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Irish Art in Olden Times.

All decorative art owes its origin to the study of nature and of the samthus, the Egyptian lotus, the aganthus, the Egyptian lotus, the aganthus, the Egyptian lotus, the anathus, the Egyptian lotus, the anathus, the Egyptian lotus, the account of the linen factories. Around Antrim you will see the North, where it is much in demand on account of the linen factories. Around Antrim you will see the women sitting outside the cottage in, the summer evenings embroider into inspiration to the work of their, for inspiration to the work of their, for inspiration to the work of their, or inspiration to the work of their, or inspiration to the work of their or inspiration to the work and conventional designs on tray or tea cloths, and chatting merrily tea cloths, and chatting merrily tea conventional designs on tray or tea cloths, and chatting merrily tea cloths, and chatting merrily tea cloths, and chatting merrily tea conventional designs on tray or tea cloths, and chatting merrily tea cloths, and chatting outside the cottage in, the summer very considerable and conventional designs on tray or tea cloths, and chatting on handserchies, floral and conventional designs on tray or tea cloths, and chatting merrily tea cloths, and chatting on handserchies, florali or inspiration to the work of their own ancestors, work that was the outcome of the same Celtic nature, and derived from the same surroundings? Ireland, it is true, has nevertaken the lead in pictorial art, and has only rarely come to the front in the field of sculpture, but it has, as we have seen, excelled in decorate or creat designers have carried to the control of the contr

the field of sculpture, but it mas, as we have seen, excelled in decorative art; great designers have carried out their conceptions in metal, wood, leather or stone in a way that succeding generations have, even with our supposed superior methods, failed entirely to equal.

Nowadays in Ireland every little town and village has its school or class, turning out skilled craftsmen and more or less skilled designers by the score. Unfortunately, the designing clusses are, as a rule, in the hands of English-trained teachers, out of sympathy with things Irish or else ignorant of the ancient work so the class is kept in the old rut of historic ornament, turning to Greece, Egypt, Rome, Assyria for inspiration and neglecting the of historic treece. Egypt, Rome, Assyria treece. Egypt, Rome, Assyria treece. Egypt, and neglecting the almost untouched treasures at their most untouched treasures at their wan door. When they do by chance wan door. With they do by chance we have the company of the company o get the idea of typing scheduler (Celtic," it generally consists of interminable interlacing, without any of the floral or animal forms that varied the ancient work; even the pre-eminently characteristic "bosses" are neglected, while the main feature spiral, is practically Of course, as a natural the public eye tires and are they are "sick of Celthey are "sick de all the time the art, while all the time they have practically never seen it. Were the art students conscientiously to taken the lead in pictirial art, and study the history of their own art, taking the examples that they have taking the examples that they have at hand, analyzing their principal characteristics, finding out what is the leading idea, the source of their beauty, and then apply that idea to their own work, they would find an suspected opening into a well-night exhaustible mine of beauty. From a letter, an "X" in the "Book of inexnaustine in the "Book of one letter, an "X" in the "Book of MacDurnan. I have myself evolved five or six designs for such widely different processes leather-work, lewelry and book-bind-

However, some of the art classes have opened up this field and fiave proved very successful. As far as technique goes, the present output of art crafts shows that our hand nas not lost its cunning, nor oun nind its appreciation of the best our mind its appreciation of the best.
Metal-work, repoussé brass and copper, wrought iron and the more delicate work of jewelry and enquelling: woodwork, carving, staining, inlaying, pyrography and cabinetwork; clay modelling, gesso and stueork: clay modelling, gesso and stuc-, stained-glass; bookbinding, book ates, hand printing, leather work, hossed, stamped and cut; hand-tid carpet-making, tapestry weav-, lec-curtain-making, illuminating, , lectory weavembroidery in gold, colors and white work, or "sprigging," point, Limerick, Carrickmacross, Clones, crochet and cushion laces, basket making and doll and toy-making-every imaginable art craft is in full swing ing and doll and imaginable art of now in Ireland.

well-known a quarter a week and other things correspondingly cheap. A well-known agure in Galway City is the sprigger and maker of caps. She is quite an old woman, nearing seventy at least, but week in and week out she sits on a low wooden chair under one of the old Spanish arches in the main street sewing. chair under one of the old Spanish arches in the main street, sewing away without the aid of spectacles. It is astonishing to see the beauty of some of the work—dainty conventional "sprigging," soft, evenly gathered frills and ruches of lace and tiny pin-tucks, with almost invisible stitches. These caps are worn by the married women and look so dainty and fresh with the dark hooded cloak. cloak.

Stained-glass has been made Youghal for some years and in Dub-lin and Belfast. Until lately the work lin and Belfast. Until lately the work was crude and commercial, to compete with the Munich atrocities so dear to clerical buyers, but the whole standard of Irish glasswork has been raised since Miss Purser and Mr. Child started their factory in Lower Leeson st., Dublin, in connection with the Metropolitan School of Art. Youghal, though only a little fishing centre. Its metal-work—brass and copper repoussé and enamelling—is really beautiful and thoroughly national in design and character. Its tional in design and character. pottery, when left without orna tional in design and character. Its pottery, when left without ornament (?) is particularly attractive. It is a kind of terra-cotta and the shapes of the ordinary household pitch and jars are very graceful; the vases are really dreadful, with clumps of lumpy, badly modelled flowers, or high art," weak, wiggly-waggly lines.

lumpy, badly modelled flowers, or "high art," weak, wiggly-waggly lines.

The Youghal point lace needs no recommendation—it is too well known and too justly famed—but it is not generally realized that the works is co-operative, the nuns charging a merely nominal rent for the works is co-operative, the nuns charging a merely nominal rent for the works of considerable profit to the workers. The class for the peculiar kind of considerable profit to the workers. The class for the peculiar kind of convent. Blackrock, Cork, is also run on the co-operative principle, but in most of the convent. Industries in Ireland the profit goes to the community, not the worker. A pecularity about the Blackrock was really and bought a cloth golf cap called the statement that this hat was exclusively made by a firm in London, England. Everything else in that store before or since may be genuine, on Thursday, August 13th, there in most of the convent industries an Ireland the profit goes to the community, not the worker. A pecularity about the Biackrock system is that no one worker can make all the lacerone makes one sort of motif, another, another, while a third joins the pieces, and a fourth does the edging. This keeps the process more or less a trade secret and prevents any one trade secret and prevents any one worker teaching the lace elsewhere or underselling the others. The Kenmare point, made at the Poor Clare Convent, is very much the same as the Youghal point, but the work is not co-operative. At the Cork exhibition of 1902 there was some wonderful.

having won many prizes in the National Competitions. South Kensing and large extent. The nume are mostly Belgaines and are but a short time in the country, so probably their ignorances of the customs and language has handicapped their beautiful work. The Dun Emer industry in Dundrum, County Dublin, makes perhaps the finest rugs, they have certainly the best designs, and the most Irish in character, but the price has prevented them becoming really popular.

The success of the Donegal carpets and the most Irish in character, but the price has prevented them becoming really popular.

The success of the Donegal carpets carpeted was a ration, lies in our own Bands, and the Theoremson of the custom and the most Irish in character, but the price has prevented them becoming really popular.

The success of the Donegal carpets carpeted and the most Irish in character, but the price has prevented them becoming really popular.

The success of the Donegal carpets carpeted at Leaf the price has prevented them becoming really popular.

The success of the Co. to open another factory in Carameo, County Gallway, this time for making lace curtains. They are made of braid something in the style of Battenberg, in fine bold Cettic designs, that is careful at Leternore and Cliftden, and nove there are ever seven hundred women working on these Connemara lace curtains. There are ever seven hundred women working on these Connemara lace curtains. There are ever seven hundred women working on these Connemara lace curtains. There are ever seven hundred women working on these Connemara lace curtains. There are ever seven hundred women working on these Connemara lace curtains. There are ever seven hundred women working on these Connemara lace curtains. There are ever seven hundred women working on these Connemara lace curtains. There are ever seven hundred work even the curtain and the latest price in the contingent of the proposed price in the contingent of the proposed price in the contingent of the proposed price in the contingent of the

the poverty of the people is appalling owing to their utter lack of industrial training. It is believed that were they taught some hadicraft at where they could work between the fishing seasons and in their sparettime, programs, and in their sparettime, provided work between the fishing seasons and in their sparettime, provided work between the fishing seasons and in their sparettime, provided work between the fishing seasons and in their sparettime, provided work between the fishing seasons and in their sparettime, provided work between the fishing seasons and in their sparettime, provided work the seasons and in their sparettime, provided work the seasons and in their sparettime, provided work can be put in hand; in the case when the case work can be put in hand; it is opened for the goods there is little to hope for; the output is already proving greater than the demand with the to hope for; the output is already proving greater than the demand in many cases, for the Irish market is very limited and there are few who do an afford to have hand-made ornaments. It would be something it every tourist who went to Ireland would finist on having the souvenit in finish the work of the home folks made by lirish hands and worthy of Irish and and worthy of Irish ands and worthy of Irish and sits. You, the parents of the children, are the masters of whilling done by Irish hands and worthy of Irish and so the finish and setting is entirely done by foreigness in either England or Germany. The "bog oak" pigs, paddies and cares are simply insults to our antionality, and in most cases not even the wood they profess, but merically adventually of the insulations, they profess, but merically the content of the children are solly one case when the fisher are simply insults to our antionality, and in most cases not even the wood they profess, but merically a finish and setting its entirely done by Irish hands is the fisher provided the season of the fisher profess, but merically a finish and the fisher provided the season of the "shillalaghs," tied up with green ribbon, that are sold to American I tourists, they are fit for nothing but to break on the man that sells them. It would be an immense benefit to I the lace-workers and to the buyers if they would buy direct from the worker or from the co-operative industries, for most of the institutions that run lace classes pay such a wretched wage it is simply "sweathand wage it is simply "sweathand wage it is tourists." a wretched wage it is simply "sweating," while they charge the tourists double rates. In the same way the stores often deceive the unwary buyers by declaring foreign goods to be of home manufacture; but the Irish trade-mark is a sure guarantee, and the tourist who wishes to help inthe tourist who wishes to help in-dustrial and artistic Ireland should dustrial and artistic Ireland should see that it is affixed to his purchase. In the last two years a store has been started in Dublin called "The Irish Art Companions." It is near the northwest corner of Merrion Square, and is a miniature permanent exhibition of Irish work. There are samples of almost every decoraare samples of almost every decora-

ow in Ireland.

In Kilbergs, in Donegal County, a Scatter of Location from the content of brown floss illoselle was a content of brown floss illoselle was the work of the media and are wonderfully beautiful and durable. At first there were only twesty-egit grise employed and the demand in the increased trade and the demand of something distinctively frish has made a change. The designs are now largely derived from our own historic at the country. The change is the country flow on the best designing of the same firm in Kilear, the flosses and the Gientles, there are some and the Gientles of the country. The country deep in the country was a content of the country was a content of the country was a content of the country. The country deep in the country was a content of the country was a content o

These courageous words spoken by Mgr. Henry were constantly interrupted with thundering applause.
NURSERIES OF ATHEISM.

Freemasons, a thoroughly adequate explanation of the atheism, skepticism and hatred of Christianity which now so widely obtains in France:
"On the 30th of March, 1904, the heads of the lodges congratulated themselves upon their success in the schools. It is enough, they said, to mention the late works of Herve, Aulard and Bayet to show that the schoolhooks now in use are written. Aulard and Bayet to show that the schoolbooks now in use are written in a scientific and rational spirit. Among the works which were thus praised by the avowed enemies of the Christian religion the Correspondent refers especially to the 'Manual of Civic Morals' of M. Bayet, of which more than 60,000 copies were used by children from six by children from to thirteen

On Thursday, August 13th, there took place in Richmond, Ont., a celebration quite unique in these parts. It was a solemn High Mass for the repose of the souls of the decrased pastors of that place. There were a number of the neighboring priests present and a large concourse of people from all the surrounding parishes. The solemn service was chanted by Rev. Father Brownrigg, the present pastor of Richmond. He was assisted by Rev. Fathers Cavanagh and Fay as deacon and submagh and Fay as deacon and submagh. co-operative. At the Cork exhibition of 1902 there was some wonderful maginable art craft is in full swing now in Ireland.

The spirit of the Ireland of to-day is and fay as deacon and submitted threads of brown floss filoselle, was sotent firm, Morton & Co., opened a factory in 1898 for the making of factory in 1898 for the making of factory in 1898 for the making of factory. These are made for money it is true, not as an alms thand-tufted carpets. These are made for money it is true, not as an alms thand-tufted carpets. These are made for money it is true, not as an alms thand-tufted carpets. These are made for money it is true, not as an alms thand-tufted carpets. These are made for money it is true, not as an alms but as fair payment for honest and the preacher of the occasion. The group was a sasisted by Rev. Fathers Cavanagh and Fay as deacon and submit as the old dependent one, looking to Earliament for concessions of the world for alms, but one of self-reliance and self-respect. We ask for money it is true, not as an alms but as fair payment for honest and very Rev. Canon J. Sloan, of St. Bridget's Church, Ottawa, was proported with the spirit of the Ireland of to-day deacon respectively of Corkery and the preacher of the cocasion. The preacher of the occasion. The proposition of the preacher of the occasion and the spirit of the Ireland of to-day is and the old dependent one, looking to the world for alms, but one of self-reliance and self-respect. We ask of the world for alms, but one of self-reliance and self-respect. We ask of the world for alms, but one of self-reliance and self-

Ringing Declaration by French
Bishep.

The attempt which the French Government is making to seize all the children of the hand and to instil into their minds atheistical principles is meeting with most determined opposition from Catholic parents. Associations of fathers of families, who are resolved not to allow their children's minds to be corrupted by the instruction given them in Government schools, fiave already been formed in a great many places, and the Bishops and parish priests are encouraging the faithful to unite in defense of their undoubted right to preserve their authority over their children to be told by the schoolmasters that those who believe in God are "stupid fools."

By bills introduced in the Ohamber the Government is trying to put down the associations of fathers of families formed to take action against schoolmasters who may violating some laborately decorated than the learnentary in the religious neutrality of the instruction given in the elementary of any first of the instruction given in the elementary in the people of Richmond. Fallowfield and Goulbourn. Though the venerable old priest who lived in this parish for such an unusually long period practiced the strictest economy, owing to his prodigal charity to the needy, his means were resulted to the precise of the each of his days. He resigned the parish of Richmond when he lad the mark that shows the world when the such produced in the ordered to be given over to the o

1836. Father Smith was one of the most energetic temperance advocates of his time, and he retired from the parish in 1848, when the new diocese of Ottawa was formed. Father Smith went to Smith's Falls and remained under his own Dishop, the prelate in charge of Kingston diocese, Mgr. Phelan, till his death. Father O'Connell worked two years in Richmond as curate with Father. Smith, that is from 1846 to 1848, and then took sole charge of this immense parish. In its primitive state Richmond parish included most of the County of Carleton, extended into Lanark, and crossed the confines of Rendrew. The present parishes of Almonte, Pakenham, Corkery, Pakenham, Corkery

of Almonte, Pakenham, (March and Fallowfield were merely parts of this extensive In 1857 the old church of Rich-In 1857 the old church of Richmond was burnt as a result of the bitter religious animosities of the time. Perhaps more than anything else that could be stated to show how time and the better spirit of the age have wiped out many of the misunderstandings of the past, is fur-

misunderstandings of the past, is furnished in the generous and kindly tribute tendered to Father O'Connell by the Protestants of Richmond when, after a residence of forty-four years there, he was about to take his departure in 1890.

Father O'Connell was succeeded by Father Dunn in 1890, and the results. Father Dunn in 1890, and the news is just to hand that this compara-

is just to hand that this comparatively young priest too is nearing his end in the hospital at Cornwall.

Father McGovern, who died a year ago in Ottawa, succeeded Father Dunn in 1896, and he in turn was succeeded by Father Newman in 1901 and Father Brayerser. and Father Brownrigg, the present pastor, took up his duties in this old parish in 1906 and still holds the place of spiritual authority there. To his zeal and thoughtfulness is due the success of the very creditable celebrations that have recently taken place there—the golden jubilee and memorial service for all the deceased pastors. May his pastorate there be crowned with every manner of

EOGHAN.

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with high distinction in the year 1855. While pursuing his theological studies, he was sent to St. Ann's College, as professor of English. He was ordained in the Cathedral of Quebec by His Grace Mgr. C. F. Bail-

largeon, on the 26th of September, 1858. After his ordination he was sent as an assistant to the Rev. Cyprien Tanguay, P.P. of St. Germain de Rimousid. Recalled to Quebec in 1859, he was appointed Vicar at St. Patrick's Church, Quebec. In October, 1862, he was appointed missionary of Valcartier, Stoneham and Tewkesbury, Co. Quebec. He was successively parish. priest of St. Edwards of Frampton from 1868 to 1876, and of St. Agathe, Co. Lotbiniere, from 1876 to 1899, and since his retirement from the ministry, at Frampton, Feb. 7, 1899 to 1908.

In all the positions assigned to him.

In all the positions assigned to him by his ecclesiastical superiors, Father Kelly proved himself a good, zealous and holy priest. Although of a very delicate constitution, he worked with unremitting zeal, regardless of his health, in the v neyard of the Lord. His great humility, his tender piety, his regular attendance to all his pastoral duties greatly endeared him to his parishioners. Cherished by his fellow priests, attracted to him by the charm of his conversation and fellow priests, attracted to him by the charm of his conversation—and his priestly virtues, he was still more beloved by the numberless good and plous Christians whom he directed in the ways of piety and perfection. He was truly a priest according to the heart of God. His life was devoted entirely to the service of God and the salvation of souls. His preaching was unheralded by the press and unheard of outside of the humble churches of remote country parishes. unheard of outside of the humble churches of remote country parishes a his good works were unseen by men, but his golden words and works are written on the imperishable pages of the Book of life. He always prepared his instructions and sermons with the greatest care, and without being possessed of great wowers of with the greatest care, and without the the dispersion possessed of great powers of oratory, his preaching was always impressive and effective. But more the minds and hearts of his hearers of the lessons of mith and picty, was the beautiful example which he laid down to them in his daily life. Altitit the them of the dispersion of the constant of t though constantly absorbed by the laborious duties of his ministry, and dedependent dependent de la definition profane science, and his fellow priests who knew and admired the extent of who knew and admired the extent of his learning, often had recourse to him to solve their doubts or to receive the benefit of his knowledge of men and things, and his practical good judgment, in any important affair. Plain and simple in his habits and tastes, a lover of solitude, he transly travalled outside the livities. he rarely travelled outside the limits he rarely travelled outside the minus of his parish, except to help neighboring priests at the time of a mission or for the 40 hour adora-tion. Obliged by ill health and declining years to give up the burden of parish duties, with regret he bid adieu to the good people of St. Agathe, who had learned to love him as a father, and amongst whom he labored for twenty-two years, and came to live with his sister in came to live with his sister in Frampton. Here he spent the last years of his fruitful and edifying hife preparing himself by the practice of every virtue for the solemn moment of death. As long as his strength allowed him, he was always willing to help the bester. Eath of the to help the pastor, Father O'Farrell in hearing confessions, attending sick calls, and occasionally preaching. His reputation for sanctity attracted from the parish and neighboring localities the sick and the suffering and all those who needed advice and consolation, and if they did not all obtain the cure they expected. The Late Rev. Patrick solution, and it they expected, tain the cure they expected, were benefited by his advice, encouraged to bear their ills Were benefited by his advice, and encouraged to bear their ills with patience and more submission to God's holy will. He said his last Mass July 15. Since that date he fet his strength gradually diminish, and on Sunday, the 9th instant, he solution of having at his bedside in his last moments Father O'Farrell, P.P., Father Tremblay, his assistant, and Father Patrick Boyd, of Levis con the 12th of April, 1829, of most respectable Irish Catholic parents, Mr. James Kelly and Mary Ryan-From his early youth, Patrick manifested sentiments of lively faith and tender piety, which he had learned at the knee of his pious Irish mother. Endowed with more than ordinary talents, of retiring and studious hebits, he was soon selected by the Par Ether McMehor the foundary to the support of the Archbishop's Palace, representing the control of the Archbishop's Palace, representing the Archbishop's Palace, repres celebrated by Rev. C. Laflamme, of the Archbishop's Palace, representing the Archbishop, Father Blanchette of St. Ann's College, and Father Robits, he was soon selected by the Rev. Father McMahon, the founder of St. Patrick's Church, as a future candidate for the priesthood. Following the direction of their pastor. his parents first sent him to St. Am's College, and Father Turcotte, his successor in the parish of Ste. Agathe, in French, pronounced eloquent and worthy tributes of praise to the memory of this good and fathful servant of God, and called on the faithful present to pray with high distinction in the very O'Reilly in English, and Father Turcotte, his successor in the parish of
Ste. Agathe, in French, pronounced
eloquent and worthy tributes of
praise to the memory of this good
and fathful servant of God, and called on the faithful present to pray
with fervor and perseverance for the
happy repose of his soul. Father
Kelly left the greater part of his
sovings for the health of savings for the benefit of the poor

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