THE IRISH UNIVERSITY **OUESTION.**

It is evident that much time can not be allowed to pass before a settlement of the Irish university ques tion is arrived at, for a civilized people cannot continue in these days, d under British rule, to be intellectually starved. That the system of higher education for three-fourths of the population of Ireland is in a state that is profoundly unsatisfactory is admitted on all hands.

There are in Ireland two universitles, viz., the University of Dublin (Trinity College) and the Royal Uni-The University of Dublin was founded in the year 1591. Archbishop Adam Loftus had much to do with this foundation, and in a speech delivered to certain citizens of Dublin in the above-named year he stimulated their zeal by the assurance that the undertaking would tend "to dazzle the eyes of the Papists with the luster of well-doing," again that it would be of great advantage to themselves as well as to their learned offspring in the future inasmuch as by the help of learning they might build their families "some stones higher than they are by their advancement either in Church or in Commonwealth." Whether the firstnamed inducement had much substance in it is open to doubt. but there is no question whatever as the solidity of the last. To this day is to be seen in Ireland the curious spectacle of a nation with a free constitution ruled for the most part by a small section of its people. Over 74 per cent. of the population is Catholic, but a large majority of the judiciary, the magistracy the higher civil offices is held by Protestants. And this is not to be attributed to anti-Catholic prejudice only; evidence given before the recent Royal Commission of University Education in Ireland accounts for this anomaly by the absence from among the Catholic majority of candidates qualified for office by higher training and education.

For the small body of Presbyterians in Ireland, numbering in 443,000, provision is made in the University of Dublin, including instruction in their own faith. number of Presbyterians in the University is small, however; for higher studies they seem to prefer Queen's College at Belfast. The reathis seems to be that the Presbyterian body is almost wholly concentrated in Ulster, in which province they form a little over 26 per cent. of the population. In the Queen's College at Belfast over 70 per cent. of the whole body of students are of this denomination, and the president of the college is

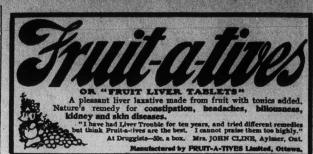
The smaller Protestant bodies in Ireland number less than 126,000 in all, and to these Dublin University and the Queen's Colleges are open The only religious body in Ireland for which provision for higher educa tion is not made by the state, such provision at least as they can accept, is the Catholic body, compris 3,309,000 persons or, threefourths of the whole population of the country, and it is in this connection with this body that what is known as the university question exists.

always a Presbyterian clergyman.

The Royal Commission on Univer sity Education in Ireland was appointed in the year 1901, and the were men eminently ualified to undertake the task committed to them. They appear have talen much pains in acquiring give it, and also by personal investi gation on the spot, and in the year 1903 they presented their final port. In the evidence placed before the commission it was pointed ou that nothing short of equality the provision made for their fellow countrymen, the Protestant minority would be accepted by Catholics.

In the declaration of the leading Catholic laity of Ireland presented to the Lord-Lieutenant in the year 1897, a similar claim is made. It was, in fact, made clear from the beginning that, if finality was to be arrived at, equality must be a con dition precedent.

With this information before them the commissioners, in their report, recommended that the Royal Univer sity be reconstituted, that it shall become a federal university, with colleges, and that a new college be established in Dublin upon lines ac ceptable to the Catholics to form' fourth constituent college. Clearly this arrangement would be an improvement on the existing state



that the proposals of the commis ers do not establish equality, nor do these proposals for that reason afford any prospect of finality. In- grounds can further delay in the set deed, the report seems to bear the face of it the misgivings of its authors. Of the twelve members of the commission, one refused to sign the report, and of the eleven remaining members no fewer than nine have signed with more or less important reservations or further suggestions. In such circumstances the report of the commissioners can avail but very little in bringing about a settlement One useful purpose has, however, been served. The evidence given before the commission and the documents published with the report are replete with information of the highest valu Here we have placed before us in a clear and intelligible form the complicated problem of Irish higher edu cation. But the commissioners have lost their opportunity. Instead of being guided by the evidence, they have placed before Parliament and the country a shifty compromise, and consciousness of the unsatisfactors character of their proposals seems to manifest itself in the numerous reservations with which their signa

tures are guarded.

In England the seriousness of this question of higher education for the mass of the Irish people appears never to have been grasped, 3,309,000 Catholics in Irelandover 74 per cent of the entire population-there are only some 250 lay students in receipt of higher education in the colleges endowed by the state, or, in other words, one in lation; while the Episcopalian Protestants, 581,000 in number, forming 13 per cent. of the entire population, there were at the date the Royal Commission in Dublin University alone 1000 students, or about one in every 580 persons that denomination. Of the Presbyterians, 443,000 in number, one in every 1200 is in receipt of higher education in endowed colleges. It is right that the full meaning of these remarkable figures should be realized in this country. That we should shut out from the benefits of higher education three-fourths of a nation like the Irish, full of natural ability, involves a loss to the empire, in every part of it, that can hardly be exaggerated. Had we from the first held out to the majority of the population the same facilities for educational purposes that have been pro vided even to profusion for the favored minority, there is no department of the state, civil or military, that would not have profited by such action. We have deliberately let run

to waste and cast aside as of

account, raw material of admirable

In the past, no doubt, religious was the chief motive, but now at least, when we profess to act on the principle of religious equality. to afford equal opportunity to all, is is time to put an end to a state of things in Ireland that has been described by one of the Royal Commis- an impetus to those Irish industries sioners as "intolerable." In England to it is commonly assumed that the Irish prelates are determined to kee information from those best fitted to entire control over higher education is the obstacle the and that this still stands in the way and prevent the state from making suitable pro vision for the higher education of the Catholic people. But what founda tion is there for this view? The claim of the Bishops is plainly forth in a statement dated in June 1897, and signed by them. It will be seen that no such control by ecclesiastics is asked for. On the contrary, it is agreed that the control should be vested in a body of which the majority would be laymen, and is still more definitely dealt with in his evidence by the Rev. Dr. Delany, president of the Ca tholic University College in Dublin. He says that if the governing body of the proposed university twenty-four in number he would have eighteen of them laymen.

The Bishops further agree that all uestions arising in connection with the appointment and dismissal sors should be met "by sub mitting such questions to the deci-sion of a strong and well-chosen of board of visitors, in whose indepen-

things, but it goes without saying | dence and judicial character all par ties would have confidence."

Having regard to the declaration of the Bishops, on what conceivable tlement of the Irish University ques tion be defended? The report of the Royal Commissioners has been before the government for two years; the report may not help them very much but the voluminous evidence, and the documents which are published with the report, practically exhaust the subject. It is action that is now re quired.

The position of university education in Ireland constitutes a huge scandal which, for the credit of the country, if for no other reason, must be pu an end to. Let us not, after the miserable series of failures in the past revert to the practice of forcing upon an unwilling people a system that they refuse to accept, or will accept so long only as something better cannot be exacted by renewed agita tion. The people have, after all, natural rights in a matter such as the education of their own children Let us respect them. No wise words are recorded in the minutes of the evidence given before the recent Royal Commission than those dressed to the commissioners by the late Mr. Lecky :

"I think the State should say t the Roman Catholics. 'If you will not accept our type of education, give your people higher education in your own way, and under the most favorable conditions: only try to pur an end to the lamentable deficience in it which now exists, and which is exercising a most pernicious influence every 13,000 of the Catholic popu- in every department of Irish life." -George T. Lambert, in New World

IRISH INDUSTRY.

(Catholic Union and Times.)

An Irish Fair is to be conducted in September in Madison Square Garden If the exposition comes up to the promises that are made-there is no reason to doubt them-a visit will be secondary in interest only to a trip to the Green Isle itself. Native workers are to illustrate the country's home industries, such as lace making and the manufacture friezes, tweeds and flannels. On the amusement side of the show will be moving machines to present histori cal scenes and other agreeable me thods of entertainment. It is an nounced that the proceeds will be used in building the new Hibernian Institute on Fifth Avenue, a cause that is certainly worthy. The fair will doubtless be an additional demonstration of the revival of inter est in everything pertaining to the If American enterprise and capital are, by this means brought into business relations with any of the manufacturing interests of Ireland the result cannot fail to be of benefit.

There is nothing improbable in the idea that people here may yet give which have struggled along through the ages against the most adverse circumstances. A Philadelphia glass manufacturer is at this time investi gating the possibility of reviving the mer years flourished in some parts o Ireland. On Barclay street, in Nev York, which is a centre of glass and china, as well as ecclesiastical art beleek from Ireland once sold in con siderable quantities. A member o a prominent Irish firm in business of the street, told the writer that this beautiful ware, rivalling the highly treasured egg-shell china from Orient, was regularly imported 13 his house for a long time and until New Jersey company put on the mar ket an imitation at a price so in as almost to kill the demand for th genuine beleek. Some uptown store still keep in stock specimens of the ware made in Ireland because ther is an occasional call from people win are looking for something distinctive ly Celtic. Nobody can doubt tha with proper effort many products c brought within easy reach of th great army of Trish-American buyers who will be glad to get the goo when their character is apprecia

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the world when stores were run as well as now-some stores !

think it smart to get rid of old or worthless goods without the customer knowing it until she got home-and then there was no taking things back.

You see the difference here in a number of ways. For one thing we don't intend to alare weeding out the stocks low any goods to get old. We now, just for that reason. The rule of the new management is to sell all goods in their sea-

In regard to purchases we refund money as cheerfully as we take it, providing the goods are returned to us in proper condition.

Those who can't get to the store can shop by 'phone.

This Store closes da ly at 5.30 P.M.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR

PACIFIC COAST, CALIFORNIA

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION. PORTLAND, Ore-By Special Train, July 6th, 1905.

QUEERC. 5165.50
Tickets good to return within ninety days.
Above fares include MEALS and TOURIST
SLEEPING CAR berth both ways. The Special
Train leaves Mentreal at 9.10 a.m. Thursday.
July 6th. Returnine, arrives Montreal 6.00 j.m.
Wedneeday, August 2, 1906.

PORTLAND, OLD ORCHARD. The Portland Sleeping and Parlor Car Service is now extended to Old Orchard. Elegant Cafe Car Service on day trains between Montreal and Portland

Montreal-Ottawa and Valleyfield

In effect June 18, 1905.

Lve Montreal 8.40 a.m., 14.10 p.m., 7.00 p.m. Arr Ottawa 11.40 a.m., 17.10 p.m., 10.00 p.m. Lve Ottawa 8.20 a.m., 32.0 p.m., 10.03 p.m., Lve Ottawa 8.20 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 16.35 p.m. Parlor Cars on all trains between Montreal and Ottawa. Lve Montreal 8.40, 9.30 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 15.15 p.m., 17.0 p.m., 15.15 p.m., 17.0 p.m., 15.15 p.m., 18.10 p.m., 17.10 p.m., 15.15 p.m., 18.10 p.m., 18.10

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

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CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. Portland, Oregon, Ist to October 15th,

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Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Wash., Tacoma, Wa Portland, Ore. And return from Montreal.

Tickets now on sale, and good to return within 90 days from date issued, but not later than November 30th, 1905. PORTLAND, OLD ORCHARD, Scarboro Beach, etc., Through Parlor and Sleeping Car Service. Trains leave Windsor Street 9 a.m. week days, 7.45 p.m. daily.

ST. ANDREWS-BY-THE-SEA. SLEEPING CAR SERVICE—Through Sleepers leave Windsor Street, 7.25 p.m., Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, for St. Andrews. Returning leave St. Andrews Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, arriving Montreal 8.05 a,m next day.

Ticket Offices St. Station, Place Viger St.

Better late blossoming with au umn fruit than early blosso with summer blight.

The gallows claims many a victi obedience to parents.

well known by thousands of ladies in Montreal and other places near and far who have attended them on previous years. Nothing like them in magnitude, in the character of the goods offered or in the ruthless marking down of prices has ever been attempted in this or any other

July Sale of Whitewear.

The grandest collection of bargains our July Whitewear Sales have yet offered. Vast new stocks of pure white garments, made full and exemplifying the best quality and workmanship are ready for this remarkable event Still ample supplies of the great purchase of a manufacturer's samples we told you shout. The selling has been enoughous and 3 The sel ing has been enormous and we anticipate greater business. cipate greater business.

LADIES' FINE WHITE CAMBRIC DRAWERS, made in newest styles, trimmed and tucked. Excellent value at 25c. July Sale Price.... LADIES' FINE WHITE CAMBRIC Upderskirts, well made, cut full, deep flounce, trimmed with tucks. Regular 45c. Sale Price FINE WHITE MUSLIN CORSET COVERS, V style, square yoke or lace, trimmed around neck and yoke with tucks Regular 30c. Sale Price LADIES' FINE CAMBRIC NIGHT GOWNS. V style, yoke, trimmed around neck, yoke and seeves with fine Val. lace. Regular 50c. Sale Price.

340 Sale Price....

OF SUMMER WASH FABRICS.

This special sale of Wash Fabrics that commences to-morrow the greatest ever planned by The Carsley Store or any other store in Canada for that matter. To start with, most of the goods were purchased at practically cost price, and in addition to this they have been further reduced for the great July Cheap Sale. There are ample quentities in every line advertised, so you can get exactly what you want. The sale will continue throughout the month.

FANCY DRESS MUSLINS, in a great variety of patterns and designs. Regularly sold at 12ic. July Sale Price 6C ELEGANT NEW SHIRT WAIST MUSLINS, white ground with black, blue and brown spots.

and stripe effects. Regular value, 15c. Sale 8C SUMMER DRESS MUSLINS, fawn grounds, with dainty spots in various colors. A regular 28c value. July Sale II I-26 CREPE DE CHINE, with elegant satin stripe, in delicate shades of pink, green, mauve, cardinal,

navy, yellow, also black. Regular value is 33c. July Sale Price 141.2c DAINTY WASH MUSLINS, floral designs, in pretty shades. Regularly selling at 15c.
Sale price per yd. is. 6 1-2c SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in pretty

stripe effects, in pink and white, fawn and white, red and white. Regular 15c. For 9 1-26 GLASGOW DUCK. plain grounds, in white, fawn and butcher blue, 33 inches wide, pretty designs in blue, red and white. Regular 19c. Sale Price IlC NEW SATINCLOTH, in cardinal navy and light blue, green

brown and black grounds, with stripe and floral effects in black and white. Regularly sells at 23c. Sale Price 14 1-2c

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JULYCARPETSALE

Curtains, Rugs, Furniture, Beds and Bedding, all at low prices and large discounts

THOMAS LIGGET 2474 & 2476 St. Catherine St.

PATENTS OBTAINED DURING WEEK ENDING JUNE 30.

Below will be found a list of Cana dian and American patents obtained through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. Information relating to any of these will be supplied by applying to the above-named firm.

CANADA.

93,836-Charles A. Juengst, Croton Falls, N.Y. Machine for wire stitching signatures and sheets in book binding.

93,837--Ernest C. Thor Brooklyn, N.Y. Barrels. Thorschmidt Thorschmidt 93,838—Ernest

Brooklyn, N.Y. Devices for head ing and hooping casks or barrels 93,850-Ulric I. Gaudreau, St. Damase, Que. Cutting system. 3,852—John Sheppard, Minto, Man

Oil can and the like. 93.858-Messrs, Gutteridge and Mc Connell, Hamiota, Man. Concre 93,876-Dr. August Voelker, Berlin

material. 93,919-Frank E. Holt, Vancouver B.C. Electric water heater UNITED STATES.

792.777-Patrick Kenehan Montreal Que, Wagon attachment. 793,184—David Finlay, Killarney Man. Coupling device.

THEN GRANDMA DID SOME THINKING.

"Grandma, did you like that gu

drop?"
"Yes, I liked it very much, dear."
"Well, Towser didn't. He spit if
out twice."—Life.

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Concert Every Wednesday Ev'g. All Local Talent invited. The finest

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Sacred Concert on Sunday evening.

Open week days from 9 a.m., to 10

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LEAVE SUNDAYS AT 12 NOON. Passengers taking these trains make lose connections at Halifax with steamers for Liverpool.

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7.40 a.m. daily, except Sunday, 12 noon daily, except Sanday.
11.45 p.m., NIGHT TRAIN, daily, except Sunday. To this train is attached a sleeper, which passengers can occupy at 9 p.m.
All trains depart from Bonaventure tation.

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Vol. LV., No. I

The Encyclica

Venerable Brothers, and Apostolic Bles

The firm resolution We m outset of Our Pontificate crate to the work of resto things in Christ whatever the Lord in His goodness ha to grant us, awakens in great confidence in the grace of God, without which given to us here below to anything great, or fruitful salvation of souls. At the time We feel more than e urgent need, in this noble e of your united and const Venerable Brothers, who he called to a share in Our pa fice; as also the need of th each of the clergy and of th entrusted to your care. F us in the Church of God h called to form that one bod head is Christ-that body w the Apostle Paul teaches () 16) "is compacted and ful together, by what every join plieth, according to the ope the measure of every part, increase of the body unto t ing of itself in Charity." edifying of the body of Chris iv., 13), Our first duty is and point out the right me

exhort paternally. * * * At the same time it is the Our dearly beloved children, ed throughout the world, to Our words and make them effi first, in their own persons, afterwards to aid in making ficacious among others, each ing this according to the gre ceived from God, and in a hefitting his station in life a social duties he has t form. All this according to

be followed, to propose the

for doing this and to admon-

that inflames his heart.

* * * Here We wish to call at only to those manifold works for the good of the Church, ciety, and of individuals, lassified under the name of t tholic Social Movement. These by the grace of God are flow n all places and abound in o Italy. You, Venerable Brothe readily understand now dea desire to see them strengthene eveloped. On several occasion have, in personal conversation on to many of you about these as well as to their principal ters in Italy, when they have son offered Us the test ess and filial affection addition to this We have put or caused to be published, by authority, various decrees with you are familiar. It is true me of these decrees, owing ances causing Us much welf with the removal of ob in the way of the more rapid gress of the Catholic Social

ent, condemning at the same certain undisciplined tendencies were creeping in, to the great of the common cause. In the time, we were eagerly awaiting apportunity of addressing to word of fatherly comfort and tation, in order that the good of building up might be consad broadened on a foundation free from inpediments as We make it. It gives Us great ple to be able to do this by this of Ours, written for the con of all, as We are assured to words will be received and ob all in a spirit of docility.

+++ The field opened up to a could Movement is a van absolutely nothing partly or indirectly to