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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1904.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHER BY THE TRUE WITNESS P. & P. CO., Limited.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION

"If the English-speaking Catholics in Montreal and of this Province consulted their but interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and but interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and but interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosper in the country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

"If PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR LAST ISSUE.

In compliance with a recent deci sion to wind up the affairs of the True Witness Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd., it, will be necessary to suspend publication of the "Tru

THE SCHOOL BELL CALL. -Next week the sound of bells calling the younger generation to classes in our Catholic schools in city, town and village throughout the province will be heard, and thousands of boys and girls will respond to its sum-

To no section of the population of this metropolitan city and old province is the event of more importance than to Irish Catholics. Education plays an important role to-day in every department of life. In industrial and commercial enterprises it is the boys who have received a thorough training in elementary condry schools who attain to positions of the greatest importance and

financial value. Catholic parents and others should bear this in mind when they are inclined, as too many of them are, to take their children or those trusted to their care from school at an age when they have only enter ed upon the serious stage in their ementary studies.

No body of citizens in Canada should be more ready to make a real sacrifice in this connection for their children than Irish Catholics, many of whom have had bitter experience at every stage of their careers as result of being deprived of the advantages, in their youth, of educa-The future of our race in this Catholic province depends in a large measure upon the education of the boys and girls of the present, who are to take the places of the older generations, one of which is down the incline that leads to tomb, and the other standing the hilltop of active life about undertake the same journey.

There is need, pressing need more instruction from pulpit lecture platform on this subject of affording the boys and girls all the advantages of a sound training. It is not sufficient that it should dwelt upon at the opening and closing of our schools each year; it and laity, upon whom the duty and the responsibility of giving instruction rests, to make frequent references to We sincerely hope for the honor of the descendants of the grand old race in Montreal that the suicidal policy of taking children away from our parochial schools so often lowed by parents, many of whom sons and daughters the best pe education, and sending them into fac-tories and shops at the most impressionable period of their lives,

boys and girls trained for the battle of life in a manner that will ensure success, not to send them out into the world of industrial and com mercial life at an age which is onl calculated to deaden, if not to ki all spirit of worthy ambition

LABOR DAY .- On Monday organized labor will again dis its strength in this metropolis and another chapter to the his of its annual public demonstras The various organizations of

It requires administrative ability, and persistent effort to marshal forces, and form combinations such as we have beheld labor's ranks in our midst. If the same ability and energy were directed towards public affairs, and a tru spirit of unity and Christian charity animated its leaders and members, organized labor would wield mighty influence for good in the betterment of the masses and in the up-building of this great commercial centre of our Dominion.

IRELAND'S LEADER.-The reception accorded to Mr. John Redmond, M.P., leader of the Irish Parliamen tary party, and his colleagues who accompanied him, in New York Sunday evening last, was a most enthusiastic one. \$15,000 of \$50,000 which Mr. Redmond asked Irish Americans to subscribe towards defraying the expenses of the campaign for Home Rule during the next election, was subscribed during the progress of the reception and addresses. Mr. Redmond in an eloquent address spoke of the progress made in behalf of the cause during the past two years. They had met the revival of coercion; trial by jury had been suspended; if has been resumed. Never again, declared Mr. Redmond, will free speech !or trial by jury be denied to us, or arbitrary imprisonment be inflicted. Referring to the Land Act of last year, he said:

"Two years ago when I stood on this platform, if I should have told you that within a year a bill doing away with landlordism and appropriating more than \$600,000,000 for the purchase of Irish lands would be ed in an English Parliament you leave of my senses. Already property to the value of \$58,000,000 has changed hands from landlords to tenants, and in ten or fifteen years changed as to ownership."

The national convention under the auspices of the United Irish League of America, which opened on Monday and was continued on Tuesday, was another occasion when Ireland's en voys were tendered an ovation by thousands of delegates who present.

Mayor McClellan extended a welvisitors made speeches. told of the conditions in Ireland, and the keynote of nearly every speech was that the prospects for Home Rule in Ireland were never so bright

THE WAR.-There is a change in the tone of the despatches from the seat of war. This week the Rus from sians are credited with a few the tories. It would appear that cord of retreats and repulses to which the fearless little Japs have submitted the Russians is about at

HOME TRAINING .- A writer, in a tudy of the value of true and pure haracter, remarks that mothers and athers alone have the building of this in their children. This is not a Catholic view. Parents can do nuch, but the Church and its great untillery the Catholic school must ar its share and in our day that

One of the daily newspapers, under sensational heading money," describes a new venture which is intended to provide luxureous homes for wealthy bachelors in that great worldly city, New York, humanity is always on the move, day and night.

Here is the description of new palace: There is now approach ing completion in New York an inn with accommodation for two hundred people. The walls of the rooms are not papered, but hung with sa tin damask, costing \$17.50 per yard, and the sofas, chairs, chairs in single rooms cost \$4000 to \$10,000. For the use of a sitting room, two bedrooms, and two baths in this house, \$12.500 a year will be charged, exclusive of meals. suite of five rooms will cost \$100 to \$150 a day: \$700 a week, or \$20,000 to \$25,000 vear; also without meals. The cost of food is \$10 to \$20 per day for each person, and this does not include wines which can be bought at \$6 to \$30 per quart. At this hotel none but adults will be accom modated, the restriction being du to the fact that a thoughtless child could in five minutes cause as many thousand dollars in damage to the rich hangings.

STUDENT OF HUMANITY. - Dr. William Farr, a young American of 30 years of age, has displayed keen appreciation of the frailities of the average American citizen. In names of various colleges which has been conducting, it is said, he issued LL.D. degrees at prices rang-York daily newspaper estimates that 20,000 of such diplomas have been

CATHOLICS IN FRANCE. -To be a practical Catholic at the present moment in France, says the Countess de Courson in an article on "Mission Work in Paris," is to cut one's self off deliberately from every chance of promotion in civil and military service, high or low.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- On Wednesday morning a collision occurred on the G.T.R. near Richmond, P.Q., which caused the loss of nine lives and injury to twenty-three persons

HOME RULE. -The Catholi Times of Liverpool, Eng., makes the following observations in a recent

"The proposal that the Parliamen tary representatives of Ireland should cease to attend Westminster is not new. It was entertained by O'Con-Mr. John Martin, who was called the father of the Home Rule movement, refused to vote in the British House of Commons, and pu in an appearance there by way of His wish was, we believe protest. that all the Irish members should remain in Ireland. The idea has never been wholly given up in Ireland, and now it is put forward in rather definite form. Its advocates point out that it was by pursuing this course Hungary gained from Austria government of her own. A commitin Dublin to arrange for a great con-

tee has, it is stated, been appointed vention there in September or October, when the scheme will be mitted to delegates from all parts of the country. A gentleman from Lons been visiting Dublin has informed a representative of the Daily Express that the new move ment is rapidly gaining ground among a large section of moderate Irishmen, who hold that they are not properly represented by the Irish Parliamentary Party. The present Parliamentary party have rendered aithful service to Ireland. It would, of course, be impossible for them to please everybody, but it may be taken for granted that no new political tactics will be adopted without

TOO MANY SOCIETIES .- As we have often pointed out, there are too many societies in our Irish parishes. A generation ago, when Irishmen in this city were handed to-gether in a few organizations, there was more public spirit amongst them

their approval.'

DANGEROUSLY ILL.-Sister St. of severe stress. The abolition Aloysius of the Sacred Heart, of the congregation of Notre Dame, for many years head of the musical department of St. Patrick's Academy Alexander street, and during recent years stationed at one of the houses of the Order in Waterbury, Conn., is dangerously ill at the Mother House She came to this city from Water bury at the beginning of the vaca tions to visit her mother, Mrs. T McDonnell, 86 Mansfield street, who was then seriously ill. Shortly after her arrival she was suddenly stricken with illness, and at the time of going to press the condition of the noble young nun is hopeless so far uman aid is concerned.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Rev. Father Devine. S.J., has re turned to Montreal after his long absence in Nome. He is in the er invment of the best of health eems to have benefitted by his journ in that far-away land.

Rev. L. W. Leclair, director of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, his scores of friends in this city will be pleased to learn, has completely recovered from the accident which occurred to him several months ago while stepping out of a carriage. He was out for the first time since the accident on Saturday last, attending to some

Mr. Joseph McCarey, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Dr. P. C. Murphy, Tignish, Nfld., and Mr. Frank Perry, Summerside, P.E.I., were among the visitors at the editorial rooms the "True Witness" this week. They were on their way to their homes after attending the convention of the C.M.B.A. of Canada, held in Toronto last week. They spoke most enthusiastically of the businesslike manner in which the proceedings of the convention were conducted, and of the great future in store for the

PERSECUTION IN FRANCE.

In a sermon preached in Liverpool recently, the occasion being the opening of new schools, His Lordship Dr Casartelli, Bishop of Salford, made reference to the condition of affairs ' France. His Lordship said:

Our Lord had made known to his disciples that persecution was to be their lot in this world. Although He spove of the extension of His Kingdom, although He spoke of the tri umphs of His Kingdom, still He al-ways put before his followers that persecution was to be a characteristic of their efforts, and that had come to pass. The Church was always su fering in some part of the world. It seemed to be the Providence of God that the Church should suffer In the long run, the Church always seemed to benefit from persecution. Persecution purified the Church.

Look at the history of the Catholic Church in Germany during the last century. All the might of the Ger-Empire had been brought against it, but the German Catholics had got through the persecution and ere now a most prosperous and strong branch of the Church. If they looked across the water they would see in France what he was afraid was going to be a terrible persecution They would not pass it over with indifference. They must, like the good Somaritan in that day's text, at least give their sympathy and prayer to their persecuted brethren. They remembered how the persecu-They remembered tion had begun against the religious orders. Congregation after Congregation had been scattered, and thouands of good men and women driven Belgium alone 30,000 of these exiles while in every other country were also large numbers of them They could realize how great was the cution.

It was a general feeling on all sides that the best thing that could happen was the abolition of the Concordat. Most Catholic Most Catholics were of opinion such a severance must in the thong run result in good for the Church in France. Yet they must always remember that in order to at-

the Concordat meant the severance of Church and State, and the secular priests who were supported by State would no longer be supported by it. Catholics of the country would have to find the money. They in this country were used to this state of affairs, but their friends in France were in a different position. Hitherto the cost of the fabric the churches had been borne by the State, but this duty would now fall on the Catholics of the country. State would not take possession of their churches and seminaries, and that the Catholics of France would not be called upon to build new It would take a considerable time before the people would get accustomed to the new conditions.

In the past it was the French Catholics who had been the backbone of the foreign missionary work. If they were to be called on now to suffer and persecution and find so much money to support the Church in their own country, how were they to continue their generous liberality to, foreign missionary work? It meant a terrible blow to the Church if that work had to be discontinued. He had put before them some thoughts of his about the condition of their brethren in France. No man could have anything but feelings of sympathy with those unfortunate people. It was the exiled French priests

> during the Revolution who had helped to keep alive the Faith in England. They had found a refuge and welcome here, and they had returned it by winning souls to God. They owed it to the French Catholics tha their kingdom was being extended and the heathen brought into the Faith. There was good work done in France by associations who continually prayed for the conversion of England. They were indebted for much to the Church in France, and should therefore give to the Catho lics there in their time of trial their kindly sympathy and prayers. They could take a great interest in affairs of the Church in France, and could get to know the truth. press of this country did not give true picture of the state of France It was, no doubt, inspired by anti-Catholic papers of France. They could pray, and more things were done by prayer than were dreamt of. Let them pray that God might give their friends strength to bear the heavy burden laid upon them. conclusion His Lordship appealed to them to contribute liberally that day towards their new schools

VARIOUS NOTES.

BIG PAY-An exchange says that some of the fortune-tellers in London earn \$100 a day.

THE BOXERS AGAIN.-Reports from China are to the effect that the Boxers are threatening missionaries and their followers in the province of Perchili.

CONSCIENCE STRICKEN. - New York's State Treasurer received \$300. the other day with a note stating that it was for the "Conscience

IRISH CAUSE.—According to an American daily newspaper, report of the Treasurer of the United Irish League of America, presented to the convention held in New York this week, shows that Massachusetts holds the place of honor, having contributed \$15,500. Pennsylvania ranks second with \$7800 to its credit, and New York occupies third place, being a contributor for \$7666, These subscriptions cover a period of two years.

A CENTENARIAN.-Mrs. Hunt, of Brooklyn, celebrated the 104th anniversary of her birth the other day. Even at her great age there is marks to a press representative when asked to explain the secret of her long life. She remarked:

"When I was a girl our people

people are too prone to let the petty things of life worry them.'

A BIG BATTLE .- A despatch from St. Petersburg thus describes forces now striving for supremacy at Liao-Yang: The battle began early Tuesday morning, raged throughout the day with increasing intensity.

The Japanese forces engaged in this battle can only be estimated here, but they are believed to number about two hundred thousand men General Kuropatkin is known to have six army corps, besides one hundred and forty-seven squadrons of cavalry in which great confidence is reposed, bringing up the Russian total about the same number as that of the Japanese.

THE HORRORS OF WAR .- Describing one of the battles at Port Arthur, a correspondent says:

As the Japanese were climbing on the shoulders of their comrades scale the fort walls they were stabbed by the bayonets of the Russian soldiers, who were leaning Finally, men dropping from exhaustion, were trampled on by the fight-

ing troops.
On one occasion at Fort No. 1, both Russians and Japanese were wedged into a struggling mass between the walls, unable to use their arms. They detached their bayonets, however, and landed recklessly, slashing the faces, heads and arms. Many were nearly decapitated.

THE C. M. B. A. CONVENTION.

The convention of the C.M.B.A. of Canada, held in Toronto last week, was one of, if not the most important in the history of the great Catho -. lic association. Local delegates are much pleased with the result. The manner in which the question of increasing the rates was approached was an evidence that the delegates were averse to precipitate action in a matter of so much importance. While a section of the young men manifested a preparedness to sulmit to an increase or the rates, the prevailing opinion was to defer final action until the next convention, thus giving the executive ample time to consider the voluminous report of the actuary and make a thorough study of the question.

The financial report showed a total of 19,056 members and the total receipts of three years for the beneficiary fund was \$810,078, amount paid out being \$718,390. Reserve fund amounts to \$167,036. Receipts for the general fund \$74,183 and expenditures \$73,957. Phirty-seven new branches have been organized during the past three years. A recommendation of the Committee on Laws to advance the age limit to 55 years was rejected.

The officers elected were s

Grand President-The Hon: M. F. Hackett, Stanstead, Que., re-elected. First Vice-President-Hon. A. D. Richard, Dorchester, N.B.,

Second Vice-President-Mr. Bernard O'Connell, Dublin, Ont. Secretary-Mr. J. J. Behan, Kin

Treasurer -- Mr. W. J. McKee. Wind-

Marshal-Mr. E. O. Callachan Cornwall. Guard-Mr. Jacob J. Weinart, New

stadt Ont Trustees—Messrs. J. A. Chisbolm, LL.B., Halifax; the Rev. A. G. Burke, Charlottetown, P.E.I.: George B. McInerny, St. John, N.B.; George

L. Staunton, Hamilton, and C. D. Herbert, Three Rivers. The laws committee elected were John A. Murphy, Cayuga; F. J. Curran, Montreal, and Judge Lan-

dry, New Brunswick. Grand Chancellors-The Hon. Se nator Coffeey, London, Ont.; T: J Finn, Montreal; D. J. O'Connor, Stratford, Ont.; John O'Meara, B.C. L., Ottawa; O. K. Fraser, B.C.L., Brockville

Messrs. W. J. Kernahan and Geo Edwards were elected auditors.

The President and the members of the executive committee at a 'sub-sequent meeting appointed Dr. Ryan of Kingston, grand medical advised

THE SWAY OF THE DOLLAR .- | capital and labor a corre man prominent in the financial des of a leading American city, riting to a magazine under the title of "Frenzied Finance," says :

"Freedom and equity are con ed by dollars. ould preserve and enforce all rights de and enforced by dollars. It sible to-day, with doilars, to er' the selection of candidates of both great parties for the highest of in our republic, that of President of the United States, so that the people, as a matter of fact, must elect one of the 'steered' candidates

"I shall go further and say that the hands of a set of men a power to make dollars from nothing. ction of dollar-making which the people believe is vested in their Govder the law for their benefit, is actually being secretly exercised on an phormous scale by a few private individuals for their own personal bene

brave man, no matter how sincere his desire to promote the national cause and ameliorate the condition of the masses; no matter what his capabiliwere of realizing those ideals, who would enter into a political battle in any of the electoral tricts from the Atlantic to the Pacific without being supported by the campaign funds of one or other the political parties in Canada, When the great majority of the electorate, ndustrial classes realize this fact and organize to counteract the influence which campaign funds exer cise, they will see the dawn of the period in which the great and burning question of the difference between capital and labor will find solution

. . . .

MR. BLAKE IN CANADA. - The eminent Irish Canadian lawyer and statesman, Mr. Edward Blake, has linked his life with the cause of Ireland, arrived at Quebec last week reported to be in the enjoy ment of excelient health and full of energy despite the fact that he has d the allotted span of life. With characteristic loyalty to his leader he refused to be interviewed on Irish affairs, giving as his reason that Mr. Redmond would speak for the Irish Parliamentary Party when he addressed the United Irish League convention at New York. Mr. Blake said that he was going to Murray Bay, thence to Toronto, and would also visit Newfoundland before returning to the Old Country.

MILLIONS FOR C.P.R. -The vas operations and the financial requirements to conduct them may be realized by the announcement made by the management of the Canadian Pa cific Railway to the effect that \$20. 000,000 of new common stock will be offered to the shareholders at par. This amount will bring the total issue of common stock to over \$100,000,000.

PORT ARTHUR is still under the Russian command despite the predictions of those who are enthusiastic in their praise of the bravery of the little Japs. That it will be no forces is the opinion of authorities and that my parents did not use the actual position of affairs in the much discussed stronghold which the Japanese are making strenuous efforts to capture. A contemporary

"The garrison of Port Arthur, how er, stick to their guns with the city of their race, grimly resolved to fight to the bitter and. are overwhelmingly outnumbered, but the character of the defences behind which they are fighting countervail this disparity in numbers The mines over which the attacking force have to march are the most effective se defences. A cable despatch cally describes Japanese TOents advancing in all the "pride and circumstances of war " Tffere is A great mass of debris fills the air. The next moment what was a regiment of soldiers litters the ground in the shape of torn limbs. mangled and blackened bodies The mine has accomplished its deadly work in an effective manner. More nds are pushed forward only to meet a similar fate."

A SYMPATHETIC PLEA. -In 11-

an American journal tells the following story:

"In President Lincoln's early life he was retained to press for the payment of a note which had been given by two young men in buying a yok of oxen. The seller had been se of oxen. out ascertaining that they were age to give it, and the defence was at the time and that the note worthless. Mr. Lincoln took matter very quietly until the time came for his speech in reply to their evidence. He then said to the jury: "My friends, these young men cannot affond to have this case decided their favor. For their sake I ask you not to so decide it. The letter of the law is with them, as I know very well. But they are young men, on the threshold of ilife. They probably have to live a good vears in this world, and they must not begin with this sort of a stigma attached to their names. My client In our own country he would be a can far better afford to lose honor their names by refusing pay it. I leave the case with and I beg you to consider them first of all in your decision." The jury ordered the note to be paid, and they were right.

STATE EDUCATION .- Right Rev. J. J. Hennessey, Bishop of Wichita, Kan., is quoted as saying: "Our public school system of to-day is breeding place of socialism. We are educating the youth of the country to look to the State for everything. We are building colleges and universities for the sons of the well-to-do, while them must pay the burden. I am utterly opposed to the State's competing with private schools."

STAGE IRISHMAN'S BROGUE .-On this subject, so much discussed and so much condemned, a writer in the "Irish World" relates the follow ing incident :

"I remember visiting, some years ago, in company with a Virginian, the hospitable home of his mother on one of the waterside counties the Old Dominion. She was a lady of education and intelligence, related to all of the distinguished families of that section of the States, but a person who had never been without the confines of Virginia. She had never met an Irishman or Irish woman She entertained superbly. I retired over night, and when I came down next morning to the Virginia break ast which she had spread for I not sed that she viewed me with curiosity. She engaged me in conversation and appeared to be very much interested in my pronuncia tion. At last she said, with a pre-

fatory apology:
"'I have understood, sir, that you were an Irishman.'

"I stated that I was not, but that my father and mother were Irish. "'Do you not speak Irish, then?" she said: 'you have none of the bro-

gue, I perceive. But it is extraordi nary that you have not, considering that your parents used it. not speak Trish considerably and that

easy task to overcome the Russian brogue was not the Irish language, brooue at all.

"'I have tried to see,' she said. whether you did use the brogue at all, but I see that you have not a understood that all of the Trish peo ple used the brogue, as it is given in Lever's and Lover's works. You must excuse me, she said, but you are the first member of the Irish race that I have met.' "

AN INVALID for a quarter of century is the sad record of the life of Annie Kelly, an inmate of Francis Hospital. New Jersey. August 16 she completed her twen ty-fifth year as a patient, and all these years has been a helpless valid, unable even to feed herself. The Sisters and supporters of the hospital arranged a surprise for the unfortun She was carried to the chapel, where she received communion and later gifts were presented to her by friends. Among the presents Miss Kelly received was a hardsome silve cup, given by several persons who had become interested in her during her long stay in the hospital. Mrs Johanna Baumgartner spoke in be-half of the donors, while one of the Strating the mutual rights and du-

ed for a form of paralysis. She grew worse instead of better, and the doctors gave up all hope of improving fortable as possible what was though but, to the surprise of all she continued to hold to life tenaciously and now she has grown to the age of mature womanhood, although her body is as frail as that of a child She has survived all of her relatives and is now entirely alone so far as kin is concerned. In spite of her affliction she remains cheerful and is apparently content with her lot.

RELIGIOUS LIFE .- At Glen Riddle, Pa., in the Convent of Our Lady of Angels, the novitiate of the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, twenty-nine young aspirants for admission to the Order were received and twenty made their vows. Many of the latter have come from Ireland At St. Elizabeth's Convent. Cornwall, the mother house of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, whose mission is among Indians and nagroes, another profession was held Of those professed, five in number, there were four who bore

A VISITING BENEDICTINE. Accompanied by Mgr. Nugent, the well known and venerable member of the clergy of Liverpool, and by Rev M. J. O'Callaghan, rector of St. Michael's Chorch, Manchester, Eng. Right Rev. Abbot Gasquet, abbot president of the English Benedictines. arrived at New York recently. an interview he said:
"This is my first visit to America,

and I am here to make a thorough study of the institutions, both public and private, which are devoted to education. I will especially study the Catholic seminaries in the country. and then the colleges and convents. I will be here three months, during which time I shall travel over much of the United States and Canada. will go as far West as Omaha, St. Louis and St. Paul.

A CHRISTIAN BROTHER. Well known and long connected with the Order, died in the De La Salle Institute, New York, August 21-Brother Amator Leo. He had taught mathematics and commercial branches generally in many of the establishments of the Order. R.I.P.

NUNS TAKE CHARGE. - The Paulist Fathers in New York have placed their parish school in the care of the Sisters of the Holy Cross whose mother house is in Notre Dame, Indiana. The school has been heretofore in charge of lay teachers.

RELIGIOUS ATMOSPHERE. -Brother Ignatius, who for the past the portal of the Jesuit College in hirthday recently. Thirteen of his immediate relatives embraced the religious life.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY. -A despatch from Mexico City, under date of August 21, says that several thousand persons took part in the ceremony of the crowning of the Virof San Juan de los Lagos, in the State of Jalisco. When the ecclesi-Santa Maria, the nearest station on the Maria. C. the nearest station on the Maria. astidal dignitaries journeyed the Mexican Central Railway, to San Juan de los Lagos, they passed through almost unbroken lines kneeling human beings for the entire distance of nine miles. The dignitaries included Archbishop Ortiz and the Bishops of San Luis Potosi, Aguas Calientes, Leon Colima and

The crown placed on the statue the Virgin in the San Juan de los Lagos Church was purchased from a New York house and cost \$20,000. It contains 165 grammes of gold and 196 precious stones, including diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sar phires. It is supported by two solid silver angels, each weighing about fifteen pounds. The crowning was authorized by Pope Pius early in the present year

San Juan de los Lagos was in past enturies the scene of a great Indian festival, and has been the scene annual celebrations in honor of the Virgin since the Spanish occupation.

BEQUESTS.—It has been finally de termined that the late Mr. A. Hutchinson of New Orleans, left personal estate of over a million The value of his real tate holdings has not yet, been com The latter gave vent to her gratitude puted. After providing ilife annuitie

bequeathes his immense fortune to charitable and benevolent purposes. St. Anne's Asylum, the Ho Good Shepherd, and the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital are r as beneficiaries in the sum of \$20,000 each. The remainder of the fortune is left to the Tulane University, Louisiana.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION - More than 71,000 children are now receiv ing their education in the Catholic schools of Massachusetts, saving over \$3,000,000 to the State and provid ing accommodation for children would otherwise be in the streets on account of lack of State buildings Their teachers are men and women of ability and exalted character, whose lives are consecrated to the In secular knowledge these children equal and in some cases have even as shown by the results obtained in examinations taken for high normal schools, for West Point and Annapolis.

CELIBACY.-The Anglican Bishop of Killaloe, Ireland, remarks a Ca tholic exchange, in a recent meeting of his synod, strenuously advocated celibacy for the younger clergy, least during the first five, eight even ten years of their ministry. "That " he contended "would give them time for mature, reading, ne doubt, result in their being much abler, and more likely to advance to high places in the Church."

LABOR STATISTICS. -A writer in discussing some features of the labor problem, in the United States, re-

Again the number of men at work in America amounts to 22 489,425, while that of women so employed is 758,178. Here again we see a state of things superior to what any other workman earns wages which enables him to keep his wife at home and his children at school. In what other country is this the case? Not in Great Britain.

WINNIPEG. -An American journal ist predicts that Winnipeg is desticed to become the second Canadian city in size and first in importance twenty years if present conditins continue. He points out that in 187: the population of Winnipeg was only It took ten years to gain 240. 7747 people, and ten years later, in 1901, the population was 42,000.

A VEEERABLE PRELATE. - On June 18th Archbishop Murphy, Hobart, Tasmania, celebrated the 90th anniversary of his birth. A large gathering, which included the State Premier, other legislators, priests, leading Catholic laymen and sentatives of the Hibernian and other societies assembled at the Palace and tendered their hearty felicitations to New Orleans, celebrated his 80th the aged prelate, which His Grace acknowledged in an eloquent speech. Archbishop Murphy was born on the day upon which the battle of Waterloo was fought, June 15, 1815, Hi native place is Relmount Crooks town, Killmurry Parish, County Cork Ireland. He was consecrated Apostolic of Hyderahad in 1846. During Bishop Murphy's stay Rome he performed connected with the death of Daniel O'Connell. Dr. Murphy was in many extraordinary experiences. Meeting in turned to Hobart and he was pointed to the See in 1866.

> CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN. - RAY B. M. Bogan, president of the tholic Young Men's National Union of the United States, in his opening address at the recent annual vention, which was the 20th in

> history of the organization, said: "Our object is to find a proper and helpful outlet for the activities young men. The main feature of the diocesan unions is the debating contests between various clubs form ing the union. No club can belong to the union unless it has a properly equipped club house.

> 'In order to keep the you interested we have hilliard tables gymnastic apparatus, etc. And in immer we have athletic contests, field and track sports, etc. There is no insurance feature in the organiza

"At present we have flourishing so cieties in St. Louis, Chicago, Terre Haute, in the West and in the East in Boston, Providence, Springfield Mass., Hartford, Albany, New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadel, phia, Wilmington and Richmond, Va Our membership is nearly 52,000

WAGES IN IRELAND .- John Mit-The men sugaged in industry

in transportation in Ireland earn considerably less than do their bre-thren in England and Scotland, and upon the whole the proportion of unskilled workers in Ireland is much larger than in the other two cour. tries named, while the pay for the same grade of work is less. In gene-ral, it is true to say that the Irish workmen earn on an average about one-half the amount earned in the industrial countries of England and England, who will earn \$4.75 week in Northumberland or Durham, or \$5.80 in London, will earn \$3.25 in Belfast and \$4.10 in Dublin and about \$3.50 in other places Ireland. The general surface laborer in mines will earn from \$8.25 to \$4-75 in the north of I would earn about \$2.30 in Tipperary, Antrim or Sigo. The spinners the woollen mills who earn \$8.55 in Leeds will get but \$4.75 in Ireland.

A SUDDEN DEATH.-The inquest on the body of Octave Houle, the se venteen year old boy who fell dead suddenly on Fletcher's Field on Sunday, was disposed or by Coroner Mc Mahon at the Hotel Dieu on Monday morning without jurors. The box had become overheated playing foot hall, and imprudently took a drink of cold water. Death, which result ed immediately, was due to perfectly natural causes, the effect of the cold water on the heated blood.

A NARROW ESCAPE.-Right Rev. Charles McDonnell, Bishop of the diocese of Brooklyn, narrowly escaped being drowned while fishing in Great South Bay, off Amityville, where h was thrown from a boat by choppy

In the vacht Olympia, in charge Capt. Barnes, where the Bishop, Vicar General McNamara, Mgr. Barrett the Rev. John Kelly, and Joseph Owens of Brooklyn. Late in the atternoon the party started to return to Amityville. The party was quite a distance from shore when Bishop McDonnell went forward near bow, where he stood, disregarding the heavy pitching of the boat.

As the Olympia made her toward Amityville the spray dashed over the deck, making it very slip pery. The boat began to pitch more violently, and when a wave larger than the others struck the yacht the Bishop slipped. As he attempted to regain his footing another big wave added motion to the rocking of the boat and he was thrown into water.

His companions saw him disappear, and Mr. Owens picked up a rope and threw one end of it toward the Bishop. The latter is an athlete and an expert swimmer, but his companions feared he would not be able to make headway against the waves At length the Olympia reached him and the Bishop caught the yacht's side and was hauled aboard, little the worse for his experience.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY .-Under this heading, the "Providence Visitor,', refers to the financial difficulties of Mr. Thomas E. Waggaman, one of Washington's richest men, and treasurer of the Catholic University of that place. It says:

W. Irving Williamson, Mr. Wagga man's counsel, said he was confident if the creditors would agree upon a conservative man to administer the estate, everybody would be paid in full, and Mr. Waggaman would have o'clock. In the a tidy fortune left, but if an attempt His Grace says: was made to force a sale of Waggaman properties, the payment of 75 cents on the dollar could not be guaranteed.

Mr. Williamson said also that he believed Mr. Waggaman's bond to the Catholic University had amount ed to \$200,000, while he was charged as treasurer with nearly \$900,000 As this left the university unsecured to the amount of nearly \$700,000 the deed of trust recorded Monda upon nearly all of Mr. Waggaman' state was executed to secure the de ficiency between the bonu and the amount of the funds in Mr. Wagga

man's keeping.

More deeds transferring property of
Mr. Waggaman were filed to-day, but
it was asserted that they were merely to confirm deeds of sale executed before the deed of trust was given to the Catholic University. It is rumored that other creditors of Mr Waggaman intend to institute proceedings to protect their interests

A rule was issued by the District Supreme Court to-day directing Mr. Waggaman to show cause why h ccordance with the petition of the

and especially in the suburbs name of Thomas E. Waggaman pears on signs in almost every sal-able piece of property. This is the dull season in Washington, and Mr. Waggaman, like a good many other darge operators, has gone beyond his depth. But he will in time pull out safely, and be much better off in the

part of the officials of the university that there is any danger for the university. Mr. Waggaman has long been associated with its interests, and through him much of its material as been gained. He is a man of the strictest probity. His act of filing a deed of trust for \$876. 168 in favor of the Catholic University proves his honesty of purpose."

"Mr. Waggaman has been intrusted absolutely with the fundso of the university, and I, personally, haven't the alightest doubt that he will continue to be the custodian of the treasury."

. . . THE BLACK AND WHITE problem, says the Messenger Magazine, which threatens such trouble here in America, appears to be still more acute in one of the British sections of South Africa-Cape Colony. The native population there is 1,200,000; the whites number only 377,000. The blacks are remarkably intelligent and have developed a positive fever for learning. Right to vote is allowed if they have lived one year in the Colony, are naturalized and possess property to the value of £75 or are in receipt of £50 annual wages and can sign their names and state writing their address and occupation The consequence is that the political parties the Bond and Progressives-are prostrating themselves in the dust to secure the negro vote. . . .

MATRIMONIAL BUREAUS- On this subject an exchange says:

Notwithstanding the fact that the matrimonial advertisement has been exposed over and over again, and in spite af all that is known of the matrimonial swindler, there are still women ready to correspond and marry those men-men they know absolutely nothing about. It is true that the matrimonial columns of our daily and Sunday papers are crowded with "catching affers," but these columns should be left severely alone by our Catholic young girls.

The matrimonial advertisement is certainly the worst trap for the woman who is seeking a husband, but it is not the only one. Girls and men meet casually by the hundred, and enter into conversation without having any previous knowledge of Now and again a pitieach other. ful tale, the result of these meetings, is told in the courts, but there ar hundreds of others quite as sad of which we hear nothing.

It is surprising in these days education that girls should be ignorant. One would imagine any girl from seventeen upwards to have sufficient womanly intuition and common sense to avoid strange men.

. . . LABOR DAY SERVICE .-- Archbishop Bruchesi has issued a circular letter inviting the working classes to attend special exercises which will be held in the Church of Notre Dame on Sunday evening next at 7.30 o'clock. In the course of the letter

"Workingmen, love the Church, and be impressed with her spirit of justice, charity and magnanimity. In a few days, on the first Monday of September, you will celebrate feast of labor. Ask the Church to bless it and ask God to bestow on that day His most precious blessings. Let Christ be called upon to preside over that feast, as you call upon Him to preside over your every labor in the morning prayer. He has always been and is forever good to favorable opportunity to sing the gra titude of your heart. You need Him as you know well. Unite, then, to ch Him to protect your ness to flourish therein; to protect your health and strength; to avert from you and from those whom you love all forms of gloom. What power you will have, on His heart, my dear friends, when assembled together by thousands in His temple, if you send towards Him the cry of your prayer ind of your faith."

HIS HOLINESS .- Over fifteen hunred telegrams were sent to the Holy Father on the anniversary of his accession to the Papal throne.

CATHOLIC DO martyrs in every age has

everything is to be sacrif

that "very excellent knowhich the great Apostle suffered the loss of a suffered the loss of Brought from the bosom ther and preached to mas entrusted to the keeping Church. To her it below velop, explain and apply to times, places and indiv only in the definitions of Councils and infallible Po in her every day and preaching, in the Encycle Popes, in the censures at of her schools, in the pre her children, does she luli and sublime function und tion of the Spirit of Tr with her forever. Alas, arity with such a treasur der us callous to its poss so many take but little obtain and preserve it, to mind and agony of feeling the Newmans, the Manni many others, who had to way through darkness, despondency for years bef admitted into the "admin What numbers, too, we hear of, who, if they con lieve like a Catholic chil mental truths of the would find life on this p pletely altered-like one been born and raised in should see for the first t rious light of day ! If ate this treasure and for love for it, we shall have to acquire and preserve i THE FIRST LESSON child ought to be in the faith, and afterwards t

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> virtue of a great name. It is not only in the ut until the very end the Catholic truth ought to the Nie of the true Chr indeed are at great pe prove themselves and in all branches of secul but their religious know at a standstill. They with the few chapters learned very imperfectly school days,, and flatter that they have not for Side by side with rapid worldly culture there it study of the Si the History of the Chi Lives of the Saints, of ma and asceticism. The strain the attention ar

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LOVE OF CATHOLIC DOCTRINE

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Christ has taught, and the blood of martyrs in every age has exemplified the truth that the doctrine of the Church is the precious pearl for which everything is to be sacrificed. It is that "very excellent knowledge" for which the great Apostle tells us he suffered the loss of all things. Brought from the bosom of the Fa-ther and preached to mankind, it is entrusted to the keeping of the Church. To her it belongs to develop, explain and apply its meaning to times, places and individuals. Not only in the definitions of her General Councils and infallible Pontiffs, but in her every-thay and worlf-wide preaching, in the Encyclicals of her Popes, in the censures and decision her Congregations, in the accord of her schools, in the profession of her children, does she lulfill this vital and sublime function under the sanction of the Spirit of Truth abiding with her forever. Alas, that familiarity with such a treasure should ren der us callous to its possessions, that so many take but little trouble to obtain and preserve it, to bequeath it to their childenn! What anguish of to their childenn !. mind and agony of feeling suffered by the Newmans, the Mannings and so many others, who had to grope their way through darkness, doubt and despondency for years befor they were admitted into the "admirable light!" What numbers, too, we meet an hear of, who, if they could only be lieve like a Catholic child the fundamental truths of the catechism, would find life on this planet completely altered-like one who, having been born and raised in a coal mine, should see for the first time the glo rious light of day! If we appreciate this treasure and foster a true love for it, we shall have a great zeal to acquire and preserve 12.

child ought to be in the doctrines of faith, and afterwards through the years of growth its verities ought to be wedged into the expanding mind to strengthen its life and mould its character. Hence the necessity of a Catholic home-training, supplemented by the Catholic school. According to the teaching of our late Pope Leo, the young life, like a rich soil, ought to be sown plenteously with such seeds of knowledge as will grow up into an abundant harvest not merely for time, but for eternity. Those parents who devote little pains to the Catholic training of their children at home, or who put them into the hands of heretics and infidel teachers in non-Catholic schools, show that they have little or no love for Catholic doctrine. They betray igjoy of their own and their children's "Hand over to me the child" said an infidel of the last century. "for six hours of the day and six days of the week from the ages seven to twelve, and I don't care what church he belongs to: he will end by joining mine." The weakkneed allow themselves to be overawed by the modern Goliath of cular education clad in his heavy and imposing armor. Let them not deceive themselves. "Half the strength of Goliath," says a living writer. of Goliath," says a living writer, "lies in the Israelitic credulity about his reputed prowess, his wonderful helmet and breastplate, his unchallenged superiority." If half-taught Catholics fill their minds with the their Chur world's imaginary estimate or its tutions! Catholics fill their minds with and a mundane press, how can they hope to avoid sharing the Philistine's scorn for the soldiers of the true Israel? We shall become wise when we learn that the doctrine of faith is

virtue of a great name.

It is not only in the time of youth but until the very end this hunger for Catholic truth ought to churacterize the Nie of the true Christian. Many indeed are at great pains to improve themselves and their children in all branches of secular education, in all branches of secular education, but their religious knowledge remains at a standstill. They are satisfied with the few chapters of catechism, learned very imperfectly perhaps in school days, and flatter themselves that they have not forgotten them. Side by side with another recesses, in Lives of the Saints, of Catholic dog-ma and ascelleism. These, forsooth, are serious subjects, of a nature to

conscience and dampen the zest for enjoyment! It is much nowadays if people will content themselves with light reading that is not posttively harmful, even the trashy novel, provided it does not openly afford fuel to passion and incentive to sin, Not only the religious book, but the Catholic newspaper, and messaging are tholic newspaper and magazine are sedulously exchawed. What is all this but the starvation of the spirit, and, if not the poisoning, at least the choking of the good seed by the briars and thistles of worldliness. the

TRUE LOVG for Catholic doctrine will inspire us with aversion for all that tends to corrupt its purity, weaken its vigor or diminish its brightness. We have been born and brought up in contact with the influences of the so-called Reformation, the essence of which is the denial of Catholic faith. We have lived our life long in the atmosphere of Protestantism. We breathe it in company, friendships, social intercourse, if not in the schools; from newspap ers, literature, the stage. we adhere to the dogmas of the faith defined by the Church, we cling also to a crowd of opinions, ideas, views, principles reaching even to standards of conduct, which clash, if not directly with the revealed truth themselves at least with the consequences which necessarily flow from them, which ought to stream out like so many riuulets into all the actions of life, and which we cannot repudiate logically without attacking Catholic faith self. How often do we hear laid down by Catholics, as axioms of what they call their "political creed" principles subversive of the divine authority of the Pope or his infallibility? They would be horrified to speak oft the mystery of the Incarnation, Confession or Eucharist they talk of the Papacy, or of the Temporal Power. Ignorance, foriunately, saves oftentimes such people from an intentional attack on the faith: but the contradiction is there. There rests on the mind a cloud that obscures the clear, bright vision of faith, that chills and benumbs, that destroys Catholic influence, in THE FIRST LESSONS of the vate, social and public life. "How many little-minded, narrow-sighted good people," says Father Faber, get on a wrong tack about the Church, and the Pope, and public affairs especially in a non-Catholic country, simply because they are

fractions of men rather than men. Others again, despite pastoral prohibitions and the Index of forbidden books, from sheer curiosity read books, reviews and journals in which the teaching and institutions of the Church are misrepresented, attacked and turned into derision. They seem to forget that our book is our teacher for the time peing. We surren-der ourselves passively to its influence. While we read along, thoughts leap up from the pages into mind, impressions are created, enthusiasm is inflamed. Is it not true norance or lack of appreciation of in this matter that no man can the treasures which ought to be the serve two masters at deadly enmity with each other? What an insult too, it must be to Him, the Master, who teaches the way of life in truth, to Him who is the Way, the Truth and the Life, to indulge purposelessly in such reading, were our faith never so strong and Should danger to be apprehended? we seek entertainment in converse with those who caluminate and mock one whom we are bound to. by every tie of duty, affection and honor Was not this the immediate cause of Peter's triple denial? Did it not make the pillar of faith totter? How then can Catholics pore over books and publications that are inimical to their faith, that blacken and deride their Church, her ministers and insti-

own strength, if they read nothing Another great danger to Catholic ships and associations with those who are not of the faith. It is an atmosphere of heresy and indifference which the unwary frequently into plunge. Besides other perils, from this source spring those mixed marfear and detestation. If sometimes she grants a dispensation to contract them, it is only with reluctance ms the less of two evils, and with positive expression of her displeasure These are days of trial and sames for all those who are loyally devoted to Catholic doctrine. The multiplied attacks from without; the indiffer ence, the ignorance, the mixture of worldliness, the half-hearted defence and profession of so many within; the ostentatious array of secular learning, so-called science and higher criticism, the spirit of the age, all criticism, the spirit of the age, all combine to rifle the earthen vessels of their treasures and to afflict the Heart of the Master. Let us rally, therefore, to the affecte, and excite our zeal for the study of heavenly truth in order to make reparation for so much perfidy and to show ourselves valiant soldiers in the combats of the Church.

For the month of September our special prayer in union with the Heart of Jesus shall be that all Christians may show their love for Catholic doctrine by device to its study and zeal for its defence. We shall add the resolution to prefer to all other kind of reading that will give us solid religious instruction.— Rev. J. J. C., in the Canadian Mes senger of the Sacred Heart.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Cardinal Gibbons, in an article in never questioned the right of am a firm believer in the efficacy of organization, especially when it is anplied to working men and women. It is the one method by means of which wage earners may better their com

dition and enforce their rights. "But such organization should brought about and maintained peaceful methods and without force to individuals. To attempt to erce men and women to join unions by declaring that those who do not join them shall not be ployed in the same work with those who do belong is to take a step which, in my opinion, will ultimately result in disaster to the unions, especially when accompanied by phy sical force, as is too often the case in recent labor disturbances.

"These acts of violence, whether committed by members of the unions or by those who sympathize with them, can have but one effect- the alienation of many who are now consistent friends of the workingmen and believers in their right to organize for their own protection.

"My attitude in this respect has always been clearly defined. I believe not only in the right of workingmen to organize, but I believe it to their duty to do so. Membership in such organizations should, however be voluntary. Anything resembling coercion in that connection should not for a moment be tolerated, whe ther that coercion be moral or phy

"I do not wish to be understood as accusing the leaders or members of abor organizations of actual participation or even of inciting the many acts of lawlessness or violence which have recently occurred in various parts of the country, and which seem to be increasing in frequency and malignancy. In fact everything indicates that it is rather the work of those who sympathize with the men who are engaged in the struggle and to this extent at least it may be said to create a prejudice against labor organizations not justified by the facts.

"It may also be said that the course of the leaders of the unions in denying to non-union workmen the right to seek and obtain employment whenever and wherever the non-union st sees fit, is to no little extent responsible for the many acts of law lessness which are committed by outsiders, who are but carrying to its logical conclusion the indefensible position of the organization and labor leaders in that respect.

"To demand the dismissal of nor union men for no other reason than that they are non-umonists, is, m my opinion, but a modified form of coercion, which naturally begets actual realization of the firm grasp of the violence in the struggle that frequent ly follows the refusal upon the part of employers to comply with such de-

mands.
"As an earnest friend of the laboring man I can but wish that he and his leaders shall adopt less coercive by strikes and lock-outs. Labor is strong enough to be just, and unless I.am mistaken union workingmen will ultimately find it to their advantage to increase the membership in their organization by voluntary enlistment brought about by the education of tion of the manifold advantages sulting from union of interests tionally and lawfully applied." та

MR. DAVITT.-The Irish correspon dent of the Manchester Guardian writes: "I think I can safely say that Mr. Michael Davitt is about t return to political life and to re-enter Parkiament."

BRITISH POLITICS.-In view of the possibility of a dissolution of Parliament some time next year, the advanced Radicals section in the House of Commons are making preparations for a vigorous propaganda during the forthcoming recess, their special object being to emphasize the desirability of closer relations with the Labor and Irish National parties.

Catholic Land.

The visitor to Catholic countries

does not always derive edification from what he sees. There is so much that is strange, unaccustomed, andbecause of his own peculiar point of view-even disedifying to him, in the conduct of foreign Catholics. Difference of temperament and fraining has the result of lessening his appreciathe New York World, recently, says: tion of the ways of others. On the "I deeply deplore the present atti. other hand there are many who intude of Labor and Capital. I have stinctively recognize that realization never questioned the right of the of the Catholic ideal which is to be workingmen to organize. Indeed 1 seen in those lands where the Faith is old. Some of my readers will re cognize the words of the late Serjeant Bellaris, quoted in the interesting Memoirs published by his son "Upon the whole." says the Ser jeant, "my last impression upon re turning from a foreign country (Bel- this little sketch. I will spare gium) to our own was, that I was coming out of a religious country into one of indifference; the oper churches of the former, the frequent services, the constant worshippers the solemn ceremonial, the collected air of the clergy 'in their ministrations, the indubitable devotion and reverence of the people, their unhesitating confidence in their church, have nothing approaching to a counterpart with us. I know nothing more disheartening (I speak of the effect produced upon myself) than a return to England after some time spent in Catholic countries: everything seems so careless, so irreverent, so dead; with all my heart I wish, and pecially for my children's sake, that I could see in this country some approximation to the solemnity, reverence, devotion and earmestness which

I have witnessed abroad, Great, indeed, are the advances that have been made in the Anglican Establishment by the forward party since, as an Anglican, Serjeant Bellaris wrote those words; but the contrast still remains; the contrast between people who are united in their faith and devotion, in their lovalty to and entire confidence in the Catholic Church, speaking and teaching, and ruling with unquestioned authority, and people divided in religious opinions, following the teachers of the hour; some, indeed, holding many Catholic tenets, but ever trembling lest their own church, which ought to be the foundation upon which rest their most cherished beliefs, should by some word or act of those in high authority betray the want that Catholic character which they fondly but mistakingly imagine is theirs. Whatever advances in ritual and ceremonial may be made in the Anglican body, the essential note of unity in Catholicity must always be absent. When a visitor is repelled by what he sees in Catholic countries, it is because he looks only at the surface, and does not give himself time to judge of the true motives

signification of what he beholds. It is a common thing, in Rome for instance, to see, not only Protestants, but Catholics themselves, repelled at first by the practices and conduct of devout Italians; but surely and certainly this feeling of repulsion, as the meaning of it all reveals itself, changes to an envious admiration of the pure and simple faith, the vivid supernatural surrounding us, which are common alike to the rich and cultured and to the poorest peasant of a truly Catholic land. The beautiful Swiss town of Lu-

cerne gave me my first experience of Catholicism out of England. I was G. A. Hughes in Donahoe's Magazine. measures. Let them gain their end on my way to Rome, and arrived at by peaceoble rather than by forcible Lucerne in the early morning, when threates, by arbitration rather than by everything was shrouded in mist. By threates, by arbitration rather than however, the clouds had lifted the carry in the control of the Jesuit Rocky Mountain missions, who also the carry in the control of the Jesuit Rocky Mountain missions, who also the carry in the control of the Jesuit Rocky Mountain missions, who also the carry in the ca and the sun shone brilliantly in a pure October sky. Then I had my first sight of the Alps. Pilotus, somewhat terrible to me from grim legend associated with its name, gradually disclosed its huge mass as the mist evaporated, drawn upwards their fellow-laborers to an apprecia- by the warm sunshine, while on the other, side of the blue lake the tall crest of the Rigi pierced the sky. The graceful twin spires of the "Hofhirche' attracted me first, and, as soon as I had breakfasted, I hastened thither. As I passed through the streets, I was greatly pleased charming custom of the bright-faced children, who, whenever they meet a priest, go up to him, and, first kissing their own hand, take his, with a cheery, "God greet you." Every street corner has its little shrine, and the sweet image of the Madonna is everywhere to be seen.

Evidences that I was in a Catholic town met me at every turn, and, when I reached the Cathedral, this pleasant, and, to me, entirely novel impression was intensified. A farge cometery surrounds the church, and the extensive cloister about the ceme-

tery is full of monuments, well cared THE BROTHERS OF for, and showing the affection of the living for their dead. But what attracted my attentian most were the pious Catholic inscriptions, breathing at once both hope and petition, carrying on the tradition of the Chrisian cemeteries of Rome herself, whose touching memorials I was soon to look upon. Here, in reverent appeals for mercy, light and for the departed, and in loving care bestowed supon their last resting places, was one of the strongest proofs of continuity with the church of the Catacombs. I had hoped to hear a recital upon the famous organ of the Cathedral, but was doomed to disappointment, for the season was over, and the tourist departed. I spent my time, therefore, in wandering about the exquisitely clean streets, and observing the ways and customs of the people, whose faces reflected a simple and kindly disposi-

Lucerne is in the beaten track of

tourists, and what was new to me

may be familiar to many readers of

them, therefore, much description of the guide-book order. The beautiful bridge, with its painted roof; the blue waters of the lake and the fine road which skirts it, running along the lower slopes of the stupendous snow-clad mountains; the cattle browsing on the green sward, betraying their whereabouts by the mellow tinkling of their bells-all these things have been well and often described before. To myself, amongst so much that was new and beautiful and entrancing, the chief pleasure came from the feeling that I was in the midst of a Catholic people, that church enshrined the Blessed Sacrament, that every one I met was brother or sister in the true faith. Before concluding I must record my first Benediction service in a Catholic land. Darkness had fallen, and mists were beginning to rise from the lake, and to mount up towards the snowy peaks from which the sunset rays had now faded. I was meditating a return to my hotel, when a gleam light from the open portals of a large church attracted me. I entered and found a considerable congregation assembled for night prayers and Bene diction of the Blessed Sacrament. The only light was given by a brilliantly illuminated altar and a number of little candles, of which every worshipper had brought one, affixing it by means of a few drops of wax to the pew in front of him. This gave a solemn appearance to the assembly -the lofty vaulted arches of the roof above, and the remoter parts of the great church being shrouded in gloom while the lights twinkled like stars scattered about in the nave and aisles It reminded me of the RoyalChapel of St. George at Windsor, which is lighted, at the time of evening service, by rows of wax tapers pfitted into sconces in the stalls of the magnificent choir. Soon, to a bold and virile melody, rose the familiar strains of the O Salutaris Hostia, sung by all present, with a stirring and heartraising effect not to be gained from the most cultivated efforts of trained choir singing in presence of a silent congregation. Here were faith and adoration and devotion, expressed in the whole-hearted song of those united voices, singing Lord of All, who vouchsafed His Presence and His Blessing in the Sacred Host upon the altar. Benediction having been given to the kneeling multitude, and the Divine praises having been recited in a tongue me unknown, I wended my way to rest with the melody of the Adoremus ringing in my ears, and enjoying a repose much needed in preparation for my journey of the morrow.-Rev.

That old-fashioned mother !- one in all the world, the law of whose life was love; one who was the divinity of our infancy, and the sacred sence in the shrine of our first earthly workshop; one whose heart is far below the frosts that gathers so thick ly on her brow; one to whom we never grow old, but in manhood's strength, or the grave council, are children still; one who welcomed us coming, blest us going and never forgets us-never. And when in some chest, some drawer, some secret corner, she finds a garment or a that once was ours, how does weep, as she thinks we may be suffering or sad. Does the battle of life drift the wanderer to the old homestead at last? Her hand is upon his shoulder; her dim and faded eyes are kindled with something of "the light of other days," as she gazes upon his brow. "Be thou stout of heart, my son. No harm can reach you here." But sometimes that arm No harm can reach chair is set against the walk; the corner is vacant or another,s; and they seek the dear old occupant in the graveyard.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION.

The third Superior General of the Brothers of Christian Instruction founded by Jean de Lamennais, brother of the once famous Felicite de Lamennais, spent a day here recently on his way from the. Rocky Mountains to France. The Very Rev. Brother Abel, as he is called. most entertaining and suggestive in the many conversations we were privileged to have with him.

The mother house of his order, from which he and his brethren were expelled by 1500 soldiers, is at Ploermel, in Brittany, the most Catholic part of France. The Bretons are deeply wounded by this persecution of their beloved Brothers and Sisters So strong is the feeling against the Government, and so determined are the people that Combes' satellites have not yet dared to dislodge the religious from certain particularly valiant strongholds of Catholicism where they are met by open threats of armed resistance. The rank and file of the Breton soldiery ore only waiting for the next war to those of their officers who are known to sympatize with the persecuting government. The very allegiance of Brittany to France is seriously under mined by these wanton insults to that religion which the Bretons nobly defended in the Vendean wars of the French Revolution. The Bretans foresee a probable dismemberment of France.

Brother Abel has more than eightw lawsuits on his hands and expects to serve two months in prison as soon as he sets foot on French soil. The lawsuits cost him nothing. The best lawyers in the country consider it an honor to plead the cause of the hunted religious, and they do so from court to court with true Breton pertinacity. When one case has passed from the local tribunal to a superior one, and has been finally lost in the Appellate Court, another one is taken up, and so the fight promises to go on forever, or at least until the government improves. Brother Abel was expostulating with one of these chivalrous lawyers. "Be careful, you might yourself be thrown into pri-son." "What if I am?!" was the maswer, "It runs in the family. My ancestors were imprisoned and died on the scaffold during the French revolution. Why should I not be as brave as they ?"

The recent municipal elections have been favorable to Catholics in Brittany. Thus the gentlemen who organized the protestation against the expulsion of religious in Ploermel has lately been elected Mayor of town. However, Brother Abel entertains little hope of a general Catholic revival so long as the majoris ty of Catholics are only nominally such and do not approach the Sacra ments.

Some twenty years ago St. Mary's College, Montreal, secured the services of three of these Brothers of Christian Instruction. Their success in teaching elementary classes so great that there are now 250 of their brethren in the province of Quebec. Several of them recently attended the Normal school at Plattsburg, N.Y., and were easily the most successful of the students. The Professor of Mathematics marvelled at the directness of their mathematical methods, and inquired where they learned them. Had they replied "In France," American pride would have forthwith revolted. So they simply said, "O, they are an improvement on your latest methods. While in the West Brother

Abel had many interviews with Father de ready employs several of these Bro thers in his Indian schools Their success with Indian boys is positively marvellous, they teach them govern themselves as pious Christians. Father de la Mothe Brother Abel that he could find employment for at least forty more of his brethren in trades su carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, gardening, farming, etc. Brother Abel regrets that he did not know of this opening, or he would not have disbanded most of his brethren, who are now living with their respective families in France. He hopes, however, to be able to reach enough of them for Father de la Mothe's Indian Missions.

One of these Brothers will teach in St. Boniface College this year,

several more will probably be employed in subsequent years.

Brother Abel is one of the last novices received into the order by its founder, whose process of canonization is under way is a charming talker, a man of wide and accure information, and a fearless servant of God.—Northwest Review.

beyond all secular changes of fashfon and systems that acquire vogue in riages which the Church regards with

Side by side with rapid progress in worldly culture there has been no growth of the religious spirit, no study of the Sacreda Writings, of the History of the Church, of the

rt, my dear together by if you send your prayer

fifteen huno the Holy

Perfect Yourselves In French.

We have been favored with the ele gant souvenir number of the laying of corner stone of the Arts building of the University of Ottawa. Below we give the speech delivered by His Lordship Justice Curran, on behalf of the alumni, more especially, because of his treatment of the French lan guage, question. All the other speeches are of high order, and well orthy of careful perusal. The illustrations are well executed and the souvenir is, in every respect, a little

Han Mr. Justice Curran spoke as

I presume that the honor of responding to this toast on behalf the alumni has been conferred upon me, because I may claim, without fear of contradiction, to be the oldes alumnus connected with Ottawa University.

Some years ago there used to be a dispute between His Grace and myself as to which of us was really the most ancient, but for the past few years all jealousy has disappeared, and in the language of Alphonse, he says to me now, "Apres vous mon cher Gaston." (Laughter.)

This is Empire day. It has been chosen for our function as an evidence of our devotion to the Mother-How loval to the Empire land. are the students of this University past and present, may be gauged the outhurst of enthusiasm that greeted the health of His Most Gracious Majesty our King, the illustrious son of Victoria, the Virtuous.

Canada, our home, has been duly honored. The glowing picture the early days has been sketched by a master hand. Our present and our future have been traced; the immense ssibilities of this happy land, the future home of millions with its its rivers, its mountains and its limitless plains. We have been told that we are truly blessed. Are we not tempted to ask "Have we not been too highly favored? Has not our lot been too easy for a sturdy patriotism?" A peaceful, bloodles evolution by which a community se cures a liberal constitution and all the blessings of liberty, has its drawbacks as well as its advantages. When a people have had to fight fo recognition as one of the world's great factors, the blood of tre citizens flowing in one comingled stream cements the union of hearts and or Those who have fought side by side, remembering the struggle, rise above differences of rac and creed and are bound in one com-

mon brotherhood.

The British North America Act ment holding sway from the Atlantic to the Pacific yet it will require ears to bind together firmly men of different sections, eradicate prejudices and make men of different races. languages and creeds feel that under the aegis of the constitution there is security for all and that in concen tration of interests there must be the overshadowing of mere local or race aspirations. (Applause.)

Right We all felt this when the Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier made his delicate allusion a few moments ago to the language difficulty, that obscured the bright sunshine of this splendid celebration. The only baptism of blood that this country has ever had was in the plucky struggle of a little band of French-Canadian patriots for constitutional freedom in 1837-8. (Ap plause.) There are things we should not forget. The great field for national unity must of necessity be the school, the college, the Univer-sity. There our youth will meet and learn to appreciate the virtues of the different races of which our community is composed; learn to respect each other and form friendships that resist the vicissitudes of life must depend upon our educational institutions for the development the highest type of patriotism.

rring to this language question English is no doubt the language o the majority of Canadians. but French is that of a million and half of our compatriots, our breth rea in the development of our common country. (Applause.)

The boundless generosity of our Protestant fellow citizens has tablished McGill and Toronto English Universities; the French-Canadian clergy with their truly heroic devotion have given us Laval, a French institution. Would it not be French institution. possible, even desirable, that here or the banks of the Ottawa, the boundary line between Ontario and Que seat of our Dominion Government, the great political and

me of the youth of both sections our people? (Applause.)

Only a few years ago our Prin Minister, speaking at a reunion of the alumni of his Alma Mater, the College of L'Assumption, advised young men pursuing their studies there, to learn English. In the ame spirit I say to my young friends it is not only the language of Corsuet and Fenelon, of Boileau, neille and Racine, and Moliere, it is that of Lafontaine and Papi-neau, of Cremazie, Frechette and talents have given literary and political fame to Canada, (Applause.)

French is equally with English the official language here. It is spoker not only in the Legislature at Quebe but its sweet accents are heard elegant and eloquent strains in Senate and House of Commons our Dominion. Learn French your own sales, for your own interests; it will help you at home, it is passport to polite circles the world over. (Applause.)

Here we stand by the ruins of our old Alma Mater. When the was flashed across the continent that in twenty minutes the results of fifty years of incessant toil had swept away, words could not press the anguish of thousands devoted hearts. In the midst disaster stood the statue of Father Tabret, unscathed by the flames There it stands to-day. It is symbolical of the future; his spirit with us when the University first started, first obtained its charter from Church and State; spirit is with us to-day, and stands there on his pedestal to be a source of inspiration to each every one of us. (Applause.)

No one who has passed through this institution can forget his grand soul, his noble heart, disposition, his mighty patriotism and the lessons he tried to inspire in the minds and hearts of each every one of us to be true to our God and our country.

Shall his name and his fatherly kindness be ever forgotten? No. For the sake of what we owe him, if for nothing else, the old students must make one grand rally. The alumni of Ottawa are scattered over the whole continent of America. are in every city and in every town they are not only in the Dominion of Canada, but they are in the neigh boring republic. Now it, depends upon them, wherever my voice may each, that in each and every centr there may be someone who will show his devotion to his Alma Mater by putting himself at the head of committee so as to secure the means to enable the Oblat Fathers to once nore achieve the proud position they held in the educational institutions o our country before the disastrous fire of last December

Let us all join hands and united we will be crowned with success Once more the buildings will proudly raise their spires heavenwards the servants of Mary Immaculate the noble order of Oblats, will be enable ed to carry on their work of form ing good and loyal citizens that wi be a credit to this Dominion, any country which claims their legiance.

GERMAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS

They are trying in Ratisbon solve the question of finding a hal large enough to contain the gather ing which will assemble there on the occasion of the fifty-first general Congress of the Catholics, says a Euro pean exchange. The matter is one necessary to provide a structur roomy enough for an audience of at least 6000 people. Ratisbon is on of the oldest and most interesting cities in Germany, and it is pretty certain that not only will Catholic come to the Congress from all parts of the Fatherland, but that Catholics of other countries on holi days bent will stray thither in time for the proceedings. About two thirds of the inhabitants are Catho lics, and the place is rich in Catholic monuments. Amongst the most re markable buildings are the old Epis copal Palace, the Gothic Cathedral restored in 1864, one of the fines in Germany, within the precincts of which are two older Cathedrals, or now called the Baptistery, dating from the tenth century, the in the form of a Basilica, dating from Roman times; the Scotch Bene dictine Church of St. James, vast Abbey of St. Emmeran, which ow forms the palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, and the churche of the ancient Abbeys of Niedermuer ster and Obermuenster. In all, the churches, and chapels, with the Ca cial centre, we should have a dual thedral, number twenty-eight.

In a number of a well known Eng the subject of "Priest and Prophet." While the writer's main object se to be to define the respective roles of the prophet and of the priest ;under the old Mosaic dispensation phase of his article which we not intend touching-at the time he seeks to trace, in the tory of Christianity, exactly similar missions given by Christ to the pro phets and priests of the new sation. Needless to say that herein he oversteps the mark and presents an altogether erroneous con-Christianity-more especially He claims Christ, Himself, as great prophet of the Christian reli gion, and contends that He imparted that power, in a limited degree, His immediate apostles; and finally, that He withdrew it entirely men, leaving the priesthood to per form the subsequent functions. then argues that the priesthood went on rightly enough until such time as it began to usurp too many preroga tives, when, in the form of the Re formatian, Christ sent a new prophetic spirit to "revive true religion and to "open again the direct way between the soul and God."

At a glance any Catholic can ceive how false is this position. With out squandering space on the analysis of his absurd contentions in re gard to our Lord and the establish ment of His Church, we need remark that if the Reformation pro duced any prophets at all, they have been proven, by the experience four centuries, to have been false pro

Rarely have we ever met with better illustration of the errationes to which man falls victim, when de pending solely on his own judgmen and ignoring entirely the grand cen tral and infallible authority Christ's Vicar upon earth. The contradictions of the writer of the maga zine article should have been appar ent to himself. We can understand how he might have written them down without perceiving their gro tesqueness; but we fail to see how h could have revised the proof sheets o hour, allowed such striking incom gruities to escape his trained obser his article, and, in a calm, collected vation. We will deal with a couple of them.

He says: "Never was religion more enthusiastic, truer nobler. purer, than after the Reformation. This is a very broad statement, and the number of his adjectives seems to denote a great anxiety to assert in some general way, something good about Protestantism. We, therefore have before us, according to this writer, a picture of "reformed" Christianity-which means Protestantism as being "nobler, nore enthusiastic truer and purer" than any form o Christianity pre-existing. We should consequently have an exalted (nobler a steadfast (enthusiastic), a united (truer), and a disciplined (purer) Christianity, such as theretofore h manity had never known. This is what we should expect Protestant ism, or the post-reformation religion to be-according to the writer question.

Now, having thus pictured his idea religion, he proceeds, in the nex paragraph, in this way: "But the pro phet office did not suffice, and the hundreds of sects of Christendom splitting up, and ever splitting farthe splitting up, and ever splitting farther and slipping into a down grade of of daily concern and should not be belief, are evidence to the ne of the discipling, conservative action nherent in the priesthood." . And he adds : "Protestantism loses great ly in having cast away the priest needs no comm According to his own reasoning an his own words, that "nobler," exalted religion, after the Reforms tion, is found "slipping into a down grade of belief"; his "more enthusi astic" and steadfast religion is di vided into "hundreds of sects"; his "truer" religion is "splitting up an ever splitting farther"; his purer re ligion is in need of "the discipling ac tion inherent in the priesthood.' Therefore, according to his view, th Reformation produced an era of pro phets who supplanted the priesthood and he says that "Protestantism loses greatly in having cast the priesthood"-wherefore we clude that the prophets of the Refor mation must have been false phets against whose lies the Apostl St. Paul warned the early Christians

Then dealing directly with the Catholic Church he proceeds: "It is an incongruity now beside modern

needs of the half-educated peasant of Ireland, Spain and Italy. He we have the writer displaying once a half-education and a pre-both engendered by and, in one angendered by and, in turn engendering ignorance. The stor of the last hundred years has prove beyond all gainsay that the Catholi Church not only is far from being the company of the company of the catholic modern. branch of culture, invention, fic discovery, literature, art, high intellectual seal set upon brow of the expiring century. simply means a shaft fired at Catho lie races. He finds that Catholicity "fits the needs of the half-educate passantry." Decidedly it does; i also fitted the needs—when all the to supply the want-of the Newmans the Mannings, the Brownson Stones, the Adams, the De Costas and thousands of others, from the first down to the last nan of eminent converts-whose education not even the writer under review will dare to challenge.

Having fired this shaft from uiver of prejudice, he coolly says Surely, if the opinion held in Catholic Church be true-that Christ its head, is prophet, priest and kine -then we can understand how that, in His Kingdom, He holds the priest hood and prophetship in control, us ing each, rejecting neither." Christ "holds the priesthood," and does not reject it. Such is the wri ter's assertion. How then did Reformation —which rejected the priesthood, even while Christ retains -confer on man a "nobler, enthusiastic, truer and purer reli gion ?" loose" some place, and we have very strong suspicions that it is the religious controversial screw in mechanism of the brain of the thor of the magazine article.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL PROFESSION

An American daily newspaper says The employment of doctors contract prices ranging from \$2 \$5 per head per year, is, according to American Medicine, one of the growing evils of the profession, and its editors calls upon his subscriber to organize and crush the practice groes have been organizing into so cieties, and they then put up the job at auction, the local physician bidding against each other Such a method of conducting medica practice will in the long rum, course, defeat its own ends, becaus only the most wretched medical know ledge and skill can be obtained in that way. But the 'run' will neces sarily be a very long run, and it is expensive to both the community and

the profession." Abuses there may be in the co. tract system; but does that invali date it as a whole? Far be it hint that the editor's concern the health of the community may not be so insistent as his concern for the fees of the procession. We may say however, that a priori-and that i the only method of judgment available—the departure has pliase

that commend it. Under the present scheme hygienic and medical assistance are regarde as needful only in acute emerge hereas nothing is clearer than that they are subjects of constant import and especially hygiene. The law me well be regarded as a resort for emerlawyers are retained by contract, why not doctors? The physician works by annual contract will it to his interest to obviate the ne cessity of emergency curing by mean of consistent prevention, giving the proverbial ounce instead of the pound It is said to be the custom in China which only the thoughtless laugh at to pay physicians during the health of the subject, suspending payment during illness. We are not prepare to say that this is the best and the only method; but it has advantages For ourselves, at least in our prestate of enlightenment, the course seems to be to extend contract idea into the highest ranks of the profession. We can only se in it more health, less medicine and less surgery.

DEATH RATE.

Betwen the ages of 40 and 50-th ery prime of life—there are 6246 among abstainers, while ther are 10 861 deaths among the moder

IRISH LANGUAGE .-- At a Cardinal Logue gave exp movement. He said: "I am very grateful for the h

you have done me in asking me preside on this very interesting casion. This is the third time have had the honor and pleasure to preside at a fels in this part of the in another part of othe country, but this is the third time I have appear ed at your Feis here. There is on thing in the circumstances connected with it which is very consoling, and which gives me great pleasure, and it is this—that instead of getting cold in the cause and careless it, you show greater energy on every successive occasion. That is the best the revival of the Irish language and for the revival of our grand the study of our history, is not passing thing, is not a spurt, but that it has come to stay. In the beginning the Gaelic move

ment was taken up most warmly. evil in the first days of the move ment who, whilst they acknowledged that it was taken up very warmly at the same time said, "Just let those Irish people alone; it is a mere spurt they will soon get, tired and let it drop." I think these prophesies have long since been falsified. The movement for the study of the Trish lan guege and Irish history, the revival of Irish games, and the establishmen of Irish music is going forward and will continue, please God, to . go

And there is one thing in connec tion with it that is most consoling and most pleasing, and that is that it is reviving the spirit of nationali ty in Ireland, the spirit of nationali ty that is not comfined to one class of politicians or to any particular ect, but the spirit that has for its object the welfare of the whole coun try, and as long as Irishmen join unitedly in a movement of this for the welfare of the country they are always sure of success. is strength; union secures success, an I think we may say it with pride that we have a complete union movement. Hence, my dear friends, it is a great pleasure for me to come here to-day, and to be present this Feis here in Newry

I know, like those that have preseded it, it will be a great succ and will give a fresh stimulus to the study of the language, the study of our history, and to the promotion of all those other objects which the Gaelic movement has been established to promote. It is to be hoped that, as the movement goes on, it will go on until it spreads over every part Ireland, and finds amongst the people in every part of the country numerous adherents, not merely a few her and there, but the great bulk of the people. I trust they will band them selves together and unite for the pro motion of this truly national and patriotic movement—the revival our language and our history.

A NOTABLE DEMONSTRATION. -In referring to the recent religious of the Mayo mountains, bleak, and stony Croagh Patrick, the Irish News, Belfast, says it was a remark able one. The celebration of Mass upon the summit of the hallowed mount sanctified by the vigils, prayers and fasts of the National Apostle was in its conception a noble idea The ceremonies partook of the character of a pilgrimage, at which many districts outside of the Western pro vinces were represented. The Archpishop, who had given his permission for the celebration of Mass on top of the mountain, addressed those present and characterized the ceremo nies as an act of faith in the good ness and mercy of God as well as an act of homage offered to our Nation al Apostle. Irish Catholics every where will give their practical sym pathy to the suggestion of His Gran that on the summit of that storied mountain there should be erected at least a small chapel suited to celebration of the Divine mysteries.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION .-The Dublin correspondent of Liverpool Catholic Times says :

It is daily becoming more appar that a deep plot is being hatched, the ystem of primary education in Ireand. With a view to cutting down expenses the Commissioners are dotheir utmost to compel cleri

schools in many districts. The jection to this innovation is ious and insurmountable. If corn resistance to it that Father A'Names, P.P., Bellaghy, Co. Derry, has offered, it will certainly fail. He has refused point blank to comply with the orders of the National Roard to amalgamate the schools in his parish. A movement is also on oot to make the already overburdened local rates contribute to the sup-port of the schools.

The managerial control, which has

worked so long and so well is to be apset and the lay element introduced. This is only the thin edge of the edge in a bold attempt to secularize primary education. But it will not Neither the local bodies, whose expenses are too high already, the teachers nor the clergy will have Replying to a resolution of the Mullinger District Courcil protesting against the proposed change, the Bishop of Meath has written a vigorous letter, in which, after pointing out that the efficiency of our primary schools and their very existence are due to the priests of Ireland, he says: "As long as I live I shall defend to the last shred of parochial property, the schools of this diocese any encroachment on their former rights." Messrs. Starkie and Company have greatly underestimated the magnitude of the task of secularizing primary education in Ireland,

purt. NOTES FROM QUEBEC,

(By Our Own Correspondent)

FROM FAR AWAY AFRICA. -Rev, Father Higgins, a native of Ireland, who has spent five years as missionary in Africa, is at present in the city, and on Sunday preached in St. Patrick's Church at Mass, when he graphically described the difficulties to be encountered in that far distant land in spreading the Gospel, the customs of the people, and the many and great privations the missionaries had to endure In conclusion he appealed to his hearers for their prayers and financial assistance to aid in carrying on the noble work of evangelization among the pagans of Africa, where an im mense field was awaiting the harvestr. A most generous response made to the appeal.

MUTILATED COIN .- A great deal of annoyance is caused citizens by the circulation of "plugged" coins, with which the city seems to be deluged, Shopkeepers and others have become very exacting in this respect, and a coin bearing the least mark is turned as worthless. Perhaps our merchants are too exacting, but this does not alteir the fact that a great deal of inconvenience is caused, and something should be done to remedy the evil. Is not the mutilation coin punishable by law?

PILGRIMAGE .- The Zouaves of Three Rivers and Quebec to the number of about 200 went to St. Anne de Beaupre on Sunday, and were accompanied by a large number friends. The Three Rivers Zouaves were met at the station by the Quebec contingent and together they proeeded to the shrine, the former being accompanied by their chaplain. They returned to town in the afternoon, when a banquet was held in the Normal School. The local corps accompanied the visitors to the station when they left for home in the eve-

DIFFICULTY AT AN END. - The Railway and the Power Company, which has existed for some time past has been submitted to arbitration, and it is said an agreement has been eached which will insure the coptinuous running of the cars for least five years, a contract to this effect having been signed by parties.

LAVAL MONUMENT.-The latest published list of contributors to the Laval monument shows that nearly \$18,000 has been received, nearly all of which was given by the clergy and religious institutions.

FOR THE NORTH POLE. - The ner Arctic is now almost ready to start on her voyage in search the North Pole. Food and clothing of different kinds are being placed of board. It is not definitely known when the Arctic will sail, but it is thought September 15th will be the date decided on. Two copper bottom boats are being placed on board. The Arctic will carry a crew of 40 men, who will wear a of navy blue cloth.

In these days there can to ct more worthy of our or of greater importance, us to consider in what ma men can best promote the of the Church. In a certain this may be the case in even but the recent legislation elementary education in try, and the present religion tion in France, have brough solute necessity of united as our part home to our mind force and directness we had ero experienced. Though at the Church counts upon th of her children to her go and their devotion to her it would appear there are intelligent and active co-op For nineteen le turies her position has bee ant one; it is so to-day, will continue to the end of enemies, powerful, wealthy secret societies, though th of their attacks may vary to defend some dogmatic which she is the sole depos day she may have to suffe persecution of her religious she is the protector; and she may have to fight for education in her school

that her little ones may n

ed of the faith of which s

What is the position in

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professions? What hurry tle, what keen competiti ceaseless activity do the ness on all sides! Life ed on at a sort of high p horse speed, in which only up-to-date business man l of success, and where th crowded out of existence. lic youth, too, has his make, and he finds l were, carried along in stream-he must perforce current. He has scarce still les needful rest, thought. Yet even such some little to further th we are speaking of. T place for him, there is undertake. Every Cath man can do an immens good in furthering the ir Church, but better res obtained when they are gether in a properly or ciation, governed by experience has proved and which the Sove have not only sanction riched with many indu it rather a matter for surprise tha, so few o men join our ranks. way they take but a la in Church matters, and works established for tion of the poor, it is on account of their in the one, or callousness other, but rather it is ed to their social surre daily intercourse with not in sympathy with aims and aspirations, have a tendency to w tholic spirit which s mainspring of their hiv

For instance, the P force in forming public unfrequently it deals concerning the Church parent fairness that o ly deceived and be led Catholic ideas by the ments of the writers. indeed, make no secret surd, or calumny too against her. At any not actually hostil young men never find anything which will to promote the in Church.

The newspaper is a daily life, and we ca more or less influence weekly Catholic paper tively speaking, very it is thought we shall to wait a very long tholic daily paper in attempt at present t mean financial ruin t Again, no nation land in any country spend n enevolent purposes. riches freely-perhap at all times-and a turned to the cry of whatever part of th reach our shores.

response was

N END. - The Levis Electric some time past to arbitration, nsure the cophe cars for ntract to this gned by both

NT _The latest tributors to the ws that nearly eived, nearly all the clergy and

POLE. - The w almost ready ge in search of od and clothing being placed on tic will sail, but nber 15th will n. Two copper eing placed on ill carry a crew

TALKS TO THE LAIT is so, at the same time it must ion virtue of charity is prac-Worldiy people have a natural dis-like for, and an instinctive horror of In these days there can be poverty. They look upon a poor nan as a sort of social ulcer, eyesore that ought to be removed for the sake of decency, and so they men can best promote the inter-of the Church. In a certain - se In a certain sense shrink from the presence of the poon this may be the case in every age, but the recent legislation regurding elementary education in this counand bring forward as an excuse that poor people are apt to be trouble-some, and in fact are rather an un-pleasant and objectionable class of fellow beings to deal with. Besides, it is so hard to discriminate between solute necessity of united action on our part home to our minds with a our part nome to the initial with a lit is so hard to discriminate between force and directness we had not hither the deserving and the undeserving ero experienced. Though at all times the petitions of the genuine mendi cants and those who are fraudulentthe Church counts upon the loyalty of her children to her government, and their devotion to her cause, yet hence the risk of being imposed upon They tell us that in the majority of cases the want and wretchedness we on all sides are the outcome of it would appear there are occasions when she seems specially to need the intelligent and active co-operation of the laity. For nineteen long centhe folly or improvidence or depra. vity of the poor themselves, and that their proper refuge is the workhouse. turies her position has been a militctable people, we are told ant one; it is so to-day, and so ought not to be bothered with such will continue to the end of time. Her enemies, powerful, wealthy, well or-ganized, often banded together in Let the State deal with

ecret societies, though the method

of their attacks may vary, are never

to defend some dogmatic truth- of

which she is the sole depository; to-

day she may have to suffer the crue

persecution of her religious—of whom

she is the protector; and to-morrow

education in her schools, in order

that her little ones may not be robb-ed of the faith of which she is the

What is the position in which thou-

sands of young men find themselves

leges to take their places in the busy

centres of trade, commerce, or the

professions? What hurry, what bus

tle, what keen competition, what

ceaseless activity do they not wit-

ness on all sides ! Life seems carri-

ed on at a sort of high pressure, race

horse speed, in which only the smart,

up-to-date business man has a chance

of success, and where the drones are

crowded out of existence. The Oatho-

lic youth, too, has his position also

were, carried along in the rapid

we are speaking of. There is

obtained when they are united

riched with many indulgences.

experience has proved to be wise,

and which the Sovereign Pontiffs

have not only sanctioned, but . en-

it rather a matter for regret than

surprise tha, so few of our young

men join our ranks. If in a general

way they take but a languid interest

in Church matters, and keep clear of

works established for the ameliora-

tion of the poor, it is not so much

on account of their indifference to

the one, or callousness concerning the

other, but rather it is to be attribut

daily intercourse with others who are

not in sympathy with their religious

aims and aspirations, all of which

have a tendency to weaken that Ca-

tholic spirit which should be the

For instance, the Press is a great

force in forming public opinion and not

unfrequently it deals with matters

concerning the Church with such ap-

parent fairness that one may be easi-

Catholic ideas by the specious angu-

ments of the writers. Some papers,

indeed, make no secret of their bitter

hatred, and no falsehood is too all

against her. At any rate when it is

not actually hostile to religion,

young men never find in its columns

anything which will encourage them

to promote the interests of their

The newspaper is a necessity of our

daily life, and we cannot help being

more or less influenced by it. The

weekly Catholic papers are, compara

tively speaking, very little read, and

it is thought we shall probably have

wait a very long time for a Ca-

tholic daily paper in England -any

attempt at present to start one may mean financial ruin to the promoters

Again, no nation surpasses Eng-

land in material wealth, nor doe

any country spend more money for benevolent purposes. It invisites its

riches freely-perhaps not prudently at all times-and a deaf ear is never

turned to the cry of distress from whatever part of the world it may

surd, or calumny too vile to

Church.

ly deceived and be led to form anti-

mainspring of their lives.

when leaving our schools and

custodian.

she may have to fight for Christian

Yesterday she may have had

Now, we are not going to waste time in dealing with worldly-minded people who talk in this way. What we want to insist upon is that such views are not those held by Church. As a matter of fact she has always taught, and what is better, she has always practised, the very opposite. In this she stands supremely alone, for what other denomination in the world can be found which boldly proclaims the doctrine that poverty is a virtue, that the condition of the poor is one of honor and dignity, and that, though they are in no ways dependent upon the rich, yet the very salvation of the latter is dependent upon the discharge of their duties towards those who are friendless, in want, and in distress? And this her doctrine, so opposed to the teaching and practice of the world is not of to-day or yesterday, hat is written large in the pages of her to make, and he finds himself, as it history during the 1900 years of her existence. What a vast number of stream-he must perforce go with the Orders and Communities, both men current. He has scarcely time for and women, has she not established needful rest, still less for serious whose proud title is "Servants of the thought. Yet even such a one can do poor"; and into these she has wathsome little to further those interests ered the best, the holiest of her chil dren, to each of whom she has usplace for him, there is work he can some patticular work, undertake. Every Catholic young that it is not too much to say that man can do an immense amount of in no part of the world can you find good in furthering the interests of the special distress or special affliction Church, but better results may be which the Church by means of her religious does not take special meagether in a properly organized assosures to alleviate. ciation, governed by rules - which

them as they do with criminals., In

world would be all the brighter if it

short the poor are looked upon

a nuisance, and it is felt that

could get rid of them.

Thus we see the aged and infirm, carefully tended by the Little Sisters penitent girls fine a safe asylum in the homes of the Good Shephard nuns; the sick in our hospitals, under the loving watchfulness of Sisters of Mercy. In Mandalay and other settlements, at the bedside of those afflicted with that most dreadful scourge, leprosy, notwithstanding the repulsive surroundings necessarily connected with it, we see the Franciscans nuns and other religious lovingly nursing the poor sufferers, who would be forsaken by all were it not for these heroic women. It is consoling for us to call these things to mind, to feel that the Church is indeed the home of Christian charity. Even those without her pale, those who refuse to accept her teaching, co bow to her authority, often speak with admiration of the splendid ser vices she renders to suffering human ity. And if they are not attracted towards the Church through it, if it does not win their hearts, at least it softens their prejudices, and perstances, it exer a more powerful influence in leading to conversions, doing more good in this direction than heated controver sy and acriminous disputations. Not only is this true, but even wicked men have been known to fall under its spell. You remember what Oza-nam said in his address to the Broits spell. thers of the Leghorn Conference "In France, in the dark and terrible days of 1793, when the churches and altars were being despoiled, the perpetrators of these deeds proposed. without hesitation, to raise a statue in honor of St. Vincent de Paul, the enefactor of mankind, and (Ozanam goes on to say,) if, in a sense I may use their rash and sacriligious words those impious men forgave St. Vin cent de Paul for having loved God in return for the good he had done

May we not then ask ourselves the question: In what manner can the laity best promote the interests of the Church in this her work amongst the poor? We know our duties and responsibilities, but how may we

to men."

discharge them? Here again we see the need of our society to laynen. To visit the poor in their own those in sorrow or distress, to be elder brothers to neglected boys who may be in danger or roung faith, was the work proposed Ozanam and his friends founded the society 70 years ago and it is the identical work waich is carried on to-day in every ference established throughout world. It must, however, be nitted that the work is not altoge

ther free from difficulties, but what

good work was ever known to be so

For instance, ours is a religious association of laymen founded by young men for young men. Occasion we meet with very good people who, are not fully acquainted our rules, who are either ignorant or forgetful of the fact that it is for one's own spiritual sanctification, greater privacy, and the adoption of and for this end only, that one joins little customs calculated to relieve the society, and they may talk if our work may be all very well for those of mature years, but as if it were hardly suitable for young men. These well meaning critics say that for such it can possess few attracbions, for it is so. very unpretentious with nothing particularly heroic about it, and our youth of to-day are lacking that simplicity of life and habits which would fit them for this work amongst the poor. But here again, these views are not shar ed by the Church. Spiritual writers of to-day say that luxury, affectation, and the general artificiality of social life pervading all classes, are the evils of this twentieth century, and if our society, with its 95,000 active and 100,000 honorary members, helps in some way to lessen such evil, the need for its existence amongst the laity becomes still more apparent. As for our young men being unfit to perform charitable works, such was not the opinion of the great Dominican Lacordaire, who in his panegyric of Ozanam, said, "charity is beautiful in anyone who practises it. It is beautiful in man of mature years who spends an hour from his business to give to the business of the poor and affiicted. It is beautiful in the woman who quits for the moment the circle of loving ones around her, in order to bring love to those who no longer knows it but in name; and beautifu in the poor themselves, who can find

CATHOLICS IN OUTSIDE DISTRICTS.

a kind word and a penny for their

fellow poor; but it is in the young

man that this virtue appears in al

its plenitude, such as God sees it in

Himself in the spring of His eterni

ty, just as Jesus saw it in the face

pilgrimage on earth." -W. J. Pike

of St. John during the time of

in London Universe.

Mayo, Aug. 26, 1904. THE DRAWING for the prizes in the ticket contest connected with the Gaelic field day was brought to a close on the 7th of August. The lucky ones were as follows: Gold watch, won by Emma Lavelle, Thurso, Que.; Fancy Clock, won by Martin Burke, Mayo, Que.; Gold Watch, won by Mary Burke, Mayo, Que.; Gold watch, won by Annie Summers, Mayo, Que.; Fancy Clock, presented by Mr. Bilsky, Ottawa, Ont., by Mr. Peter Jemmer, Washington, Ter., U.S.

That the drawing and social fear tures connected therewith were cessful, may be realized by the fact that the net proceeds amounted \$174. This amount the Gaelic League with a spirit characteristic of Church to aid in reducing its debt.

FIRST COMMUNION .- On feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, many children made their first Communion. The parish church was crowded by the friends and acquaintances of the young Communicants. An appropriate musical programme was given by the choir.

PERSONAL NOTES .- Mr. William Maloney, an old resident here and well known throughout this and adjoining parishes, is seriously 111.

Mrs. Monaghan whose husband died a year ago, is now in a poor state of health and little hope is entertainedf for her recovery.

Mrs. John Doherty has recovered from her recent serious illness

OBITUARY .- Miss Catherine Burke,

FUNERAL REFORM. -Of the nany articles recently written upon the changes taking place in the man-ner of conducting funerals, one in a nt edition of a New York newspaper has attracted our attention Not that we agree with all it contains do we take a few extracts from it; but rather because it is the exsions of a contrast with the burial of the dead according to the usages and rites of the Catholic Church. We take the following paragraphs, which speak for themselves: "The manner of conducting funerals has in reality undergone absolute revision, and the tendency has been towards less crepe, fewer tears, shorter services, more impersonal sermons, the intense and painful solemnity of the occasion.

"Fifty years ago a funeral in community called forth a public flood of tears, a pall of black, and a church service, the nature of worked the mourners up to a state of the most intense and assertive grief, in which several hundred their friends shared.

"The chief mourners occupied front pews if a public service were held, and sat clustered about the hier if the obsequies were in home. They were in view of all and everybody wept with them. Crape hung from the door, fluttered from the arms of pall-bearers, and clung to the casket. The whole service was performed under an oppressive and grief-bearing pall of black.

"A tendency towards brevity also has figured in the evolution of the commonly accepted version of funeral The ordinary obsequy to-day does not consume more than; all Catholics are clericals. Then, too, 35 minutes, where 50 years ago it sometimes lasted an hour and a half. Ministers speak more briefly and seldom along personal lines. Except in cases where the deceased is well known in the community or has exerted some widespread influence, his life or the loss that has been sus tained seldom is referred to. The clergyman's funeral onation is confined to scriptural consolation and he does not seek to play upon the already overtaxed emotions directly concerned in the death.

"Private funerals, too, are more general now than in years gone by The home is coming to be regarded as the fitting place in which to say the last rites for a member of the family, and the general desire seems to be to separate as far as possible from any public exterior show of grief. At home funerals the mourners usually occupy a room adjoining that in which the services are held where they are not exposed to the view of those attending. Frequently in church services members of the family do not attend, but go directly from their homes to the place burial."

We might go on quoting for a cou-

ple of columns, but it would be of no benefit. We have given enough show the marked contrast between the methods of this species of "cutting short" Christianity, and the unchanged and unchangeable services for the dead in the old and imperishable Church. It matters little, after all how long or how short the funeral services above mentioned may be, nor is it of any consequence whether they are performed at the home or elsewhere, because they are, after all, a mere matter of sentiment, of human sympathy for the bereaved. But when there is question of the soul, of the the race donated to St. Malachy's prayers for the departed, of the efernal and all-important sacrifice of the Mass, it is no longer a matter of option, of taste, of to be a mere consolation for the living; it is, in addition, thing far more important—that is, the following of the departed soul to the very foot of God's throne, and the offering up for the eternal rest of the dead, the only real act of pure adoration that, can be performed by man towards God. The decorations, the ritual, the ceremonials are gauged by the whim of the hour are prescribed by the imperishable Church of Christ, and they are the same in all lands and in all times. Even in presence of the dead do we find the infallible truth and force of the Church asserted. and small and insignificant appear other sections of Christendom

The Situation in Spain.

fearless leaders in countries where Catholics constitute the majority of

the population.

Rev. Walter M. Drum, S.J., contributes an article to the current number of the Catholic World Magazine, from which we take the following extracts, sufficient to impart to our readers an idea of the state of affairs in Spain in regard to the division, weakness and instability that prevails. Father Drum says "The disturbance effected in Spain

by the republican and anti-clerical forces may be clearly followed during the past seven years. Since 1897 no Prime Minister has been able to hold the reins of government " more than two years. To-day Maura is in danger of defeat. Spanish silver has taken a slump down to 40 per cent. of its face value. The republicans are overjoyed. El Imparcial at once concludes: The depreciation of our silver coinage is due to the nomination of Nozaleda, the discou in his defence by Maura, and the predominance of clericalism Spain. The truth of it is that the republicans are doing their best to block the regeneration of Spain. One of their members, senor Zulueta, introduced a measure to bring about closer commercial relations with the South American Republics. He was not supported by his fellows. were honest enough to say: "Don' talk like that ! Why if we go on that way, the republic will never come! The plan is a good one, but must first put the clericals out of

While we consider these tactics of

office."

the anti-clericals of Spain, we wonder why it is that the Catholics do not unite against anti-clericalism Yet the answer is simple. First, not the Catholics do not come together on this one issue because they kept apart by so many other issues. There are four parties to which the clerical Catholics belong. The Carlistas, who uphold the rights of Don Carlos to the throne; the Dinasticos who stand for the present dynasty; the Integristas, a branch of the Carlistas, and the Independientes. Besides a great number of Catholics, called in Spain liberal Catholics, are Conservatives. These conservatives are now in power. Senor Maura is their Prime Minister. Maura is a grand and noble Spaniard, yet by no mean clerical; in fact his attitude in the Nozaleda affair has been a surprise to many. He has fundamental notions that the clerical party cannot accept. He has just put through Congress an army bill that will force into military service priests and religious, who are freed from that im position even in Protestant countries. In the Nozaleda debate he shocked the clericals by saying that in his mind there was no such thing as a Catholic right or Protestant right; but right was right, and that was all. Nocedal took up Maura's policy in

the following words "Can a prelate govern a diocese in the midst of such hellish discord, in the heat of so many evil passions wrapped around about with newspapers, theatres, and meetings whose whole and set purpose seems to be to insult, to blacken, and to revile? Are you going to put a stop to all this? Or are you going to inflict on Padre Nozaleda the punishment o being shut up in his palace to suffer so many insults, injuries and defama-Are you fully determined to tions? If not, mark my prevent this? words! If you do not put an end to this violence at once and for all, and in every part of Spain-I repeat, if you do not put an end to -things will become worse and worse Padre Nozaleda will not be able to rule his diocese in Valencia; nay, more, you will not stay long in you present office, the monarchy and its throne will not be secure. "There are two ways, Senor Maura

and only two-you cannot steer the ship of state between them; government must be traditional or liberal. A traditional government could with our laws insist on what I propose; you cannot do so - there is the fault, there is the weakness there is the failure of your govern

"Balmes said of General Narvaez, a former prime minister of Spain : It is impossible for him to rule; he has not in his head a single fixed idea.' Senor Maura has ideas in his head, and fixed ones too; but they

tesling of unrest that exists in all are liberal ideas, they are ideas that European countries, an unrest that are in utter contradiction to the is ominous. In reading current Catholic magazines we note article after article dealing with the sad spectacle or hindrance from the mob, and of lack of unity, public spirit, and would insure the peace, prosperity and tranquility of the kingdom. You cannot go by halves with a revolutionary movement; you must stifle it or be stifled by ft.

"When I ask respect for these ideas I do not ask it for my own poor reasoning, for my own weak will. for my own opinions, errors, caprices No, I ask esteem and defence for Catholic right and tholic justice that, according to my faith, have come from heaven and, according to history, have been the right and the justice, the glory and the greatness of many generations of scholars, heroes and saints, of men that were honored, noble, and prosperous, that believed and adored as I believe and adore. Maura, that you and your party are not intolerant. I say you are rants. You wish the inviolability not of conscience, right and justice, but of your caprices and fancies ancies and caprices that are not favored by history and are condemnod by experience; that have been proven to have been of no use to us except to lose us our colonies and Spain itself.

"It is sad to say so, but truth must be admitted-it has been said many times before-my father used to say it, and now I repeat it very low that no scandal be taken; it is sad to say so, but this Congress will go on in the same old way as an exchange for haggling over political barferings, but not as body that will legislate for the regeneration of Spain."

By these flery words of a noble and representative clerical, we may judge how far the clericals are from coming together with the liberal-conservatives on questions Catholic. There are signs of the reawakening of Catholicity, yet we are inclined to the sad thought of Nocedal, that there is not very great hope that the mechanism of the brain of the author of the magazine article.

EDUCATIONAL.

COMMISSION OF MONTREAL CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

THE RE-OPENING OF THE

Catholic Commercial Academy And that of the other schools under the control of the Commission, will take place MONDAY, September 5th.

For fuller information, apply to the PRINCIPAL or to the DIRECTOR of each school.

MISS McDONNELL'S ACADEMY, 678 LAGAUCHETIERE STRBET,

WILL RE-OPEN On MONDAY, September 5th.

St. Angela's Academy

470 St. Antoine Street, City. Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, directed by the Sisters of St. Ann (Lachine). Complete course of English, French and Music. Conducted on same principles as Lachine Convent. Take St. Denis and Atwater avenue car. Terms moderate. School opens September 1st, 1984.

For further information a THE MOTHER SUPERIOR. TELEPHONE UP 2564

MOUNT ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE, 444 Sherbrooke St.,

MONTREAL. Boarders should enter on SEPTEMBER 6TH; day scholars, on Septemaer 7th, at 8.30 a.m.

LOYOLA An English Classical College

THE JESUIT FATHERS.

There is a Preparatory Department for junior boys and a Special English Course. Classes will be resumed THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8. 1904, at 9 a.m., For further particulars apply to

The Rev. A. D. Turgeou, S.J., 68 DRUMMOND ST, Montreal,

daughter of Mrs. John E. Burke, who some time ago left here to go and reside in Ottawa, died recently. She had been an invalid for many long years. The funeral was held here and largely attended, R.I.P.

A venerable priest, who has passed the evening of ed the best years of the evening of the evening of his prime in active parochial work in this country, expressed his proposed to the country, expressed his proposed found sorrow the other day at found sorrow the other day at the

voiced, dark eyed woman-Mrs Owens in private life-is rated pay roll of the Chicago police And "Sergeant No 97" is said

Back of her unusual distinction lies esting story of a woman's ustomed work

When the elder Harrison was Mayo litary conditions and environ en and children working large stores and factories. Mrs. s, one of these, had been recent ly left a widow with five children to support. Never before, as she ne self says, had she "earned a penny Never before, as she her-But she set to work with a vim She displayed so much in behalf of the child toilers of Chiago, together with such tact that she speedily won recognition as power in industrial circles.

cial charge of the complaints coming to the Health Department in regard to children under fourteen years age working in the lactories. The law forbidding child labor had long lain dormant: it was deemed necessary to have police authority back of the wo man official, who might find it difficult otherwise to obtain obedience to her commands.

So Mrs. Owens became "Sergean No. 97," with the salary and rating of a special police official. As member of this department the wear ing of "plain clothes" was allowed her, so no suggestion of uniform has ever been adopted. Even the star while always somewhere about her person, is seldom displayed by Mrs Owens unless this becomes nece Tactful, persuasive, able to see both sides of a difficult case, the "friendly policeman" rarely finds it necessar to fall back upon the Police Department. Her kind heart and pleasant ways usually wins her cause.

'Sure, she doesn't have to make arrests," explains an admiring fellow officer of the opposite sex, "all she has to do is to smile on people and she's got her way."

"Oh, yes, Mrs, Owens is qualified to make arrests and perform all duties of a patrolman," says Lieutenant Andrew Rohan, to whom Mrs. Owens reports on pay day. "In fact she gets the salary, has the rank,

All over the city this work takes "Sergeant No. 97"; from all parts of the working world comes requests for her assistance, complaints ofor her investigation. She does work in her own way, beinh responsible to no one so long as it is efficiciently performed, because she has dong since proved her ability.

'Carried over," because of her pe culiar fitness, when civil service rules went into effect, Mrs. Owens has always been retained on the police force instead of being offered a position as factory, tenement or child labor inspector. But the civil service rules now making provision for similar trained effort on the part of other women, will prevent the appointment of more women patrolmen. Mrs. Owens will undoubtedly remain as she has been for fifteen years, the only woman police officer in the The little children for whose sale

she labored so hard in the beginning have grown up since her appointment the youngest being now seventeen. But the devoted mother works just as hard for the sake of other little children and struggling parents who need her friendship and assistince, and she will probably continu to do this as long as her health allows her.

"The court of final resort," would suit Mrs. Owens and her work well as her official rating. To her come the distressed employee and the worried employer, each confident that she will be able to find some way out of the difficulties that beset them.

Many of the troubles and trials growing out of the determined forcement of the Child Labor law long ago settled in some fashion, but of late a new crop has been engendered by the law of forbidding boys and girls between fourteen and sixteen years of age to work than eight hours daily. Sometimes when this youthful worker is nearing the higher age limit it is difficult to de him or his employer that the law must be obeyed. Some real hardship would seem to result from too rigid enforcement of laws in selves admirable. Many times selfish or ambitious parents will deeire the children to work with no od reason. Now and then an employer will seek to evade the law.

that is back of her unless gentler methods have proved inefficient. The child who is being forced to work too soon for selfish reasons goes back to school in a hurry. The arning, so framed that he dare no disobey it. And for the other ca well,-"one must think a little, must use common sense." says Mrs, Owen Never in her fifteen years of police found it necessary to come to a di rect clash with an employer; neve has she made an enemy of a or parent although thousands both have found themselves compelled to bend their wills to hers.

The working children of Chicago or whose helping and benefit she has inaugurated many reforms—regard Mrs. Owens as a good friend and omrade, coming to her with all sorts of troubles. The working girls and women love her no less .- Observer.

A PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

Referring to the fearful tornado to which brief notice was given in our last issue, Catholic American changes give the following details: Among other buildings wrecked was the House of the Good Shepherd at St. Paul.. The escape of the hundreds of young people in the institution was singularly providential.

Viola Robinson, 12 years of age who formerly resided in Florida, and for five years had been an inmate o the home, was the only child killed, Her body was extricated from a tangled mass of wreckage torn crushed and lifeless.

Forty-nine companions who, like her, were sleeping in the little white cots of the dormitory building, escaped without serious injury.

The dormitory building, two storie in height and of frame construction, stood somewhat apart from the other buildings of the institution and was in such a position as to bear the brunt of the tremendous winds sweeping up from the southwest.

The building, of none too solid cor struction, tottered under the first impact of the wind, but held, and a lull came during which many those in the building were awakened from their sleep. Almost instantly the second impact of the tornado fol lowed, and the big building was lifted and then thrown with tremendous force to the ground, almost on its

It went to pieces like a card hous and the heavy timbers fell in one mass of debris and kindling wood. Above the roar of the storm the shrieks of the wounded and terrorstricken children aroused the inmates of the buildings near by, and aid was almost instantly at hand.

The Sisters from the main building many of them scantily clad, rushed out into the sorm and with remark able presence of mind summoned ambulances and the police patrol from the nearest station. The majority of the inmates of the dormitory, were still entangled in the wreckage, many of them pinned down helpless

The Sisters worked like Trojans in the black night, and with the aid of the lightning flashes succeeded in rescuing a number of children before other aid came. The police department and ambulances responded quick ly, and a large crowd of men were at work on the ruins almost before the force of the storm had spent its

Viola Robinson's body was not recovered immediately, but from under fallen walls and timbers the work men drew the forms of her companions. More than an hour elapsed before the last of the children had been rescued. A count was made to ascertain that there were no more in the ruins, and those who hore injuries were hurried into the hospital ward, where prompt medical aid was afforded.

Physicians who attended the children regard it as marvellous that inthe terrible crash the lives of the entire fifty were not snuffed out.

"In all my experience I never saw anything as wonderful." declared police captain who was among the rescuers

The dormitory ruins are nothing more than a confused heap of brick and timbers. There scarcely remains a single fragment of wall or partition infact. Pieces of the roof were found half a mile from the site of the building.

A tall chimney sixty feet in height and containing tons of brick fell when the dormitary crash occurred, but caused no loss of life. The loss on But kindhearted tact seldom fails the dormitory building is estimated to adjust matters. "Sergeant No. at \$8000.



A Missionary From Scene of War.

Rev. J: Van Hilst, a Belgian mis sionary, after ten years' reside Mongolia, one of the large strips of territory comprising the Chinese Empire, is on his way home. He was interviewed by the Intermountain Catholic. Father Van Hilst's field of opera

tions was in the diocse of Eastern Mongolia, bordering on Manchuria and in time likely to become scene of strife between Russ and Jar erhaps involving the yellow races of all Asia. In Manchuria there are two vicar apostolics, one at Chwang and the other at Mukden, both Frenchmen. In Mongolia, when Father Van Hilst labored, the vicas is a native of Holland -Rts Rev. Dr. Abels. The diocese seat is Soung-chou-tsoucitzen. this diocese there are 11,000 baptized Catholics, and a like number o catechumens, which swells the num ber of natives brought into Church to over -20,000. At the pre sent time no obstacles of a serious nature interpose to prevent spread of truth to the heathen this large diocese. Since the suppression of the Boxers, no harm visited upon native converts by their fanatical brethren. This condition, according to Father Van Hilst, due to the wholesome dread of Euro peans and European soldiers. though it is the nature of the pagar Chinaman to hate the "foreign vils," the lessons taught them in the Boxer insurrection have proved salutary ones. The mandarins stand ready to punish any crime wrought against a Christian. Christian, upon proper complaint.

them so," said Father Van Hilst. The conversion of a pagan Chinaman is no easy task. His belief in evil spirits is part of his very being as much so as the Unristian's belief in a divine being. With minds saturated with idolatry, so strangely mixed with the philosophy of Confucianism, it is difficult to get such to comprehend the mysteries of faith. This is more apparent in missionary work in cities, where Chinaman is usually found able read and write in his own language, but almost hopelessly demoralized by Better results are obtained among the uneducated poor who labor in the rice fields. Their intutored minds are more receptive to Christian teaching, and once they omprehend the Catholic religion and its eternal promises, they are ready

to lay down their lives for it. This

was demonstrated during the Boxer Father Van Hilst was in the thick of the fight, and he interestingly des cribes assaults made by the Boxer's along with the defence maintained by the missionaries and their, native converts. The Boxers inflicted terrible tortures upon the defenceless people At one place over 200 Christian buried alive by order of the manda rin. The residence of the vicar apos tolic was fortified. Boxers to sumber of 20,000 laid siege to the fortress for three days, but before they, could enter and begin their world of slaughter, 8000 Christians came to the support of the vicar, along with a regiment of Russians, and pu the enemy to rout. The native Chris tians were armed with old flint lock muskets. The Boxers used lancer and axes, but many were armed with Mauser rifles. However, it was the presence of the Russians in boots that caused the heathen to scatter,

Father Van Hilst thinks there is no soldier in Europe with such power of endurance as the Russian. At season of the year when the thermo meter marked 15 degrees zero the Czar's troops in Mongolia barracks laid down on a spread of straw, pulled the cape of the overcoat over their heads, and slept sound as another person would sleep in a comfortable bed. In the vicar apostolate of Father

Van Hilst's mission there were twen ty churches, cheap but ample school buildings, hospitals, etc. There is an order of religious, among them native sisters, who teach the catechumens a primary education, useful domestic labor, sewing, etc. It is usual to take the members of a whole family under instruction beginning with th parents, so that three or four years elapse before conversion is and baptism administered. families come as rar as two hundred miles to the mission to receive structions from the priests. wants are few and easily supplied meanwhile, as they live almost wholly on rice and millet. In the town one may procure pork, mutton and ducks, but Chinese cooking is repulsive to most Europeans. thing observed in Chinese towns is the total absence of cripples pointing to proof of the destruction of illformed children at birth.

Father Van Hilst left Shanghai o July 25, on the steamer Siberia, and arrived in Japan while that country was alarmed over the presence off the French Catholic missionaries in Ja pan are treated with the same tole ration as other Christians, in much better than they are treated in Russian territory. Nevertheless, in the event of Japan's victory, Father Van Hilst expresses the fears of his colleagues in that country of a persecution against Christians as beginning of an Asiatic dynasty with Japan as the centre of power authority over all the pagans of the east.

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ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. CIETY-Meets on the day of every month in St. Patrick's. Hall, 92 St. Alexander etreet, as 3.30 p.m. Committee of Management meets in same hall on the draw Tuesday of every month at 2 p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Kil. loran; President, W. P. Doyle; Rete Secy., Jno. P. Gunning, 716 St. Antonine street, St. Henri.

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streets, at 8.80 p.m. ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE. 157 Ottawa street, on the Sunday of each month, 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe, C.SS.R.; President, Thomas O'Connell; Rec.-Sec., Robt. J. Harty

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PART' SECOND,

CHAPTER XI.

ard in the vast edifice. are rivetted on the group at actuary rail. Without inte ceremony proceeded to w

on to pronounce the faterum of the prince so that the clearly audible in all parts sacred structure, the priest "Wilt thou, Maurice Carroll, wella Daton, here present for wful wife?"
"I will," came the answer in

"Wilt thou, Cecelia Daton, rice Carroll, here present, for

wful husband ?" ears strained to catch ide's response were strained in Cocelia was silent. There was sight movement of her lips, but mitted no sound. Signs of a the altar rail, and almost im the attar rail, and almost impately the congregation were similable.

'I will,' the priest "Answer But Cecelia heeded him not.

ids drooped and Maurice put his arm to support her, but she llen into the arms of Agnes. aton sprang forward and, ra her, partly led and partly carried to the sacristy, followed by the pers of the family. Some though was only a faint brought on at clothing and the heat of The family physician, who present, was called and then waited anxiously hoping to hat the ceremony would soon

inued. After the lapse of a ninutes, however, the priest from the sacristy. "Miss Daton." he announced

en taken seriously ill and uni ately her marriage

The disappointed friends qu rsed, the first to leave hurch being just in time to s ridal carriage drive away wit till unconscious bride: then vent to their homes, deeply r ting that they were to ghave no in the wedding feast awaiting

Obedient to the last, Cecelia gone to the altar of sacrifice of ave her cross removed in the

nent when all seemed lost. What was supposed to be or fainting fit which would soot away was the messenger which enly announced the beginning long illness, and for many d was feared that the wedding ties had been stopped to give to preparations for a funeral. many days Innisiallen was a p Scarcely a sound co heard as the deconations were om the pretty parlors and the containing the wedding gifts

to wait what might come. member of the family dared to But their voices wor have disturbed her, for after re ing from her fainting fit sl looked up to see Maurice st near and gazing lovingly upo and his face had been the only she saw before lapsing into a gy closely resembling death, ing that her heavy breathing

"It is a peculiar case," said physician, brought on by as strain on her weak nerves. citement of preparing for the

But he would not tell that strongly suspected some great mental anxiety which had the ed to undermine Cecelia's read well as her health.

"Do you think she will rec asked Mrs. Daton.

"That is uncertain. I am i that she will, but it can do n to send for the priest and be d for whatever may happen."
"Do not tell me, doctor, the

elia is in such danger ! I cann her up. She must be saved "I shall do all in my power your daughter, Mrs. Daton ot promise to save her thought best to prepare you f

To Maurice who came to h

BY MARY ROWENA COTTER.

PART' SECOND,

CHAPTER XI.

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EMBER 3, 1904

rectory.

T. P. Tansey. A. AND B. SO. h in St. Patrick's cander etreet, at ittee of Manage me hall on the very month at 8 arriage service was the only sound ard in the vast edifice. All eyes are rivetted on the group at the actuary rail. Without interrupr, Rev. Jas. Kil. 7. P. Doyle; Resentating, 716 St. t. Henri.

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"I shall do all in my power for your daughter, Mrs. Daton but omise to save her ght best to prepare you for

000 told him that he had hopes of saving her life. "But, my dear young man, it will take a long time to get ing her life. "But, my dear her entirely well, and you will have to wait, I fear, for an October bride

instead of taking one in June. "It will act be long to wait if I till time wore it away."
"Your folly, Agnes? What do you am sure of her then.

"Young man, you have my best wishes but we are certain of nothing in this life." in the ceremony proceeded to where is contracting parties were called to pronounce the fateful 'I. H.' Raising his voice so that 't. is clearly audible in all parts of ascred structure, the priest asked with their Maurice Correll.

The words haunted Maurice for many a day. He had a vague preentment that even if her life to be spared, there might come

separation from her worse than death The priest came and was grieved to see one so young and fair so near to death. He was glad that she had received the sacraments of penance and communion with such great fer vor on the eve of her illness; but lit-tle remained to be done to prepare the pure young soul to meet Creator.

Many times a day Maurice called to inquire for her whose life hung by so ler a thread. He was allowed to steal softly into the room and look at her, but it was little consolution for him. She knew him not. Another fact that contributed to his unhappiness was the behavior Agnes. She remained constantly at Cecelia's bedside and seemed annoyed at his presence. She would never look in his face. He could not understand it. He had ever looked upon her as a dear friend who would be dearer still when he could call her cousin. But Agnes' secret was still hidden and no one suspected that

remorse kept her here. Remorse for what? Nothing, poor girl for which she was to blame, for Agnes had done all in her power to overcome her feelings towards him but as she had heard him speak the one word which would have made him Cecelia's husband she had felt herself growing cold with jealousy and it had seemed in that moment that she could not survive the ordeal. It required all of her courage to await Cecelia's answer, but when that word was not spoken and the girl fell into her arms her strength revived. Quickly something which she now believed to have been the voice of an evil spirit seemed to whisper:

s:Alice, it is all over and he

still free. Do not give up hope." It was a sweet thought, but when she looked at Cecelia, so cold and death-like, and then at the face of the suffering man, she repented and felt that she had repaid the many kindnesses of her ever loving cousing by a great wrong. If Cecelia were dead she would never think of Maurice, for her sin of jealousy would only bring her unhappiness and deep remorse, and she wished that she might never again look upon his

Nearly a week passed and still Cecelia showed no signs of throwing off her stupor. Agnes and her mother were alone in the room with her, having sent the nurse away to rest for an hour or two. Cecelia, who was sometimes delirious, was very bove a whisper when near Cecelia's quiet now and for a long time not a froom, But their voices would not have disturbed her, for after recoverly entered and said :

"Nellie, Maurice is down stairs and

rishes to know how Cecelia is." "No change," answered Mrs Cullen, "but I am beginning to nopes that she may live If she would only come out of the lethargy we might be able to tell more about

Agnes had dropped her head at th mention of Maurice's name, and her mother, who had noticed it, as sh nad on a few previous occasions said:

this, that you always act so strange ly when Maurice Carroll comes here

"Do I. mother? I was not aware "Bo I, mother? I was not aware of it." and her face turned crimson. "You do, Agnes, and I cannot help feeling that there is cause for it."

Agnes turned pale, and unable to control herself longer, began to

What is it, Agnes?" said her nother kindly. "Please tell me." In tones scarcely louder than

"What good would it have done mother, to display my own feelings? punishment for my own folly, and it would have been better to have continued to have suffered in silence un-

mean by that ?"

'I mean that I have loved Maurice ever since the evening of our first reception and allowed him to remain in my mind when I knew that he was intended for Cecelia. I sometimes fear that I might not have so much for him in the beginning had he not been rich and I only a poor girl depending upon the kindness of relatives for support. I wanted a rich husband so that I might always live in luxury and be independent.'

"I know it, mother: but I was so

"That was wrong, Agnes,

"Just as my sister Cecelia

years ago." thought Mrs. Cullen. "I afterwards prayed earnestly for grace to overcome the love which I knew was not to be returned, and I think I could have conquered had not Cecelia gone to the convent. I felt then that I would inherit much of the wealth intended for her and needed not a rich husband to give me a home; but I could not forget Maurice and foolishly believed that since she was gone he might learn to care for me. But he never did."

"Poor Agnes," said her mother 'I am very sorry for you, but God has given you a bitter cross to bear which you can make a means of re-Now you can ward for eternity. nake reparation by praying more earnestly for Cecelia's recovery and happy marriage, and perhaps you may receive your reward when least expect it. You may enjoy long, happy life with a good husband who will return your love."

Mrs. Cullen stepped to the bedside to look at Cecelia, and was pleased to find her breathing more naturally while there was something like a still closed and she gave no indication of returning consciousness.

As if awakening from a slumber of only a few hours, Cecelia's senses returned as suddenly as they had left her, and finding herself in her own room she did not remember anything unusual that had happened until st heard the name of Maurice mention ed and heard her mother say that he had come to inquire for her. The it all came back to her with startling vividness, and with her breath she thanked God for first having permitted her to take the fev marriage vow. Wishing for a undisturbed minutes to think it over, she had just closed her eyes when she heard her aunt asking Agnes what was troubling her. With no thought that she was about to hear anything not intended for her ears, she listened attentively. It was as if a great load had been lifted off her mind, and an idea had occurred to her which she would use . every effort to execute.

"Agnes," she thought. "loves Maurice Carroll and can make him happy he deserves. I can never marry him now and I shall do all in my power to bring them together, that is, if God permits me to live; but if not, it may be better for them both as well as for me."

These were the thoughts brought to her face the smile Mrs. Cullen had noticed, but fearing etray the fact that she had been listening, she kept very quiet another hour until the nurse came She longed to speak to some one and inquire how long she had been asleep and whether she had really been very ill. Half an hour passed, then Agnes bent over her and lovingly took her hand, she opened her eyes and smiled upon her.

"Cecelia will live." said the doctor when he came late that after-"but for a new days she must be kept very quiet. No strangers are to be admitted to her room."

He was so pleased that he stopped on his way home to tell the good news, first to Mr Daton, then Maurice, both of whom he found deeply occupied in their places of business. With one thought the two men left their work and hasten-ed to the house. The father was admitted at once to the presence of

was in the parlor the light from her eyes and she said:

"I cannot see him now." Cecelia improved much more ra pidly than had been expected and seemed very happy, especially in the presence of Agnes, whom she wished to keep with her always. The famfly could not help remarking that even in her illness she was more like her former self than she had been for many months. It was the first week in July ere she was able to sit up for even half an hour, but she seen many of her friends, only one being excluded from her presence and that was he who wished most of all to see her. Several times when he called she sent Agnes down to en tertain him, urging her not to hurry back, as she could easily spare he to make amends to him for her own very nce. Unsuspectingly Alice ways went most willingly, glad to do anything to please her cousin and happy to he allowed to spend a little while in his company. After a time, however, feeling that she might no be doing right in meeting him so often in Cecelia's absence, she said

"Cecelia, I wish you would down to the parlor and see Maurice yourself. You are now able to si up and he feels very much hurt at your refusal to see him. Besides what do you suppose he must think of having me force myself upon his company every time he calls?

"I cannot see that you are forcing yourself upon him, Agnes, when you go to the parlor to please me. "If it pleases you, Cecelia, I do not believe that it is so pleasant to him, and I wish you would go your

self when he calls again." "Do not urge me, Agnes, I cannot meet him yet."

"Why not, Cecelia? This is strange way to act towards your future husband. Here you have been receiving strangers, almost any one who wished to see you, but him you would not see Why do you act so?' the

"Agnes, if you must know truth, I will tell you. I dread to smile on her face. But her eyes were; meet him because I must acquaint him with facts which may be painful: for that reason I must wait until I am stronger.'

"What do you mean, Cecella?" "I mean that I can never marry him, that is all."

"Cecelia Daton, you are jesting; I know you are !"

"No. Agnes, I mean what I say. 1 ever felt that it was right for me to marry and I am glad God prevented it ere it was too late."

Agnes looked at her in amazement wondering if she suspected her secret but Cecelia gave no sign of what she knew. At length Agnes said:

"Cecelia, this will break his heart. Had you seen how sad he was when we feared you would die you could never think of breaking your engagement."

"Agnes, it would have been far bet-ter for us both had I died than for me to have given him my hand without my heart."

"Cecelia, do you mean to tell me that you promised to marry Maurice Carroll without loving him?" asked Agnes.

That is a cruel but I must say that I never cared for him as more than a friend whom I highly respected, and since my illne I have felt it far more than ever." "Then why did you ever promise to

marry him? "I did it in opedience to thos whom I felt knew better than I what was for my good, and I thought I

could learn to love him in time." "Poor Maurice, how sorry I for him," said Agnes. "It will hard with him." go

"It may for a time, but it will wear away and then he will marry another who can make him happy, as I never could."

"Do you think so, Cecelia?" "I do."

The cousins understood each other better now, and both were happier after this conversation—Cecelia cause she had, without hetraying her knowledge of her cousin's secret, convinced her that as far as she herself and Agnes because she felt that if she did care for him she had been doing

her cousin no great wrong.

At last finding courage to face the ordeal she had so dreaded. Cecelia. was went to the parlor to meet Maurice. ce of She was very pale and thin, and her

a sad, pleading face, the physician thought so happy, has been suffering his child, who was happy to see him, large eyes shone with unusual bright-charm the eye and enrapture the dared not speak thus plainly. He and I never suspected it." but when she was told that Maurice ness which reminded him that death senses of his fellow-being, but there had been very near her. But he had is nothing to be compared with the not expected to find so great a rustic beauties of nature. In the change in her. She had no sweet emile of welcome for him. But what of that for one who so seldom smiled? She wore her engagement ring, now much too large, and that pleased him; but when he took her thin hand and tried to Riss her she stepped back and sank wearily into chair. He inquired for her health and then tried to enter into a pleasant conversation, but she seemed

* PATHS

courage he said: "Now. Cecelia, that God has re stored you to us, can you once more name the happy day of our marri-

either too weak or unwilling to talk

much. As soon as he could find

Dropping her eyes and gently drawing the ring from her finger, she said :

"Never, Maurice; God broke the tie -let it remain so."

"Cecelia, you are not foolish enough, I hope, to think that because a little accident occurred to postpone our marriage the union must be broken?"

"What you call an accident I look upon as a merciful act of Providence designed to prevent what might have been to both of us the beginning of many years of sprrow."

"I cannot agree with you, Cecelia." "I am very sorry, but there will come a time when you can understand it better; then you will thank God that we were not married."

"Cecelia, you are very cruel." "No, Maurice, I am not; but I was cruel when I went to the altar with you knowing that I did not love you

but blindly believing that I might learn to do so in time." "If it requires only time I

wait." "Time can never change me. If I were like Cousin Agnes it would be different; she is a sweet, loving girl who could not fail to make your home happy, and I think you made a mistake that you did not try to win

her instead of me." Cecelia knew that she had made a strange remark, but she could not let pass this opportunity to speak a word for her cousin.

'Agnes, I know, is a good girl but I chose the one I thought would make me the better wife."

"And made a fatal mistake. But thank God there is still tme enough to have it corrected, so please take back your ring."

"No. Cecelia, it is yours and you shall keep it even if we never meet aghin. I wish you to wear it in remembrance of me."

"If you wish I shall keep it friendship sake, on condition that our engagement be declared broken. "It is hard, Cecelia, but if it is

your earnest wish, let it he so." "It is, and thank you." He took his departure, and Cecelia

vent to the room where lay the wedding gifts, which she had not looked upon since her illness. They consisted of a costly array of gold, silver, bronze and cut glass, to say nothing of many other beautiful articles intended to please a bride. One by one she took each article up, examined it, looked at the cards, to which she added the full address of donors, and then said to herself:

"They are very beautiful, and I appreciate the kind wishes they ent, but they must all go back, for I have no right to them now.

She went out to find a man, whom she entrusted the task packing the articles and seeing that each was returned with a card

"Cecelia, what are you doing?" sked her mother. "What does mean ?''

"Simply this, mother, that I have no right to the presents intended for my wedding. I am sending them all back.

"This is very imprudent and an in-You should sult to your friends. have kept them until you are mar-"Mother, that is all over now, and

Mrs. Daton was very angry, but she knew her daughter meant wha she said, and in that line power over her was gone, so could say no more.

CHAPTER XII

In this fair world of ours man has invented many a beautiful scene to Are the Best. Notice the Name on them

very heart of some of our great cities we find pleasant parks on which much labor has been spent, and to some, whose appreciation of real beauty has been warped by the narrowness their surroundings, such spots may appear beautiful, but to others of keener perception there is an artifidial air which gives a cold stiffness to everything. We see beautiful flowers but we are forbidden to touch them under the penalty of a fine; we look for birds, but find only flocks English sparrows whose metalic notes grate roughly on our ear. If we would quench our thirst, instead of finding a cooling spring we are obliged to drink warm, sickening water from brazen hydrants or pay for a cold but no less sickening draught at a stand which is often suggestive of anything but neatness. Then there is that uncomfortable feeling of being constantly watched, and in even the most pleasant spots we are apt to come upon a policeman, who may not disturb us, but reminds us of the necessity of having some one to keep a constant watch over the place.

Such is the city park; but there are many beautiful spots where the elements of nature have combined to make earth like unto heaven, and it was one of these places that Cecelia and Agnes, with two strangers, were privileged to visit.

Cecelia did not regain her full strength as rapidly as her progress in her early convalescence had promised, and her physician, believing that a chaqge of scene was more ne cessary than medicine, ordered her to the country. Cecelia's mind turned at once to a spot hundreds of miles from home, and famous for its shrine wrought. The place was only a little country village on the bank of a broad river, and the inhabitants were very poor but very good people, for they lived beneath the very shadow of the principal building of the town, a church of vast proportions. which had been built for the accommodation of the many pilgrims.

Cecelia, who had never been in a disctinctively Catholic community before, would have been content to have remained here for weeks, attending the daily devotions, praying and watching the pilgrims, numbers of whom came afflicted with diseases which had been pronounced incurable and went away perfectly healed. Her own shattered strength she felt was rapidly being regained, and she was greatly surprised to find how she kept up under exercises which she could not have performed at * But home without great fatigue. Agnes was less content: she grew a little tired of so much Church going and wished to see more of the surrounding country. One thing that attracted her was a mountain a few miles distant which extended down into the river, and she would not be content until she visited it. had talked with two companions in the boarding house, strangers like herself in the place, and it had been decided to hire a carriage next morning to drive to the mountains; then, she went to impart her plans Cecelia, who was not easily found Taking an early supper, Cecelia had

gone to Benediction. Ow leaving the church she was met by a woman poor face marks of intense suffering. was alone and had been looking for some one in the crowd to speak word of kindness to her, when she saw Cecelia. Stepping up she dressed her and was pleased when our heroine returned a gracious ans-

(To be Continued.)

SHORTENS LIFE.

Excessive use of alcohol shortens life. No one has ever disputed that fact.

DO NOT BUY TRASHY GOODS AT ANY PRICE. . . .

Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate

HOW TO PRAY.

Preaching at the High Mass at the Church of St. Dominic, Haverston Hill, Eng., recently, the Rev. Cle-ment Walsh, C.P., took for his text the Temple to pray, one a Pharise and the other a publican." The rev preacher said one of the countless cools of the amnipotence of the Cre ator was the diversity of His work Strange to say, it would seem though God were unwilling to per out the length and breadth of world we could not find two " mer exactly alike. From time to time we did hear of two men closely resembling one another, but when we came to see them face to face, some one characteristic always stood out ane from the other.

We never should find two people with exactly the same taste; might find two men who agreed or some particular point, but many, almost all men, would be found differ strongly on others. If the face was supposed to be the mirror the mind, or the index of what contained, then we need not wond that as to character men strangely differ. The same rule held good not find two leaves or flowers alike no two grains of sand on the sea chore, if examined, would be found exactly similar. All this was won derful proof of the resources and fertility of the mind of God.

This was not so with regard to human creations. With regard to these, the rule seemed to be similarity, not diversity. An artist had an idea, it might be a scene or a figure and traces of that idea were notice able in all his work. It might be face, and the artist would reproduce it again and again almost unconsciously. The same might be said the poet or writer. The architect, too, was known by the likeness one to another of the buildings he signed. Thus, with regard to worldly creations, the law of similarity must prevail, because men must act according to rule, and could not go outside it. God acted according to His own good will.

In those two men-the Pharisce and the publican-who went into the Tem ple to pray, we had a wonderful contrast, and one that could not but be instructive as well as striking. could not imagine two men more contrary or different. They had point in common except that they went into the Temple to pray at the same time. The Pharisees, as they knew, took their name from a sect They were supposed to be apart from The rest of manleind, especially the Jews, on account of their religious convictions, holiness of life, and high standard of morality. pride and hypocrisy would be a byword until the end of time. Their price was not confined to things of this world. They regarded Heaven and all happiness there as reserved themselves, whilst all others would be excluded.

The publican was a type of a different class of man. As his name implied, he was a tax gatherer, a toll gatherer, in the employ of Rome, to gather taxes levied upon Judea, and it was not surprising that such mer should have been cordially hated and detested, for they did not scruple to extort money from the people. greater contrast than that which existed between the two men who went up into the Temple to pray could not exist, but we had only to do with their difference of wor ship, with their different ideas on the subject of prayer.

With regard to the prayer of th ing of the word to be able to call it a prayer at all. He seemed to forget that he was praying; he too busy making a speech to God give Thee thanks that I am not as the rest of men, extortioners, unjust adultrous, such as this publican. fast twice in the week, and give tithes of all I possess."

during his prayer, and at the en of it looked around to see the fects of his words upon the people He must have felt satisfied, and thought that if he died the world would be the loser and Heaven th

Perhaps he did keep the first gree mmand to love God with heart and soul. But to ond-to love his neighbor as him self-he paid no heed. Turn to prayer of the publican, and should see as great a difference Pharisee as could possibly exist. He stood afar off, he would not draw striking his breast, he says: "God be merciful to me, a sinner."

Note the defects of the prayer the Pharisee. He was full of praise and he was wanting in prayer was not humble, but ed upon his own pride. It was impertinent, for there was no n tion of reverence to God. He asked for nothing, for he did not seem t have wanted anything. He made no mention of sin, but attributed sin

The prayer of the publican just the reverse. His prayer short and to the point, and should do well to imitate him. said that a little done well was bet ter than a lot done in a half-hearted manner, and it was better to say long prayer in a distracted and halfhearted manner. The prayer of th publican was humble; he was penttent, and contrite. Note the clusion. The publican went to his house justified, but the haughty Pharisee went down to house and was not justified. word justified meant that grace forgiveness had been poured into heart of the publican, and he home with his sins forgiven him his unforgiven, for his prayer never reached the throne of God.

There was a good and wholese

lesson in that familiar yet simple parable. We were living amongst Christian people, and yet there were Christian Pharisees amongst There were those who came to church ostensibly to pray, but who in reality devoted a great deal of time making a mental inventory of faults and failings of those about them. There were publicans came to church to pray, and who, with beads in their hand, stood afai off, and called upon God to mercy upon them in a humble fervent prayer. We, too, should pray in that way if we want to go dow justified. If we went to church and and prayed as the Pharisee, we should go home without the grace of God being poured into our hearts. Another lesson we should learn was

our duty of fervent and unremitting prayer. We need God's help in so many ways in this world of sorrow and God has not promised to give us that help unless we ask Him. He had given us many things without asking Him, but He would not take us through the world and take us to Himself without we ask Him fo grace and strength. Let us approach God as little children, with child like humility, tell Him of our difficulties and trials, of our hopes and fears, and then He will from throne of mercy grant us all we ask This was an difficult life, an uphill struggle all the way. There thorns in the path that would cut our feet and make them bleed, and brambles in the way, but by prayer we should receive graces which would give us strength to journey through When affliction come upon when the world seemed against us, when even God seemed afar, off, ther

prayer would be our comfort our strength, and by it we should receive grace sufficient to carry through all the difficulties of - the world, and bring us one day to the gate of heaven.

THE INVENTOR'S WORK,

The following Canadian and Ame rican patents have been recently se cured through the agency of Messrs Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys Montreal, Canada, and Washington

Information regarding any of these will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm. CANADA. Nos.

88.651-Wm. Lord, Surry, Eng., Ar paratus for generating gas illuminating and heating

88.766-Sven Carlson, Stockholm Sweden, Spiritus-igniters for

88,772-Major F. J. Anderson, Wa terford, Ireland. Slide Rules.

88,873-Martin Ekemberg, Stockholm Sweden, Method and apparatus for heating substances containing liquid or moisture.

8,848-James Brake, Christchurch New Zealand. Improved for attaching breeching strap

to shafts of vehicles. 8,898-Mrs. Alex. Clarke, Paris France, Process for obtaining

cattle food.

UNITED STATES.

766,295-Wm. Thorp, Rat Portage Ont. Shingle cutting machine. 766,457—Messrs. Michaud & Desja 766,821-Auguste Gamache, Bartlett N.J. Telephone transmitter.

ver, B.C. Hay tedder attach ment for mowing machine. 67,102—Benjamin F. Chapman, Mea ford, Ont. Horse collar.

BE ON TIME.-The writer was about 15 years of age. He neede the place very much, for his mother

ther came to me to ask if I would be willing to go to the store and ask the proprietor to take

"Take him back again?" I said Has he lost his place?

"Yes, sir, they sent bim proprietor of the store elicited the fact that the boy had been discharg

"He was late every morning," sai the proprietor, "He always some excuse, but I could not have a boy of that kind in my employ. I excused him I must excuse others ploy being here on time. I am her myself on time, and it is only right and just that they should be also."

It is right and just that every boy who is paid for his time should beat his post on time. He find that punctuality is of high value and that the lack of it will be a stumbling block in the road toward

EDDIE'S DREAM .- Little Eddie Kennedy had been thinking very hard as he trudged along through beautiful May wood. Coming to a standstill under a great oak tree, h spoke aloud his thoughts.

"Oh, how I wish there was no such thing as lessons to be learned such hot afternoons as this!" And Eddie looked around, longingly at the cool green shade where all the birds and insects seemed to be dozing s contentedly.

Then the thoughts of the times he had fallen asleep over his lessons on just such hot afternoons as this, and how Miss Primm's ruler had waked him up; ond, this last painful recol lection almost decided the struggle that was going on in little Eddie's breast. It was a fierce struggle be tween duty and inclination, and, as he threw himself down on the cool mossy bank beneath the oak tree, it seemed as if inclination had won the victory.

Suddenly a change passed over the fresh young face. Into the blue eve a wistful expression, and the under lip began to tremble;

What caused this sudden change The remembrance of a few words kindly spoken by mother that permission to stay home from school Could he bear the sorrow on that little boy had not heeded her kindly words?

Would he be one of the "idlers wh have no place in God's beautiful world," if he played truant just this one afternoon

All around him in the wood it was so delightfully cool and quiet, not a sound to break the complete silence save now and then the lazy croak p some crow in the rookery beyond 'Twas little wonder, then, that Ed die was soon fast asleep under the oak tree and mother's kindly word all forgotten.

Suddenly he was startled by great rushing and roaring of noises. His first impulse was to jump up and rush home to his moth horror, he could not move of his body. In an agony of fear he lay there praying for help.

All at once, above the terrible din e heard a hoarse chuckling laugh close to his head. Looking up, he saw a great ugly crow sitting on the limb of the tree just above him.

"So you like lying there bette than going to school, do you?" an and he glared fiercely down at Ed die while he spoke.

Poor Eddie could not answer fright. Then the hoarse croaking voice went on again :

You thought the trees, and gras and flowers did nothing but idle all day long. You did not know, O slothful boy ? that each plant lower you see before you has within its leaves the tiniest work-shops called cells-whose machinery is continu of the plant. This plant-food ists of the gases, which the plant breathes in from the air, and water and minerals drunk up by its roots

rom the ground. "So you see, all this rushing a roaring noises is simply the mach ery of these millions of worksho working out the life of the plant.

"Learn, then my slothful frien
from these gumble things that
life is work, and all idlenses

SINCLE MA FARE

EXHIBITIONS TORONTO and RETURN

CITY TICKET OFFICES: 187 St. James Street, Telephones Mai 460 & 461, or Honaventure Station.

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Round Trip Tickets will be sold at ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE To all Stations in Canada, Fort and East.

ood going September 3rd, 4th and 5th ood to return until September 6th, 190

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death, for he who will not work must now eat.

I will let you take your choice. Will you become a worker, like the flowers and trees, and live, or an idler and die? Come, hurry up and and other idlers that I know."

In his great haste to cry out that

You know Eddie had only the oak tree, and the clanging of the school bell calling the children work, was the noise that wakened him.

Eddie never forgot the lesson learned that day, though, and still believes his good angel tool And who knows, perhaps his good angel did; for every word he dream ed was true, as you will find for yourself, dear children. you are old enough to understand.

ABSTAINERS.

Abstainers from spiritous liquor show a marked superiority over non abstainers in the records of longevity

LABOR DAY.

will hold an excursion to St. on Labor Day.

A MEAT FAMINE.—Orders has been issued, says a despatch fro Chicago, for a general strike of a butcher workmen throughout til

BOYS' SCHOOL HOSE Boys' Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, double kness, tra quality- sizes from 6¹/₂ to 8¹/₂ 26C to 42C ices range from, per pair BOYS' SCHOOL UNDERWEAR

Boys' Scotch Knit Wool Underwear, with long sleeves, drawers to match; sizes begin at 22, ranging up to 32. Prices from, 22c to 47c

Boys' School Pants, made of strong 55c Boys' School Pants, navy diagonal. 7riess from Boys' Worsted Tweed Pants, strong Boys' Research Pants, strong B s' Worsted Tweed Pants, strongly
Prices from BOYS' SCHOOL HEADWEAR oys' Tweed Caps...... oys' Navy Golf Caps. oys' Scotch Caps.

Boys School Boots. Boys' Black Buff Laced Boots, good, strong, heavy soles, a solendid wearing boot. \$1.10 Boys' Black Calf Laced Boets, strengly made, good fitting, heavy soles, sizes 1 to 5. \$1.60 Price.

BOYS' SCHOOL COATS

Boys Serge Reefer Coats, well made \$1.35 Boys Blate Rubber Coats, water \$2.10 Boys Blate Rubber Coats, water \$2.10 Boys Rainproof Coats, the stylish \$7.50 BOYS' JERSEYS

MISSES' RAINPROOF COATS secial range of Misses' High Class Hep-te Rainproof Goats, in gray and drab, made shoulder cape, turn-over collar of leather, ad back and military strap. \$11,25

Girls' School Boots s' Black Pebbled Leather Buttoned Beets, sheels and heavy soles, sizes 11 to \$1 25

GIRLS' SCHOOL HATS. arge assortment of Dainty Hats for school, trimmed velvet ribbon and steel \$1.35.

les, all ashionable colors. Prices

Children's Black Dresses A Special range of Black Dresses for convert rear, made Henrietta cloth, shoulder cape and cong collar, trimmed silk braid and crochet outcons, cises 6, 8, 10, 12 \$5.55 to \$6.40

children's Reefers Made of Fine Blue Cloth, new sleeve, double breasted, box pleat back, trimmed and piped red cloth and gilt buttons, sizes 2 to 14 years—

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Vol. LIV., No. 10

THE TRUE WITH

SOBSORIPTION PRICE.
Ganada, \$1.00; United States, and France, \$1.50; Belgium, Ita

EPISCO u H the English-speaking C best interests, they would soon ma general Catholic papers in the co

NOTES

VISITED ST. ANNE'S The Lord Archbishop of whose recent visit was the enthusiasm in ranks in this city, was on visitors to the shrine of S Beaupre last week.

THE OLD GAME. -A the guise of a Sister of Carrested in Harrison, N.J. turday, for fraudulently funds for an imaginary ch stitution.

IRISH EMIGRATION.

tistics of emigration fr shows that during the which ended June 30, las than for the corresponding of 1903 by 4381. MANY MEN grow wear different when their plans

tion with any undertakt

posed, while others, ur grow m circumstances, persistent and determined PERSECUTION IN CH gian Catholic missionary, naegen, and his brother, for their religion near l three native Christians pe them. Father Ropberech near Che-nan and three burned at Li-chu-an. B haegen was under forty s consecrated in 1900, in an Italian missionary w

at I-Chang. This place

thest navigable point on

Kiang River, 'seyond wh

been found impossible fo to establish trade relati CATHOLIC WOMEN. cussing the problem of for Catholic Women," D Shahan remarks: "The women of solid Christia well cultivated minds There is no city in the they are not prized and

dozen tasks do not awa

THE TOPICS OF TI There is far too much l day. The Catholic Re ection points out tempt to upbuild human on a foundation of se doomed to failure. To for example, to a school is taught never to look of this planet, and to when approad in the w for his fellows, is absu crush them when they s way. So much we lead world chronicle. The in honor are they who and "corners" that Most of these are inde the individuals who eme of this generation. They beggared hund

IRISH ENVOYS. -der, Mr. John E. Red and his colleagues will treal in their present continent. This anno made at a meeting of the United Irish Le

march to prosperity pa