THE WHELAN MONUMENT FUND

(From the Charlottetown Herald.)
The demonstration in aid of the Whelan monument fund, held at the Athletic grounds on Monday last, was eminently successful. The weather was fine and the attendance was large. Across the track opposite the centre of the grand stand a platform had been erected for the speakers. On this platform were seated Hon. C. W. Howlan and Mrs. Howlan, Mrs. Whelan, widow of the late Hon. Edward Whelan, George V. McInerney, M.P., Richibucto, N.B., orator of the day. Hon. Senator Ferguson, A. C. McDonald, M.P., Alexander Martin, M.P., John H. Bell, M.P., Edward Hackett, Esq., W. S. Stewart, Q.C., and John C. Underhay, Esq., who had been present at Head St. Peter's Bay when Mr. Whelan was first nominated for the Legislature in 1846. (From the Charlottetown Herald.)

minated for the Legislature in 1846.

The most important feature of the proceedings was the oration by Mr. McInerney. His reputation as an orator preceded him and much was expected of him: but it is safe to say he surpassed all expectations. His address was most lofty in conception, classic in language and splendid in delivery. Mr. McInerney is a most eloquent, polished and deliberate speaker, and every word he uttered was easily heard by the large audience in front of him. Hon. Mr. Howlan, as chairman, opened the proceedings. He expressed regret that, owing to impaired health, he was unable to speak at any length on the theme so dear to his heart as the one that had brought the people together on this occasion, to do honor to the memory of his dear friend, the great departed statesman, Hon. Edward Whelan. After speaking briefly of the many noble qualities of Mr. Whelan and the great works in which he was engaged during his all too brief life, Mr. Howlan introduced Mr. McInerney, the orator of the day.

Mr. McInerney's address lasted

me was eaged thing in the produced Mr. McInerney, the orator of the day.

Mr. McInerney's address lasted about an hour, during which time he held the rapt attention of his audience. He began by pointing out that in all periods of the world's history the living were wont to perpetuate, by suitable monuments, the memories of the illustrious dead. This was true of pagan as well as Christian nations, and it was most fitting that a monument should be erected to the memory of the late Hon. Edward Whelan, who had done so much for the land of his adoption. He next alluded to the circumstances of the time of his birth in Mayo, Ireland. Curran and Grattan were but a few years dead when Whelan was born, and Daniel O'Connell was still in the hey-day of his strength and the zenith of his greatness. At an early age he came to Halifax and was apprenticed to the "Nova Scotian," conducted by the late Hon. Joseph Howe. At the ago of nineteen he came to Charlottetowa and started the "Palladium," which he edited for a short time. This paper was conducted in the Interests of the people as against the family compact, which at that time held the reins of government and ruled the destinies of the province. Subsequently he was for a brief space editor of the "Morning News," and finally established the "Examiner." Througaout his life, by pen and tongue, he devoted all his energies to the cause of the people as against the landlord class. In 1846 he was first elected to the Provincial Legislature from the second district of King's County. These, the eloquent speaker Mayo, Ireland. Curran and Grattan were but, a few years dead when Whelan was born, and Daniel O'Connell was still in the hey-day of his strength and the zenith of his greatness. At an early age he came to Halifax and was apprenticed to the printing trade in the office of the "Nova Scotian," conducted by the late Hon. Joseph Howe. At the age of nineteen he came to Charlottetown and started the "Palladium," which he edited for a short time. This paper was conducted in the interests of the people as against the family compact, which at that time held the reins of government and ruled the destinies of the province. Subsequently he was for a brief space editor of the "Morning News," and finally established the "Examinfer." Throughout his life, by pen and tongue, he devoted all his energies to the cause of the people as against the landlord class. In 1846 he was first elected to the Provincial Legislature from the second district of King's County. These, the eloquent speaker pointed out, were memorable times. Two years previously, in 1844, Sir John A. McDonald, was first elected to Parliament from Kingston, Sir William Pitt was Prime Minister of England,

and Canada, with a population of about a million, and with seventeen miles of railway, was an aggregation of scattered provinces with little cohesion. The speaker then graphically sketched his labors when in Legislature in behalf of responsible Government, free schools and the abolition of landlordism. The introduction of responsible Government, the formation of the Coles-Whelan Government and the subsequent agitation regarding Confederation were all described in fascinating language. The first conference held at Charlottetown to discuss the question of Confederation and its adjournment to Quebec were nassed in review. At this conference Whelan met Sir John McDonald, Cartier, McGee and Tupper, all men of renown, whose names are memorable in our history. Whelan's great speech in aid of the patriotic fund was characterized by the speaker as one of the finest in the English language. His last speech in the Legislature and subsequent defeat, in consequence of Confederation agitation were all gracefully alluded to. Reviewing the career of Whelan as an orator, journalist and statesman, Mr. McInerney had no hesitation in placing him beside McDonald, Cartier, McGee and Tupper. Well merited applause and cheer's followed the close of Mr. McInerney's splendid oration.

Mr. John H. Bell, M.P., followed, and spoke for some time on the life and times of the deceased statesman. Alexander Martin, M.P., was the next speaker. He pronounced a fitting eulogy on the departed statesman, and held him up as a model worthy of initiation. We are now enjoying the fruits of the labors of Whelan, performed under the most trying conditions. Mr. A. C. McDonald, M. P., spoke briefly in eulogy of the life and labors of Whelan. During his political career he had represented a portion of King's County in the Legislature, and had he lived, the speaker had no doubt he would be representing King's County in the House of Commons, and would have, long ago attained a high place in the councils of the Dominion. Hon. Senator Ferguson next addressed the audience, and delivered an excellent speech. He alluded to the early struggles regarding Confederation and other burning questions in which Whelan took the lead, and referred to his own associations with the deceased statesman, when he (Ferguson) first took lead, and reletion ciations with the deceased statesman, when he (Ferguson) first took an active part in matters political. This close association with Whelan had afforded him an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the noble traits of the man's character, and

like other regiments, the victims of red-tape. After passing the pracribed tests, the Essex men expected the order to proceed to the depot at Warley. Their patience was sorely tried, however, for the order was long, long in coming. The reason of the delay afterwards leaked out. It was all a question of the color of a tunic. "The 2nd Volunteer Battalion wear a black uniform with green facings, while the 1st Essex, which is at the front, ordinarily wear the scarlet tunic of the line regiments. The authorities, it is asserted, made it a condition that before the Essex Volunteers went to the depot at Warley for training they should be dressed in the complete home service uniform of the territorial regiment. Consequently they had to wait till their corps was able to procure them scarlet coats, pipe-clayed belts, etc. The military tailors, as was well known, were not able to meet all the orders that had been pouring in during that time, hence the delay. And yet it was in khaki, not in scarlet, that the men would join the 1st Essex in South Africa. Could red-tapism go further than that?"

People look round at a nice head of hair on the street, so rare has that beautiful ornament become at the present day. Why is this? It certainly is not LUBY'S Parisian Hair Renewer, which is an almost infallible remedy against premature grey hair. Only soccents

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

Cardinal Gibbons, in his third artiele on "Christian Education" in the Baltimore "Catholic Mirror," says

Baltimore "Catholic Mirror," says:

The religious and secular education of children cannot be divorced from each other without inflicting a fatal wound upon the soul. The usual consequence of such a separation is to paralyze the moral faculties and to foment a spirit of indifference in matters of faith. Education is to the soul what food is to the body. The milk with which the infant is nourished feeds not only its head, but permeates also at the same time its heart and other organs of the body. In like manner the intellectual and moral growth of our children must go hand in hand. Otherwise their education is fragmentary and proves often a curse instead of a blessing. Piety is not to be put on like a holiday dress, to be worn on state occasions, but it is to be exhibited in our conduct at all times. Our youth must put in practice, every day, the commandments of God and the precepts of the church, as well as the rules of grammar and arithmetic. How can they familiarize themselves with these sacred duties if they are not daily inculcated? The religious and secular education

Guizot, an eminent Protestant writer of France, expresses himself so clearly and forcibly on this point clearly and forcibly on this point that I cannot forbear quoting his words. "In order," he says, "to make popular education truly good and socially useful, it must be fundamentally religious. . . It is necessary that national education should be given and received in the midst of a religious atmosphere and should be given and received in the midst of a religious atmosphere, and that religious impressions and religious observances should penetrate into all its parts. Religion is not a study or an exercise to be restricted to a certain place or a certain hour; it is a faith and a law which ought to be felt everywhere, and which, after this manner alone can exercise all its beneficial influence upon our minds and our lives."

The catechetical instructions given

The catechetical instructions given The catechetical instructions given once a week in our Sunday schools, though productive of very beneficial results, are insufficient to supply the religious wants of our children. They should, as far as possible, every day breathe a healthy religious atmosphere in those schools where not only their minds are enlightened, but where the seeds of faith, piety and sound morality are nourished and invigorated. By what principle of justice can you store their minds with earthly knowledge for several hours each day, while their hearts, which require far more cultivation, must be content with the paltry allowance of a few weekly lessons.

There are many who consider mental culture a panacea for every moral disorder. "Let knowledge," they say, "be diffused over 'the land, and religion and morality will follow in its track."

The experience of other nations as well as our own shows that it is a very great illusion to suppose that intellectual development is sufficient of itself to make us virtuous men, or that the moral status of a people is

children growing nicely? Stronger each month? A trifle heavier? Or is one of them growing the other way? Growing weaker, growing thinner, growing paler? If so, you should try

Scolla Emulcien.
It's both food and medicine.
It corrects disease. It makes
delicate children grow in the right way—taller, stronger, heavier, healthier, score and the contract of the contract of

to be estimated by the widespread diffusion of a purely secular knowledge.

When the Roman empire had reached the highest degree of mental culture it was sunk in the lowest depths of vice and corruption.

The Persian empire, according to the testimony of Plato, perished on account of the vicious education of its princes. While their minds were filled with knowledge they were guided by no religious influences.

The voice of conscience was drowned amid the more eager and captivating cries of passion, and they grew up monsters of lust, rapine and oppression, governed by no law save the instincts of their brutal nature.

It does not appear that vice recedes in the United States in proportion as public education advances. Statistics, I fear, would go far to prove the contrary fact. The newspapers published in our large cities are filled every day with startling accounts of deep laid schemes of burglary, bank defalcations, premeditated murders and acts of refined licentiousness. These enormities are perpetrated for the most part not by unlettered criminals, but by individuals of consummate address and skill that betray a well disciplined mind, uncontrolled by morality and religion. How true are the words of Kempis: "Sublime words make not a man holy and just, but a virtuous life makes him dear to God."

HISTORIC ARMAGH.

The new Cathedral at Armagh is indeed well worthy a visit. This noble structure was begun sixty years ago, and the different Primates who

ble structure was begun sixty years ago, and the different Primates who have ruled in the See of Armagh have all contributed towards its completion. The present Primate, His Eminence Michael Cardinal Logue, will, I hope, have the satisfaction of witnessing its consecration. On Saturday last a grand bazaar in aid of the Cathedral was brought to a successful close. I was told that £27,000, or \$135,000, were realized. In order to accomplish this wonderful result no part of the civilized world was overlooked. The little bundles of tickets with the Irish postmark, so familiar in America, certainly produced good results in this ease.

As I stood this morning on the Cathedral steps, high above the little town of Armagh and looked across the valley at that other St. Patrick's Cathedral, whose cornerstone was laid by St. Patrick fifteen hundred years ago, I certainly had no kindly feelings towards the government which confiscated it. But confiscation and persecution, no matter how relemtlessly both were waged, would never dim the Irish faith, and even though the venerable old Cathedral was wrested from the Catholic people of Armagh, one more magnificent to-day crowns a still higher elevation, never more to be despoiled by the wanton hand.

I cannot begin to describe the sensations experienced when making my way through the narrow, crooked streets of the ancient town of Armagh. Qn these very streets St. Patrick once walked! Here he implanted the faith in a people who to-day are the very life of the Church in Europe, America and Australia. Here, too, was the seat of monastic learning which burned brightly through western Europe, until the fierce and persistent Danes in the ninth and tenth centuries overwhelmed it.

Moving 'indeed are the historic associations closely connected with the

Moving indeed are the historic associations closely connected with the veanerable See of Armagh. I am pleased more than I can express that so soon after my arrival in Ireland it was my good fortune to walk the streets sanctified by St. Patrick and behold with my own eyes the spot where he enkindled the fire of faith which the Irish people have since carried to the farthermost part of the world.—Extract from correspondence of Rev. T. H. Malone to "The Intermountain Catholic." ed it. Intermountain Catholic."

EASE AND DISEASE. A SHORT LESSON ON THE MEANING OF A PAMILIAR WORD.

IN CASE OF DROWNING.

A guest at my summer place a few niles from Pablo, says a writer in ne Jacksonville "Metropolis," while athing was carried out to sea, and ope had fled, to our surprise we auddenly saw his body impelled for-ibly toward us. Then we saw it re-ede a few feet, and then again, as t were, shoot twenty feet toward the shore. This continued until my on and myself, at last able to reach aim, bore him insensible to the

shing the space and impeding the action of the heart. By turning over on the back this pressure is removed, the back being almost entirely a strong wall of bone and muscle. Also, when on the back, the entire body is nearer the surface and the surface waves tend toward the shore, the undercurrent out to sea, even the legs, when upon the back, being less exposed to the current that tends toward the sea. By floating gently upon the back the heart, relieved of its pressure, becomes calm and quiet, and the swimmer can regain his strength and float for hours. The bather whose heart is weak should always present, when standing erect, the right side of the body to the waves, and thus avoid the Sullivan-like blows of the incoming waves upon a crippled heart. In every bathhouse should be posted the injunction: "In case of exhaustion or accident, turn upon the back." TALKS TO BUSINESS MEN. The Philadelphia "Saturday Even-

ing Post" publishes the following story of the success achieved by two non-Catholic business men in the neighboring Republic. It is a sketch, but it contains many lessons of value to Catholic business men, young and old. It runs thus :-

Two Western men recently gave \$5,000,000 to a Western university. The quiet giving of this great sum and the simplicity of the whole transaction were of marked interest.

action were of marked interest.

The money was given to Washington University, St. Louis, by Samuel Cupples and Robert Brookings, two citizens of that city. Both men armerchants, the one, Mr. Cupples, well on in years, and the other, Mr. Brookings, in the very prime of life. The younger man had previously given nearly a million dollars to the same university. same university.

The younger man has previously given nearly a million dollars to the same university.

Long ago, Mr. Cupples set out from Pennsylvania to make his home and fortune in the then new West. Year by year his fortune grew and year by year his fortune grew and year by year his position in the public mind advanced in security. Then there came to him a young man from Maryland, Robert Brookings.

Mr. Cupples set him to work as a travelling salesman, through a territory from which results had been fur from satisfactory. In a year the territory became one of the most important in the whole West, and in five years the young man was taken into the firm, of which he shortly became the general manager.

Then Mr. Brookings began to suggest ideas for the development of a variety of interests outside of the boundaries of the business. The most important idea was that of building a great public freight station. The plan was laughed at by almost all St. Louis, but was carried out, and what is probably the greatest union freight station in the world is now the trade centre of the city.

Mr. Brookings next took an interest in one of the big libraries of the city. He found that it was not in a good way financially, and putting his shoulder to the wheel he placed the enterprise on a good footing. Then he built what is one of the greatest office-buildings, in St. Louis. His friends tried to have it named after him, but he shook his head and another name went over the marble doorway.

About this time Mr. Brookings was elected to the directory of Washing-



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CRITICS OF THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

(From the San Francisco Monitor.) One of the most frequent criticisms passed upon the Catholic paper by alleged Catholics, is that it is "too-religious." There is a numerous class of our brethren who maintain that they imbibe "all the religion they need" from an occasional spiritual discourse or brief instruction at an early Sunday morning Mass. For them, the religious journal is a whole superfluous quantity. Naturally, this species of Catholic doesn't them, the religious journal is a whole superfluous quantity. Naturally, this species of Catholic doesn't ordinarily subscribe for Catholic publications of any kind. It sometimes happens that he allows his name to be taken by the canvasser of a Catholic paper, for reasons inexplicable. But he rarely or ever reads the journal, and usually cancels his subscription without much delay. When he speaks slightingly of the Catholic press, therefore, he does not speak from personal knowledge. The defects, which he deprecates under the vague generalization of "too much religion," exist mainly in his imagination. To this class, the religious press, as an institution, does not appeal. They have no compunctions about calling into question both its type of preternaturally knowing, liberal, easily-surfeited Catholic, is evolved the "hickory" kind and the poor creature who, lacking the courage to openly foreswear the faith, basely turns his back upon it in practice.

At long intervals, a subscriber is encountered who complains that his Catholic paper is "not religious enough." He is a rare bird. He objects to the burdening of the columns of the religious press with matter not strictly germane to questions of faith and morals. He is particularly severe on editorial expression that hus not to do exclusively with themes doctrinal and devotional. Discussion of topics of general public interest, but lying beyond the confines of polemics, he deems outside the scope and province of religious journalism. He looks to his secular publications of the south of thing, he tells, you.

Between the two sets of opinions as to his office and functions the average Ca

Manufacture Suberior Church Bells march

COVERNMENTS MOVE SLOWLY.

Red-Tape plays a very important part in the Government of a country. We have a certain amount of the same material on hand in Canada. Even to our Deparement of Militia, there are so many orders that have to be given, so many questions to be asked and to be taken into consideration, that the wonder is how that branch of the administration has ever been able to cope with any matter. While by no means an admirer of the crab-like system—the extreme red-tapism—that prevails in our miniature war department, still we must admit that the war office in London is the most strongly bound sample of red-tapism on the continent of Europe. It is ridiculous that the Government does not devise some business-like method of transacting affairs, especially when individual interests are at stake. On this subject it seems to us that the following, from a leading London publication, is both interesting and instructive. The exchange in question says—"In the final 'redding-up' which the

"A visitor to Netley Hospital was asked by one of the patients if lecould oblige him with a postage-stamp, and the officials were excused on the ground that it took saveral days under the regulations of the hospital, to obtain a stamp. Wounded soldiers were thus compelled at times to delay for days a reply to the anxious friends who might write them. The result of the request was that a volunteer post-bag was established in the hospital pending the inevitable long delay in sending an attraction of the regulation. Private philanthropy had to fill many gap left by the authorities in the arrangements made for the relief of the wounded.

If a person were thoroughly acquainted with the methods that obtain in almost all Government offices, he would cease to wonder at Dickens' "Circumlocution Office." Red-Tape plays a very important part in the Government of a country. We have a certain amount of the same material on hand in Canada. Even to our Deparement of Militia, there are so many orders that have to be given, so many questions to be asked and to be taken

of cases which could be multiplied indefinitely.

"To go into more detail in two or
three instances where red-tape would
seem at its worst: Early in the campaign the wife of a soldier serving at
the front applied for the allotment
money due to her. The reply received from the military officials was
that it would be paid when the "necessary authority" was received.
That authority had not been given
by those whose duty it was to attend to the matter till over two
months' money was owing. Meantime
the poor woman, with two children
to look after, had to subsist as best
she could. She had to pledge her
wedding-ring and other articles to
obtain the bare necessaries of tife,
and there were times when a meal
had to be passed over with nothing.
This is how the War Office helps
"The home that Tommy's left behind
him."

Disease is the opposite of ease. Webster defines disease as "lack of ease, uneasiness, trouble, vexation, disquiet." It is a condition due to some derangement of the physical organism. A vast majority of the "disease" from which people suffer is due to impure blood. Disease of this kind is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, pimples and all eruptions. It tones the stomach and creates a good appetite, and it gives vigor and vitality to the whole body. It reverses the condition of things, giving health, comfort and "ease" in place of "disease." is the opposite of ea efines disease as "lack

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STARTING A

THE "BELLS reading sea sto tice that the o'clock it is? 'I always recorded and "bells" doe either as a goo pose. For ins' does not mean does "five bells' On ship board does 'five bells'
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