stand. No part of the grass stand can ever be recovered except by reseeded.

Presbyterian Inconsistency

(By a Regular Contributor.)

We have always felt a large section of the of Ireland, especially the history of the period around 1848. We some of their leading forth in defence of the cause, and how they their Catholic association oppressive laws that tion's liberties. It is, the greater surprise and grief that we notice have and inconsistent have of that body shown the of the recent General Ass Presbyterian Church, considered the report of the tee on Higher Education. They oppose, tooth a wishes and interests of Catholic population of say that "no concession compromise with Catho spect of the grievances strenuously complain. tainly uncompromising anything but the "Eq which they have so preached and of which v so very much in Cana opposed to the establish Catholic college in Dubli copalians have Trinity Dublin: the Presbyte Queen's College, Belfa object to Catholics—the jority—having a college own. And they admit t Commission has fou proven all the just grie Catholics, yet they rej finding of the Commissi Act of Parliament, and pose it ever becoming they condemn the Pren cepting the truth of the that Commission. If a more inconsistent we to hear of it.

The motion to adopt of their own commit Higher Catholic educati by Rev. Dr. Pettigrew onded by Rev. James B remarks of the forme open and unblushing, a christian-like sentiment of the latter in inconsis gree that baffles our v standing.

Amongst other things grew said:—

"The recommendation a Roman Catholic Collo accompanied by a blow rian interests, and was unfair and unjust that think anyone amongst cipated it. It cut off t terian college in Derry university privileges it ever since the foundati Royal University of Ire tunately the report of a mission was not an Act ment, and they would c power by constitutional prevent its recommenda coming an Act of Parlia Pettigrew proceeded to g against the claims of the Catholic hierarchy, and the attitude of the Pri on the question. They said, to Home Rule in the were equally determined it in instalments even r Unionists or any other p

We would be pleased if al man could tell us up grounds this gentleman b in thus opposing a Catho For the life of us we even the commencement ment to sustain his big tion. But more wonderf Rev. Mr. Bingham. He s "Roman Catholics had many wrongs education ally, social, and religio country, and they and P had suffered those wrong system which had poison ergies of the country, ar joiced to think that the of that system had be Whilst that was true he day would never come y would consent to the Ro lic Church being set up preme power even over people on the great ques tion."

There is logic for you! all the injustices that had to Catholics; he even poi Catholics suffered these in with Presbyterians. But wishing to see such wrong he expresses the hope that may never rise from under Of course, he does not in Presbyterians in this wish