His Lordship the Bishop of Salford Refers to them in Vigorous Terms.

The Vice of Intemperance and Its Terrible Results -- Dancing Halls and their Allurements-Some of the Consequences of the Apathy of Catholics in Regard to the Education of Children - Their Tendency to Patronize Protestant Schools Deplored.

His Lordship the Bishop of Salford recently made a pastoral visit to St. Albans, Manchester, during the course of which he referred to the many dangers of the day. After dwelling upon the great mission of the priesthood and the importance of the laity performing their task, His Lordship said:

Of all the evils, perhaps, that are afflicting society at the present day, of all the sources of crime which is the most abundant, of all the evils which most frequently leads so many to the asylum, and all the causes that bring people to all sorts of depravity, nay, as we have recently seen in Saliord, which leads to shedding of human blood, I say if there is one vice that leads directly to families, not only to the ruin of their earthly prospects, but also to the loss of their souls, it is drink. And I must, with all the solemnity that I can possibly command, warn you against this evil. You women, you married women, may know what it is to have a drunken husband. You are deserving of the sympathy of the tenderest care and encour agement. But, alas, the drinking is not all on the men's side. There are other thinge, other creatures than a drunken man. There are, alse, drunken women and drupken wives and mothers. Of all hopeless things perhaps a drunken woman, when the evil has got firm hold of her, is the most seldom cured. Whatever earnings their husbands put in their hands it is just like a man pouring water into a riddle. And the husband may make as good wages as he likes, he may make as much overtime as he likes. but if his wife is a drunken woman, not only will the clothes go to the pawn, but he will find himself in debt in almost every shop in the neighbourhood, until he is ashamed and hangs down his head with shame. The supshine has gone out of that man's life, and she who ought to be his support, and his comfort, and his helpmate, is the source of all his miseries. And the children whom she ought to see at the school nicely and tidily dressed and clean—where are they? I will tell you where they will be soon. At best they will be in a reformatory and later they will be in prison, sil through the neglect of their mother and her giving way to drink. I beg you, as you value the time of this life, as you hope to save your souls, as you hope to escape hell—you know the definite declaration of divine authority:

"THE DRUNKARD SHALL NOT SEE THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN."

I say out of love for God and for your own soul be on your guard, women especially, against drink. When a woman has become a thorough drunkard, and when she has been at it many years, I do not know a creature upon God's earth that is more deprayed than such a creature. ture. The truth is not in her. Her husband may ask questions as to whether he is in debt or not. She will lie without a blush The priest may go round from house to house and ask whether she drinks, and she will tell him, almost in a passion, that she does not. And to deceive the priest and her husband and her neighbours, and so lead them astray and prevent them from judging when she had drink by her breath. she will suck peppermint lozenges or chew oranges. A woman that has resource to such dodges as these does not mean to do better. She means simply to deceive. The drink she will have. And I say that unless she makes a resolution to avoid the demon of drink and overcome her enemy, and it is chiefly by prayer and the sacraments that she can succeed, and by keeping away from those women that have taught her the habit, that she can escape—her case is almost hopeless. I am therefore particularly anxious that the young women, those girls who have left school and who are now gone to work, should be warned of this terrible danger that threatens to blight their whole lives and to be their degradation. Let them then be ashamed to be seen going into a public house. Let them be still more ashamed of being seen sitting down in a public house. If I could root out this evil from amongst the Catholic body they would rise in the social scale to be men of influence, and a power in the community in which they live; they would raise up the Catho lic Church to a position of influence and of honour; they would represent her in the higher ranks of life; and they would lift her up before the eyes of the public. But when a Catholic gives scandal to his neighbour, when he goes home kicking the door on a Sunday night and knocking a panel out by punching it, and when he fights in the street, or when he professes himself a Catholic only in a public-house, I say that when Protest ants see such a Catholic as that, they declare (most unjustly, but they do say it): It this is a specimen of a Catho lic I am going to have nothing to do with that Church?' Who is the cause of that Protestant not making himself acquainted with the true faith, not enquiring into its truths? The scandal giver. Let us then bear in mind that we are not only to save our own souls, but also the souls of others by our good example. There is just one other danger against which I must warn our young friends, in whom I take a great interest, and it is the dancing

DANCING HOUSES CONDEMNED IN STRONG of the convent and pupils and some ex- cut stone coping and cross the gift of the

them saints. It is very likely that they will do as other young women do, and go to dances in places where their virtue cannot remain untouched. Gradually, the catechism ought to present itself to and even rapidly, that virtue—the Cath-olic virtues of modesty and purity, that every woman, becomes undermined. go into these dancing rooms. Let, therefore, the confraternities and associations

ty you in this way. One word more. I loyalty and generosity to the Church, as am afraid that sometimes the parents we should wish when we come to die. who have children of a school age do not co operate with their clergy as they going frequently to the Sacraments, at should for the sake of the education of tending Holy Mass and Benediction on the children. I am afraid that the the week days and Sundays. Our parents are sometimes careless about the Lord in the Sacrament, of His love parents are sometimes careless about the education of their children, sometimes waits here night and day to bless us, sending them to Board schools-that is and on the Sunday nights, and some-Protestant schools-where their saith is times on week nights, Our Lord is exin immediate danger, and sometimes posed over the tabernacle to receive when they send them to the Catholic our homage and to show His love schools, they send them most irregularly for us. Our love is so cold that and most impunctually. They have all we prefer any other place to His sorts of excuses for keeping one or more house, and any excuse is good enough of their children at home—there is the to keep us from going to Him, and we baby to nurse, there is the husband's say that we have the fear and love of God in dinner, there is the washing day. It used our souls. If you had a friend, the joy of to be on Mondays, but now it has got to your heart, and he wished to show his be every day in the week including love for you and to make you a valuable Saturdays. The consequence is that the present, and you did not go near him, parents, not sufficiently alive to, not feeling sufficiently the excellence of edu cation and their duty to the teachers of for his gifts, nay, that you, as it were, giving them every chance of getting spurned them. So it is with Our Lord their children through a good examina and now, my dear brethren, make this tion and giving them a good education, your resolution—with the help of God's keep them at home for all sorts of these cylls and to the ruin of countless triffes. I suppose that your pistor life in this world a life worthy of your would tell me that year after year holy faith. Before concluding his Lord owing to parents keeping their children ship delivered an eloquent exhortation at home at odd times, he loses, I to his hearers to remember the souls in dare say, not less than £130 or £140 Purgatory, and in particular never to a year from the Government in the neglect the duty of praying for their grant. And I may tell you this fact, deceased relatives and friends. that such is the carelessness of parents

> TEN THOUSAND CHILDREN THAT ARE NOT AT SCHOOL

year, some

in some places, that throughout this

diocess I have, every school day of the

when they ought to be. What do you think is lost every year to the diocese by these children who are kept at home, in many cases with no just reason, by their parents? It makes the schools of my diocese lose £16,000 a year. And if that money could be saved, as it would be by the children being sent regularly, there would be comparatively little difficulty in maintaining our schools, in paying the debt of them, or in multiplying and increasing their number. iou see, therefore, how great a loss a little want of sacrifice on the part of a few families inflicts upon the whole dio cese. And now, after having said this. summer November 20, and winter May though other things remain, let me urge 20. though other things remain, let me urge

upon you to remember that for you as for myself life is passing away and that the question and answer that are first in

Why did God make you? To know Him, to love Him, and to serve Him in which exalts them and makes it the this world and to be happy with Him for honor of their lives to become children ever in the next.' Let us ask ourselves of Mary, the most pure Virgin-that are we thus loving and serving God with virtue which is the treasure of their our whole hearts; are our lives at this lives, which is the chief ornament of present time such as to give us good hope that we shall be with God for ever That virtue cannot be preserved if you in the next. In other words let us resolve as the grace of this visitation to day, that we will begin to lead such a of which you may become members satis | life of earnest Catholic piety, faith, love, And from this time begin such a life, would not this be a proof that you had no regard for him, that you cared not grace to lead for the remainder of your

DOES IT PAY TO TIPPLE?

You know it don't. Then, why do you do it? I know why. It requires too much self-denial to quit. Mr. A. HUTTON Dixon's medicine, which is taken privately, is pleasant to the taste, and will cure you of all desire for liquor in two or three days, so that you would not pay five cents for a barrel of beer or whiskey. You will eat heartily and sleep soundly from the start, and be better in every way, in both health and pocket, and without interfering with business duties. Write in confidence for particulars. Address THE DIXON CURE Co., 40 Park avenue, near Milton street, Montreal. 'Phone 3085.

In Australia spring begins August 20

In a number of American Catholic ournals there is quite an interest being manifested in the discussion regarding the advisability of a young man assuming the responsibility of a household upon an income of ten dollars a week.

One of these journals, in commenting upon the subject, says the majority of young men to day, brought up in comfortable surroundings amid the comparative luxury to which people of very moderate means have become habituated, find ten dollars a week quite little enough to defray the expense of clothing themselves and the meeting of other incidental demands upon their pocketbook for ordinary personal wants. Ten dollars is barely enough to keep them going in single blessedness. With their ideas and the ideas pervading the circle of society in which they move, and those particularly prevalent among the feminine contingent thereof, it can be said with positive certainty that ten dollars a week will not suffice for the housekeeping expenses of any young couple of their set, unless they are both able and willing to torego the manner of living to which they have been accustomed before marriage.

It may also be put down as a demonstrated fact that not one couple out of a million belonging to this class-if we may so speak-are either capable of such a sacrifice as this involves or willing to undertake it. Therefore it may be assumed that for all practical purposes an income of this size is wholly inadequate for the purpose, among young persons of the average social condition, especially in cities.

Sometimes the assertion is made that two can live as cheaply as one. It is represented that the usual expenditure incurred by the single young man for unnecessary gratifications, can be ap plied to the maintenance of a wife with perfect success. But this is a fallacy, so palpable on the face of it, that no one is any longer deceived by it unless he deliberately makes up his mind to shut his eyes to the truth. One person might readily lavish on himself as much as would keep two or half a dozen, under a more careful and economical system, requirements of two.

We have no desire to assume the role of a prophet, but we would unhesitatingly predict, for the young men who have he courage and faith worthy of a true

The financial features of matrimony were not discussed by our fathers and mothers. They came to this country with their strong religious convictions and stout hearts as their only capital to | ready is to know how to start. face the battle of life, together with a desire to practise commendable and healthy sacrifices, good alike for body and one hindrances and duties which and soul.

The history of their success, and the reward of their sacrifices, are written in monuments of stone in every village, town and city, and they were the backbone of church and country.

There is far too much of this pessimistic advice offered to our Catholic young men, and perhaps this accounts in a great measure for the lack of enterprise leave dragging behind us will start up and courage which prevails in their midst to take their place in the ranks of men, who are leaders instead of followers, at least in proportion to their numbers, as in other creeds, and like their fathers in the past.

In all the arguments of these pessimists who now turn their lance against the ten dollar a week class, the young woman is a mere cipher, a creature without an idea, without ambition; in brief, a wax doll. The ways of the pessimists evidently were not very pleasant, as we have many lively recollections of how often women have inspired men to ac consideration the defects in the incomplish undertakings which they would have never dreamed of, much less at Canada, had adopted a resolution retempt to put in practice; we could also questing the board to support the effort give many reminiscences of families now being made in the Dominion and in trained under affectionate and self-the United Kingdom in favor of uniform sacrificing fathers and mothers, the legislation for the whole of the Domin-members of which are a credit to the ion. The board resolved to make repreparishes with which they are associated.

The Sacred Heart Review makes the the penalties incurred by unfortunate young men addicted to drink. It says:

There is no longer any indulgence for the public man who gets drunk, nor is but when the sum spent is so small as to it possible any more for a man to mainbarely supply what, in the individual | tain a first class standing in private life case, are the simple decencies of life, it if he is known to be given to intoxicacannot by any economic legerdemain be tion. It is exceedingly difficult for the made ample sufficient for the normal habitual drinker to prosper in any pro fession or to secure a situation in any branch of business. Most of the cor-Despite the comfortless and icy-like porations make sobriety one of the tests logic of the writer of the foregoing, there of fitness for employment, and society

will be hundreds, aye, thousands of Cathe-shuts its door in the faces of those who lic young men whose income does not can not or do not control their appetites.

exceed ten dollars a week, who will enter

This gain, for temperance has brought into alliances with good Catholic young with it a general elevation of the standards of morality and propriety.

> To know how to be ready-a great thing, a precious gift and one that im-Catholic, to enter upon such a state of piles calculation, grasp and decision. To Catholic, to enter upon such a state of be always ready a man must be able to cut life, under such conditions, happy and a knot for everything cannot be united. He must know how to disengage what is easential from the detail in which it plies calculation, grasp and decision. To is inwrapped, for everything cannot be equally considered. In a word, he must be able to simplify his duties, his business and his life. To know how to be

It is astonishing how all of us are generally numbered up with the thousand are not such, but which nevertheless wind us about with their spider threads and fetter the movements of our wings. It is the lack of order which makes us slaves. The confusion of today dis-

counts the freedom of to-morrow. Confusion is the enemy of all comfort, and confusion is born of procrastination. To know how to be ready we must be able to finish. Nothing is done but what is finished. The things which we again later on before us and harass our path. Let each day take thought for what concerns it, liquidate its own affairs and respect the day which is to follow, and then we shall be always ready. To know how to be ready is at the bottom to know how to die.—Amiel.

CANADIAN INSOLVENCY LAWS.

The Manchester Guardian, in treating the question of an insolvency law for Canada, states that the home-trade sectional committee, having had under solvency laws of the several Provinces of the United Kingdom in favor of uniform legislation for the whole of the Dominsentations to the Canadian Government through the agent general in this sense. The following is a summary of the sugfollowing pointed statement in regard to gestions to be offered:—I. One law for all the Provinces and Territories. 2. Abolition of all preferences. Registration of lien on goods, book debts, or other securities. 4. Liens and preferences given within a period of three to four months prior to an assignment to be deemed invalid. 5. To provide against fraudulent and preferential settlements. 6. To provide for the means of enforcing an assignment of an estate of a debtor who is insolvent. 7. To provide proper examination of a debtor before a judge or other authorized official 8. In the appointment of official receivers, the rights of creditors to a proper supervision and control of estates to be safeguarded. . . Traders to be compelled to keep proper books of account. Other proposals aim at limiting the claims of secured creditors to the unsecured portion of them, and at preventing the commission of inequitable acts immediately before bankruptcy.

IN CHICAGO.

Insurance Agent-You want the policy made out in favor of your wife? Her name, please?

The Victim-Don't you think we'd better leave the name out? It will save so much trouble from time to time, you know.—Boston Transcript.

SOLID.

Mrs. Slimdiet (to the boarder)-That is poundcake, Mr. Starver.

New Boarder (carefully hefting a piece)
-What did you pound it with?-New York Weekly.

Some of the screws used in watches are so small that it takes 380,000 of them to weigh a pound.



and his balance in his cash account, prefly closely. There is another ledger account that the average man entirely forgets to his own undoing. It is his account, for its a "life and death" account. It is a man's duty to himself and family to look up this account once every day and see that the balance is on the right side. It doesn't pay to let this account run on,

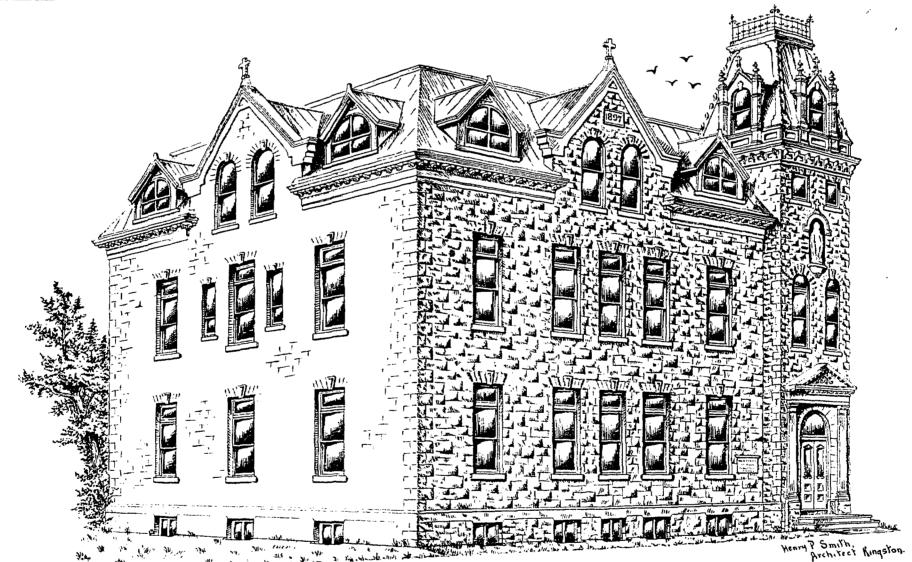
see that the balance is on the right sade.
It doesn't pay to let this account run on, and have it debited with indigestion, and then impure blood, and finally nervous exhaustion, or prostration, or deadly consumption. When these diseases come it means a debit balance with death brought down in the blood red ink of another life sacrificed on the altar of foolish overwork and neglect of health. Dr. Pierce's Golden and neglect of health. Dr. Pierce's Gotten Medical Discovery makes the appetite keen, the digestion perfect, the liver active and the blood pure. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and health-forger. It makes firm, healthy flesh, but does not produce corpulence or raise the weight above mature's normal. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, bronchial, throat and catarrhal affections. Honest dealers don't catarrhal affections. Honest dealers don't

urge substitutes.

"My wife had suffered for seven years with dyspepsia, sick headache and costiveness," writes Mr. Alonzo D. Jameson, of Dunbarton, Merrimack Co., N. H. "We tried many doctors and many kinds of medicine, but all were of no avail. We purchased six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which together with the 'Pleasant Pellets,' has entirely restored my wife's health. We cannot say enough to you in thanks for these valuable medicines." urge substitutes.

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Our subscribers are particularly requested to note the advertisements in The True Witness, and, when making purchases, mention the paper.



THE NEW WING -- CONVENT DE NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON.

CONGREGATION DE

Inauguration of a New Convent at Kingston.

Mass Celebrated in the Chapel by Very Rev. Father Kelly, V. G.-Description of the New Establishment.

We take the following report from the Canadian Freeman, Kingston, of the opening of a new Educational Establishment which, it says, is a valuable addition to the architecture of the city and a credit to the institution with which it is associated. The report goes on to a tower was placed at the junction

The opening of the new building in connection with the Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame took place yesterday morning by the celebration of the first mass in the handsome new chapel of the institution, which was tastefully decorated with flowers.

manner, showing the careful training of the old building, and on the left the trade in dark birch. A wainscoting 3 their instructor. The instrumental chapel is entered through a handsome feet high of ash is carried up around the portion of the programme was of the circular-headed doorway, enriched with stairs to top floor and is also placed to highest order, selections being rendered pilasters and entablature in ornamental walls of main halls. Most of the wood by Prof. Andreau and Dr. Clark on the wood work. violin, Miss Blanche Murphy on the harp, and Miss Kathleen Harty on the piano. The closing grand march by the. The chapel is 43 x 19 feet, with a ceiling whole orchestra was very fine.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW BUILDING.

The new convent building for the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Johnston street, just completed, is a handsome stone structure and quite an addition to the architectural ornaments of the city. It is built of rockfaced limestone, with fine-cut stone trimmings, and has a frontage on Johnston street of 60 feet by about 50 feet in depth, with a two-storey extension in the rear. Being old storey lower than the one building, storey lower than the one building, a tower was placed at the junction of the two buildings, the tower having a roof of ornamental metal work sure mounted by an iron creating and a flag pole. The main entrance from Johnston ordinarily for a musical studio and at the convent; every moor through the lower storey of the tother times as a puditorium for school in factor of the convent; every moor through the lower storey of the tother times as a puditorium for school in careful learns. street is through the lower storey of the other times as an auditorium for school tower, the entrance being adorned with entertainments; it is well lighted, heata hood portico in the Tuscan order, the upper portion of tower containing a niche in cut stone work. The front and Vicar General Kelly was the celebrant, end portions of roof are relieved by stone the service being attended by the sisters | pediments, each surmounted by a fine TERMS.

I suppose that as the young women in the occasion, a chorus doors are of British Columbia cedar and this congregation, any more than the formed of about forty voices under the young women in others, are not all of direction of the sister in charge, render-like the control of the sister in charge, prunding, punish, which gives a special wax varish, which gives a special wax varish w

ing several choruses in a most delightful | hall with an entrance to the right into | are in red oak and the newels and balus

A PRETTY CHAPEL.

of paneled wood work decorated in white and gold; a semi-circular recess for the altar is constructed at one end, behind which is a small vestry containing a vestment cabinet and a wash basin. The other portions of ground floor are taken up with the boarders' and Sisters' dining rooms, corridor and stall hall, at the rear of which is an entrance for the pupils; the kitchen and laundry are in the extension and are fitted up with the necessary conveniences for domestic work. On the second storey are located class rooms, community room, ed and ventilated.

finish floor is of maple, in two shades of work, M Sullivan; masonry, etc., Alex. color, polished in the natural wood with Newlands; hot water heating, plumbing,

finish, such as base, door trim, etc., is in ash, natural finish.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

The building is heated by hot water, a pair of twin 'Daisy' boilers being used to generate heat, and the superior 'Safford' radiators, of the latest design, are placed in the different rooms; a liberal percentage of radiator surface was allowed and the building is heated most thoroughly. The plumbing was not neglected and the house is complete with modern conveniences, such as baths, closets, basins, etc., all fitted up on the best sanitary principles; hot and cold water is supplied to fixtures on every floor throughout the building. Gas and electricity will be used for lighting the different rooms by means of combi-

This new addition will greatly in crease the boarding school facilities of the convent; every care was exercised in careful planning, design and construction, to make it a complete, comfortable and up to date building. It was designed The floors throughout the building and its construction superintended by are double, with a layer of deafening Henry P. Smith, architect, of this city, material between the two floorings; the

