The Most Rev. John J. Glenno Archbishop of St. Louis, who is at present on a tour for the purpose of ng the principal churches of British Isles and the Continent, in view of a project to build a Cathe dral at St. Louis, arrived in Ireland on August 5, and spent Sunday with the Archbishop of Cashel.

Dr. Glennon was accompa Mr. W. J. Kinsella, director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, lately held at St. Louis.

Dr. Glemon is an Irishman, having been born in Westmeath. He is one of the most eminent ecclesiastics or the other side of the Atlantic. Grace is an ardent admirer of the Old Country, and takes a deep inter

During the Archbishop's stay Dublin he was interviewed by a entative of the Dublin Freeman

His Grace, who evinced a keen in terest in the politics of the day, said that the question of Ireland's future might be divided under four heads the Land problem, the Educational question, the industrial prosperity o the country, and the question of au

His Grace took a deep interest i the land agitation, and said that to him it seemed the only difficulty re maining was that there was no mee sure of compulsory sale. His Grace had noticed the effects of recent legislative measures secured by the of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and seemed quite hopeful the future of his mative land.

Our representative called the attention of His Grace to the recent vic tories of the Irish Parliamentar; Party in defeating the Unionist Administration, and Dr. Glennon said that he had read the accounts those Parliamentary feats in the course of his journey in the Old Land. He admired the tactics of Mr. Red ond as leader not only of the Irish Party, but of the Opposition, on the

Our representative asked His Grace whether he had followed the details of the struggle which Irishmen were making at the present day for their rights on the question of higher edu

His Grace seemed enthusiastic on this subject. He said that he thought grant, but you hear very little question of higher education equal in importance with that of the land problem and the question of po-

Our representative referred to the recent St. Louis Exhibition, and asle Trish exhibits there.

(Dublin Freeman's Journal.)

The Loughglynn Sisters, whos

work is attracting so much attention

at the Oireachtas, settled in Ireland

through the influence of the Bishop

of Elphin, who, during a visit to

Belgium, was much struck with their

admirable work in connection with

the organization of cottage industries

there. Since coming to Ireland they

have proved that there is a market

and rugs, and the girls who are em

ployed at small looms in their own

homes are earning ten and twelve

shillings a week at this industry. Up

to the present it has been found im-

possible to make these carpets of

their own wool, in the near future;

so that we may before long see

considerable development of the wool-

The Loughglynn Sisters hope to

open their new school of domestic

economy and home industries, nov

being built for them by the Depart

ment of Agriculture, in October next

ideas more fully than has hitherte

been possible. Dairy work, including

the making of cheeses of all kinds will be taught thoroughly and scienti

fically, also practical domestic econ

omy, and gardening and fruit cultur

in all its branches. The same vege

tables will be grown in the school

garden as are supplied to the small

farmers, and the girls attending th

prepare them in an appetizing man ner-it being one of the chief objects

the standard of living and introduc

a greater variety of diet amongst th

people. It is encouraging to find that since the Sisters settled in

Loughglynn, a couple of years ago,

Here they intend to develop

the congested districts.

Irish-made hand-tufted carpets

THE LOUGHGLYNN SISTERS | they have succeeded in persuading

Irish wool, as the price of Irish of the town. The chapel was void

wool is almost prohibitive for carpet of congregation excepting the Sisters,

making, and the quality too fine for the outline of whose white-robed

the work. It is the intention of the forms could be seen beyond the veil

Sisters, however, to dye and prepare | behind the altar. It was very quie

len industry, should carpet-making tap upon the pain occasionally;

be introduced to any large extent in clock was ticking loudly from som

tables free.

Dr. Glennon said there was a fine display of Irish goods there, particularly of the lace, tweeds, poplin linens and hosiery.

HOW TO INCREASE IRISH TOUR-

In the guestion of Irish tourist traffic his Grace seemed to be parti-cularly interested. He pointed out that in Ireland we have scenic tractions and the climate to induce visitors to patronize our land, in comparison with other countries we lacked methods of advertising our ealth resorts.

Our representative pointed question was adequately that this ssed at the time of the par of the Local Government 1898, when it was sought to em power County Councils to levy a spe cial rate for advertising our seaside resorts, but that the clause suggested was not inserted in the bill.

His Grace referred to the manne in which American tourists were catered for by the Swiss, and said that a country like Ireland, which had the sympathy of America, could easily secure the patronage of the America visitors by a little exertion on the ne lines as those of the Swist and other people.

His Grace chatted with our repre entative on the various topics of the day in Ireland, and expressed a hope that Irishmen would soon reap rewards of their long struggle fo self-government.

On the question of emigration our representative asked His Grace what his opinions were, and he gave then unhesitatingly.

His Grace said that he had noticed signs for the better in Irelandis pro gress, and his advice to the young men and young women of the coun try would be to stick to their native land. "There is," said His Grace, "a future before your country, and I can see no reason in the world why young men and young women should leave their own country to seek a living outside Ireland. Their pros pects are much better in their ow land than on foreign shores."

"You hear a great deal," said His Grace, "about the successful emi the hundreds who do not succeed Your country is capable of develop Let your young people stay at home and develop it, and so de the right thing for themselves and for their country at the same time,' ed His Grace what he thought of the was the patriotic advice of the eminent churchman.

nore than thirty of the cottagers in

the district to place little garden

ubiquitous manure heap. The Sisters

have supplied fruit trees at a lov

rate, and those who bought the fruit

trees have been supplied with vege

Mass in the Midst of War.

The following descriptive sketch

occurs in an interesting article in

It was a hot morning in besieged

the London Westminster Gazette by

George Lynch, war correspondent:

Ladysmith. A priest was saying Mass in the little chapel attached to

the convent hospital on the hill north

air through the open window

where, and with the profusion

flowers mingled the aromatic odo

of incense from the last Benediction

The sibilant whispering of the priest uttering the almost silent words of

Consecration were the only other

noise came with which all the garri

son had become familiar-a rushing

whirring noise, crescendoing into

tearing roar, as if some mighty shee

of canvas were being rent asunder

and then the building was rocked b

a quaking explosion, which was followed by a deafening rattle as

shower of stones and earth rained or

from within; but on its ceasing

ound, and then a little bell tinkled

heaved the blind, letting

round their houses and remove

("May the peace of the Lord be al-ways with you")—and from behind the altar veil, because there was no acolyte, came the response in lov robed figures of those gentlewomen "Et cum spiritu tuo." for peace almost mingled with crash of war.

What Bishop McDonnell Did With His Gift.

When Bishop McDonnell, of the die cese of Raphoe, was presented with a check for a handsome sum, recently by his priests, on the occasion of hi silver jubilee, he said "I can not conceal from myself that

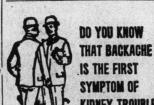
am taking an unprecedented sun

of money from those who, man for man, are as little overburdened with the goods of this world as I am my self. I well know how this money is paid. It is paid by going into debt, in many cases, and, perhaps, in most cases. With the bulk of the priest in my native diocese it is as I never had any money beyond my daily needs. I never hope dence, much expenditure has passe through my hands; and I trust this clergy of this diocese, will be as well expended as it possibly can be. prize it beyond expression for all i represents. I know the priests wish me to make a personal use of it That I shall do. It enables me give the finest personal contribution to the new college (Letterkenmy) that was ever given here for an educational purpose since the days of native rule. Into the college building funds it goes, every penny, without delay."

WHERE ARE THE MILLIONS?

When M. Waldeck-Rousseau first di rected the attention of the French public to the religious orders, gave out that the profits arising from confiscating their goods would suf fice to establish old-age pensions Anti-clericals estimated the plunde at a thousand million of francs. Well the orders have been suppressed and their property confiscated, but when are the profits? The Revue Maconnique makes the sorrowful confessio that not one penny so far has come into the coffers of the State, nor is there any likelihood of one coming Indeed, the state, that is the taxpay ers, has had to advance money the liquidators and lawyers who ar engaged in valuing and selling the property of the religious congrega tions. Already a million and a half has gone in this way. And what has become of the property? What be comes of the carcass of an ox when the vultures gather upon it? French anti-clericals had a great feast of plunder, and there are remnants left for the state. If France obtains old-age pensions, it will not be the monks and nuns who will find the capital; it will be the taxpayers -St. John Freeman.

Sorrow and wrong are pangs of new birth; all we who suffer bleed for one another: no life may live alone, but all in all. We lie within the womb of our dead selves, waiting nands us to rise.-Ho Roden Noel.



SYMPTOM OF KIDNEY TROUBLE.

It is! and you cannot be too careful about it.

A little backache let run will finally cause serious kidney trouble. Stop it in time.

> TAKE DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

They cure where all others fail. As a specific for Backaches and Kidney Troubles they have no equal. Here is what

the corrugated iron roof and rolled down its sides. Then followed stilla-ness again, and the invisible clock-ticked on and the tassel-knob bob-bed on the window pane as a faint whill of dust or smoke was wafted in MR. GEO. H. SOMERVILLE, After some moments of silence the priest uttered the first words that are said aloud after Consecration—



RUINS OF IONA

St. Columba's Island Turned Over to Church of Scotland.

The ruins on the historic island of one have been conveyed by the tees for the Church of Scotland. B this transfer a Protestant organiza into possession of of the most famous shrines of early church.

Staffa and Iona are visited summer by thousands of persons, tracted thither in the one case the natural wonders of Fingal's Cave and in the other by memories of th great apostle to the northern Picts who, in the sixth century, made thi distant Hebridean Isle a centre of devotion and of learning.

The history of the little isle begin in 563, when St. Columba, crossing the narrow sea from Ireland, lande on its shore with twelve disciples Here the small community built was tle huts to live in and a chapel equally frail materials in which worship. The work of converting the northern Picts was entered upon. Brude, their king, having embraced Christianity under the preaching of Columbia, success became assure Soon the energies of the devoted mis sionary and his disciples were taxed to the utmost, instructing the igno rant and ministering to both the sp ritual and temporal necessities of as ever-increasing throng of devotee At intervals they set out on expedi tions for the evangelization of tant tribes, and the wave of enthus asm spread, and rose higher an Churches were planted all higher.

over the country, and faithful stu dents, instructed and ordained at the parent monastery, went forth to form ew centres of spiritual influence. When Columba died, in 597, Ion had a high reputation, and down t nearly the end of the eighth centur,

the monastery he had founded one of the most renowned in the Bri tish Isles. In 795, however, buildings were burned by the fierc Norsemen, who also again and again during the ninth and tenth centurie devastated the island. In the twelfth century the Benedictines and Augus tines established themselves on Ion and these flourished down to the tim of the Scottish Reformation. After that event the island, with its var ous religious houses, passed into th ssion of the family of Argyll.

The most ancient of the ruins as those of St. Oran's Chapel. The cha pel, of which only the bare walls now remain, is thought to have been buil by the famous Queen Margaret, wife of Malcolm Cannore and sister Edward Atheling, and is also believe ed to have been the first building of note on the island. The Cathedra (so it is always styled, although i strict accuracy it is but the abbe church) belongs to a later period the end of the twelfth century or th beginning of the thirteenth. It must have been a building of considerab architectural pretensions in its day and in its restoration an effort is be ing made to bring it as nearly possible to what is believed to hav been its original appearance.

Of the cloisters and the library library so renowned that Pope Pius V. was credited with the intention to visit it) little remains. These build ings stood to the north of the church and at a short distance from them ruins now exist. Surrounding St Oran's Chapel is the famous burial place known as the Reileag Oran where lie kings of Scotland, of Pictland, of Ireland, and even of far Norway. For centuries the soil was regarded as sacred, burial here was esteemed a high hos or and a great privilege, not only among the Celtic races, but also those of northern Europe. Catholic Union and Times.

ITS 1022ND ANNIVERSARY. The 1022nd anniversary of th ounding of the Church at Ches Street, Scotland, was celebrated cently. The church dates back to th year 883 A.D. when the Monks Lindisfarne, bearing with them body of t. Cuthbert, arrived Chester-le-Street after seven years veary and perilous wandering. They at once set to work to build the in place of the one vacated at Lindisfarne, and Eardulf, the last B shop of Lindislarne, was the first to rule over the See of Cuneacester, as Chester-le-Street was then called. BUSINESS CARDS.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

NY even numbered section of Do-A NY even numbered section of minion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to extent of one-quarter section of 160 cres, more or less.

Entry may be made personally a the local land office for the district in which the land is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on plication to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Com Immigration, Winnipeg, or the loca agent receive authority for some one to make entry for him.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions con with under one of the following plans (1) At least six months' res upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the hom er resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for the requir ments as to residence may be satis fied by such person residing with the

(3) If the settler has his perme residence upon farming land owns stead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissione of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of in tention to apply for patent.
N.B.—Unauthorized publics

this advertisement will not be paid

DOIETY DIRECTORY.

T. PATRICK'S SOCIETY-Estat. lished March 5th, 1856; incorpores St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the der street, / first moneay of the month. Committee meets last Wed-nesday. Officers: Rev. Director. Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P.; President. Mr. F. J. Curran; 1st Vice-President, W. P. Kearney; 2nd Vice, E. J. Quinn; Treasurer, W. Durack; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Crowe; Recording Secretary, T. P.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SO. -Meets on the day of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, at 8.80 p.m. Committee of Managament meets in same hall on arst Tuesday of every month, at 9 p.m. Rev. Director, Rov. Jas. Killoran; Bresident, J. H. Kelly; Rec. Sec., J. D'Arcy Kelly, 18 Valles

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. established 1868.—Rev. Director. Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St, Dominique street; treasurer, M. J. Ryan, 18 St. Augustis street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottaws streets, at 8.80 p.m.

D.M.B.A. OF CANADA, Branch 26 -Organized 13th November, 1883. Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, en every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at 8 o'clock p.m. Officers: Spiritual Adviser, Rev. J. P. Killoran; Chancellor, W. F. Wall; President, J. M. Kennedy; 1st Vice-President, J. H. Maiden; 2nd Vice-President, J. P. Dooley; Recording Secretary, R. M. J. Dolan, 16 Overdale Ave.; Apsistant Rec. Sec., W. J. Macdonald Financial Secretary, J. J. Costigan, 825 St. Urbain street; Treasurer, J. H. Kelly; Marshal, J. Walsh; Guard, M. J. O'Regan; Trustees, T. J. Finn, W. A. Hodgson. P. J. D'Arcy, R. Gahan, T. J. Stevens; Medical Advisers, Dr. H. J. Harrison; Dr. E. J. O'Connor, Dr. G. H. Merrill.

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THURSDAY. AUG

chair in the billiard room sion in Portland Place, was just on the strok Christmas Eve, and he ting alone for over an I ther!" he said, as he re-self and leaned back in "Hang her! she deserv Hang all romance, Mr. George Meredith beautifully) of romance ung who avoid that r the title of Fool at the celestial crown." But some who not only avoi but are ignorant of its -nay, who call the d "Romance," and thus de the title and lose the di And with these Marma fern had been numbere youth upward. He was

son of one of those typ nineteenth century life magic hand upon a littl transfigured it into a va tory. A man who sudo his family from generation sordid indigence of unsuc ing and selling to the po hoards of wealth, wh blood in his veins prevent knowing how to enjoy. had been born before the lution, and, after as muc as is to be obtained at school at Brighton of the "genteel" by the propr passed to his father's cas the firm of Redfern and the parish of St. Ann' then fifteen years old. Bu he loved to see the busi and think how wealthy he

one day. The old man died when was barely twenty. But I the business was large e make it easy for the s chant to insist upon being partnership by the surviv of the firm. His young went to public schools, into the army or to the having severed their conn the vile thing which had they proceeded to cut brother except upon such of when they wanted to born of him.

Marmaduke had never felt a generous impulse, or ty of an action of uncalcul ss. The pettiness and i his original nature had the counting house. He was : to the desire and enjoyme more animal indulgences of was even sufficiently advan scale to envy his brothers ter social chances. But in of it all he counted the co a cautious youth.

He was little more than when he developed a wish reasons) to marry the scl of one of his sisters, who ter birth than he, and de courtship he flashed his mo considerably, and his gifts tended bride and her fam were really but ostentatio vertisement) were taken by be evidences of his generos ing on this, the poor girl (with the lack of insight se in parents) persuaded her him for her husband. But intention of car edness too far. It was cl tic of the man that even a of his marriage he should shrewd enough in his petty making a proper upon his wife on the ground father was not in a position her a dowry.

The marriage turned out I a matter of course. Marmi expected to be able to force into society on the skirts of He cultivated a slight ten with the utmost care, in o possess some accomplishme His wife, poor Nellie, sang ly, and Marmaduke loved to reedy pipe to her rich mezz ia "Flow On, Thou Shining "All's Well," and the simp that were popular forty yes But he found that his men extraordinary lack of tact effectual bar to his hopes. days something was wenter an entry into decent socie accumulated hoards of bulk accumulated hoards of bulk and selfish, he visited h upon his wife. She bore h daughter, and then, finding-sure of maternity insufficient her wretched life worth Hy