



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

"If the English-speaking Catholics in Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the 'True Witness' one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in the country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work."
—PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR LAST ISSUE.

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

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 summons. 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 and secondary 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 entrusted to their care from school at an age when they have only entered upon the serious stage in their elementary 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 a result of being deprived of the advantages, in their youth, of education. 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 well down the incline that leads to the tomb, and the other standing on the hilltop of active life about to undertake the same journey.

There is need, pressing need for more instruction from pulpit and 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 be dwelt upon at the opening and closing of our schools each year; it should be the aim of the clergy and laity, upon whom the duty and responsibility of giving instruction rests, to make frequent references to it. 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 followed by parents, many of whom are financially equal to giving their sons and daughters the best possible education, and sending them into factories and shops at the most impressionable period of their lives, will cease.

We want to see Irish Canadian 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 commercial life at an age which is only calculated to lead to a life of wretchedness, if not to a life of worthy ambition in their young hearts.

LABOR DAY.—On Monday next organized labor will again display its strength in this metropolis and add another chapter to the history of its annual public demonstrations. The various organizations of labor in this city have progressed by leaps and bounds during recent years.

It requires administrative ability, patience and persistent effort to marshal forces, and form combinations such as we have beheld in labor's ranks in our midst. If the same ability and energy were directed towards public affairs, and a true spirit of unity and Christian charity animated its leaders and members, organized labor would wield a 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 Parliamentary party, and his colleagues who accompanied him, in New York on Sunday evening last, was a most enthusiastic one. \$15,000 of the \$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; it 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 passed in an English Parliament you would have said that I had taken 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 practically all of Ireland will have 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 envoys were tendered an ovation by thousands of delegates who were present. Mayor McClellan extended a welcome in the name of the city. All the visitors made speeches. They 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 Russians are credited with a few victories. It would appear that the long looked for change in the record of retreats and repulses to which the fearless little Japs have submitted the Russians is about at hand.

HOME TRAINING.—A writer, in a study of the value of true and pure character, remarks that mothers and fathers alone have the building of this in their children. This is not a Catholic view. Parents can do much, but the Church and its great auxiliary the Catholic school must bear its share and in our day that share is a large one.

LUXURIOUS LIVING.—Some people are making the most of their sojourn in this world. They have no desire to make it "a vale of tears."

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

Here is the description of the new palace: There is now approaching completion in New York an inn with accommodation for two hundred people. The walls of the rooms are not papered, but hung with satin damask, costing \$17.50 per yard, and the sofas, chairs, and 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. A suite of five rooms and two baths will cost \$100 to \$150 a day; \$700 a week, or \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year; 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 accommodated, the restriction being due 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 frailties of the average American citizen. In the names of various colleges which he has been conducting, it is said, he issued LL.D. degrees at prices ranging from \$5 to \$10 each. A New York daily newspaper estimates that 20,000 of such diplomas have been sold.

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 Catholic Times of Liverpool, Eng., makes the following observations in a recent issue:

"The proposal that the Parliamentary representatives of Ireland should cease to attend Westminster is not new. It was entertained by O'Connell. Mr. John Martin, who was called the father of the Home Rule movement, refused to vote in the British House of Commons, and put in an appearance there by way of protest. His wish was, we believe, 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 a government of her own. A committee has, it is stated, been appointed in Dublin to arrange for a great convention there in September or October, when the scheme will be submitted to delegates from all parts of the country. A gentleman from London who has been visiting Dublin has informed a representative of the Daily Express that the new movement 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 faithful 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 their approval."

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 banded together in a few organizations, there was more public spirit amongst them and they exercised greater influence in public affairs. There is need for a change in this regard.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.—Sister St. 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 Waterbury at the beginning of the vacations 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 as human aid is concerned.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Rev. Father Devine, S.J., has returned to Montreal after his long absence in Nome. He is in the enjoyment of the best of health and seems to have benefitted by his sojourn 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 business of the Asylum.

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 of 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 Association.

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 in France. His Lordship said:

Our Lord had made known to his disciples that persecution was to be their lot in this world. Although He spoke of the extension of His Kingdom, although He spoke of the triumphs of His Kingdom, still He always put before his followers that persecution was to be a characteristic of their efforts, and that had come to pass. The Church was always suffering 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 German Empire had been brought against it, but the German Catholics had got through the persecution and were 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 Samaritan in that day's text, at least give their sympathy and prayer to their persecuted brethren. They remembered how the persecution had begun against the religious orders. Congregation after congregation had been scattered, and thousands of good men and women driven out of the country. There were in Belgium alone 30,000 of these exiles while in every other country there were also large numbers of them. They could realize how great was the persecution.

It was a general feeling on all sides that the best thing that could happen was the abolition of the Concordat. Most Catholics were of opinion that such a severance must in the long run result to good for the Church in France. Yet they must always remember that in order to attain that good the Church in France was called on to go through a period

of severe stress. The abolition of the Concordat meant the severance of Church and State, and the secular priests who were supported by the 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 of the churches had been borne by the State, but this duty would now fall on the Catholics of the country. They were not even sure that the State would not take possession of their churches and seminaries, and that the Catholics of France would not be called upon to build new ones. 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 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 that 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 Catholics there in their time of trial their kindly sympathy and prayers. They could take a great interest in the affairs of the Church in France, and could get to know the truth. The press of this country did not give a true picture of the state of France. It was, no doubt, inspired by the 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. In 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 Perchill.

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

IRISH CAUSE.—According to an American daily newspaper, the 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 a tone of the worldly view in her remarks to a press representative when asked to explain the secret of her long life. She remarked: "When I was a girl our people knew nothing of late theatre parties and later sappers. We lived without gluttony or frivolity and grew strong in body and tranquil in mind. Most

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

A BIG BATTLE.—A despatch from St. Petersburg thus describes the 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 to 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 to scale the fort walls they were stabbed by the bayonets of the Russian soldiers, who were leaning over. Finally, men dropping from exhaustion, were trampled on by the fighting 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 Catholic 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 submit to an increase of 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, the amount paid out being \$718,390. Reserve fund amounts to \$167,036. Receipts for the general fund were \$74,183 and expenditures \$73,957. Thirty-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: 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, Kingston. Treasurer—Mr. W. J. McKee, Windsor.

Marshal—Mr. E. O. Callaghan, Cornwall.

Guard—Mr. Jacob J. Weinart, Neustadt, Ont.

Trustees—Messrs. J. A. Chisholm, L.L.B., Halifax; the Rev. A. G. Burke, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; George B. McNerny, 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 Landry, New Brunswick.

Grand Chancellors—The Hon. Senator Coffey, 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 subsequent meeting appointed Dr. Ryan of Kingston, grand medical adviser, and the Hon. Frank Latchford solicitor.

The next convention will be held in Montreal in 1907.

Christ has taught, and martyrs in every age has the truth that the doctrine of the Church is the precious pearl of the faith. It is to be sacredly guarded, and every Catholic should know that "the great Apostle" who suffered the loss of his life for the truth, brought and preached to the keeping of the Church. To her it belongs to explain and apply the truth to the times, places and individuals in the definitions of Councils and infallible Popes in her every-day preaching, in the Encyclicals, in the censures of her Congregations, in the books of her schools, in the lives of her children, in the sublime and beautiful function of the Spirit of Truth with her forever. Alas, how many have been led astray by the world, the flesh and the devil, and how many have obtained and preserved it, to their children! What a mind and agony of feeling the Newmans, the Mannings, many others, who had to pass through darkness, and dependency for years before admitted into the "admiration" of the world. What numbers, too, who bear of, who, if they could live like a Catholic child, would find life on this planet completely altered—like one who has been born and raised in the light of day! If we love this treasure and foster it, we shall have to acquire and preserve it.

THE FIRST LESSON child ought to be in the faith, and afterwards the years of growth its virtues to strengthen its life and character. Hence the Catholic home-training, by the Catholic school, to the teaching of our young life, like a rich seed to be sown plentifully into an abundant harvest for time, but for eternal parents who devote little to the Catholic training of their children, or who put the hands of heretics and others in non-Catholic schools that they have little or no Catholic doctrine. The ignorance or lack of appreciation of the treasures which our youth of their own and the lives. "Hand over to me said an infidel of the days of the week from seven to twelve, and what church he belongs end by joining mine." kneed allow themselves awed by the modern Gothic education clad in and imposing armor. I deceive themselves. "Hail of Goliath," says a "lies in the Israelitic cross his reputed prowess, his helmet and breastplate, lended superiority." Catholics fill their minds with the world's imaginary self-own strength, if they but find books, infidelity and a mundane press, hope to avoid sharing the scorn for the soldiers of Israel? We shall become we learn that the doctrine beyond all secular changes and systems that acquire virtue of a great name. It is not only in the but until the very end of the Catholic truth ought to the life of the true Christian indeed are at great pains to prove themselves and in all branches of secular but their religious knowledge with a standstill. They with the few chapters learned very imperfectly school days, and flatter that they have not found side by side with rapid worldly culture there is growth of the religious study of the Sacred Scriptures, the History of the Church, the Lives of the Saints, of the Bible, and the lives of the great men and women. These are serious subjects, and should attract the attention and powers of the mind.

man has been made a defendant in bankruptcy proceedings by three banks in Washington will in no way affect his place as treasurer of the Catholic University, said the Rev. A. P. Doyle of the Jesuit Fathers last night.

"In driving through Washington, and especially in the suburbs, the name of Thomas E. Waggaman appears on signs in almost every salable piece of property. This is the dull season in Washington, and Mr. Waggaman, like a good many other large operators, has gone beyond his depth. But he will in time pull out safely, and be much better off in the end."

"There is no apprehension on 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 success has been gained. He is a man of the strictest probity. His act of filling a deed of trust for \$876,168 in favor of the Catholic University proves his honesty of purpose."

"Mr. Waggaman has been entrusted absolutely with the funds of the university, and I, personally, haven't the slightest 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 in writing their address and occupation. The consequence is that the two political parties—the Bond and Progressive—are prostrating themselves in the dust to secure the negro vote.

A SUDDEN DEATH.—The inquest on the body of Octave Houde, the seventeen year old boy who fell dead suddenly on Fletcher's Field on Sunday, was disposed of by Coroner McMahon at the Hotel Dieu on Monday morning without jurors. The boy had become overheated playing football, and imprudently took a drink of cold water. Death, which resulted 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 he was thrown from a boat by choppy seas.

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

As the Olympia made her way toward Amityville the spray dashed over the deck, making it very slippery. 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 the 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. Waggaman'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 a tidy fortune left, but if an attempt was made to force a sale of the 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 amounted to \$200,000, while he was charged as treasurer with nearly \$900,000. As this left the university uninsured to the amount of nearly \$700,000, the deed of trust recorded Monday upon nearly all of Mr. Waggaman's estate was executed to secure the deficiency between the bond and the amount of the funds in Mr. Waggaman'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 he should not be declared a bankrupt in accordance with the petition of three local banks which discounted his notes amounting to \$31,500.

"The fact that Thomas E. Wag-

WAGES IN IRELAND.—John Mitchell, the labor leader, says:

The men engaged in industry and in transportation in Ireland earn considerably less than do their brethren in England and Scotland, and upon the whole the proportion of unskilled workers in Ireland is much larger than in the other two countries named, while the pay for the same grade of work is less. In general, 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 Scotland. The common laborer in England, who will earn \$4.75 a week in Northumberland or Durham, or \$5.80 in London, will earn only \$3.25 in Belfast and \$4.10 in Dublin and about \$3.50 in other places in Ireland. The general surface laborer in mines will earn from \$3.25 to \$4.75 in the north of England and would earn about \$2.80 in Tipperary, Antrim or Sligo. The spinners in the woolen mills who earn \$8.55 in Leeds will get but \$4.75 in Ireland.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION.—More than 71,000 children are now receiving their education in the Catholic schools of Massachusetts, saving over \$3,000,000 to the State and providing accommodation for children who 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 work. In secular knowledge these children equal and in some cases have even excelled those of the public schools, as shown by the results obtained in examinations taken for high and normal schools, for West Point and Annapolis.

CELIBACY.—The Anglican Bishop of Killaloe, Ireland, remarks a Catholic exchange, in a recent meeting of his synod, strenuously advocated celibacy for the younger clergy, at least during the first five, eight or even ten years of their ministry.

"That," he contended, "would give them time for mature reading, thought and experience; and would, no 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, remarks:

Again the number of men at work in America amounts to 22,489,425, while that of women so employed is but 4,833,630, and of children 1,758,178. Here again we see a state of things superior to what any other country has to show. The American 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 predicts that Winnipeg is destined to become the second Canadian city in size and first in importance in twenty years if present conditions continue. He points out that in 1871 the population of Winnipeg was only 240. It took ten years to gain 7747 people, and ten years later, in 1901, the population was 42,000.

A VENERABLE PRELATE.—On June 18th Archbishop Murphy, of Hobart, Tasmania, celebrated the 90th anniversary of his birth. A large gathering, which included the State Premier, other legislators, priests, leading Catholic laymen and representatives of the Hibernian and other societies assembled at the Palace and tendered their hearty felicitations to 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. His native place is Belmont, Crookstown, Killmurry Parish, County Cork Ireland. He was consecrated Vicar-Apostolic of Hyderabad in 1846. During Bishop Murphy's stay in Rome he performed the obsequies connected with the death of Daniel O'Connell. Dr. Murphy was in many extraordinary experiences. Meeting Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Hobart, in Rome, Dr. Murphy's thoughts were turned to Hobart and he was appointed to the See in 1866.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN.—Rev. B. M. Bogan, president of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, of the United States, in his opening address at the recent annual convention, which was the 20th in the history of the organization, said:

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

"In order to keep the young men interested we have billiard tables, gymnastic apparatus, etc. And in summer we have athletic contests, field and track sports, etc. There is no insurance feature in the organization.

"At present we have flourishing societies 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, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Richmond, Va. Our membership is nearly 52,000 men."

for certain relatives, Mr. Hutchinson bequeathed his immense fortune to charitable and benevolent purposes. St. Anne's Asylum, the House of the Good Shepherd, and the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital are named as beneficiaries in the sum of \$20,000 each. The remainder of the fortune is left to the Tulane University, of Louisiana.

RELIGIOUS LIFE.—At Glen Ridge, Pa., in the Convent of Our Lady of Angels, the novitiates 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, at Cornwall, the mother house of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, whose mission is among Indians and negroes, another profession was held. Of those professed, five in number, there were four who bore Irish names.

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capital and labor a correspondent to 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 yoke of oxen. The seller had been so simple as to take their note, without ascertaining that they were of age to give it, and the defence was simply that they both were minors at the time and that the note was worthless. Mr. Lincoln took the 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 afford to have this case decided in 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 life. They probably have to live a good many years in this world, and they must not begin with this sort of a stigma attached to their names. My client can far better afford to lose this money than they can afford to dishonor their names by refusing to pay it. I leave the case with you, 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. Hennessy, Bishop of Wichita, Kan., is quoted as saying: "Our public school system of to-day is a 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 the poor man whose sons can't enjoy 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 following incident:

"I remember visiting, some years ago, in company with a Virginian, the hospitable home of his mother on one of the waterside counties of 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 breakfast which she had spread for me, I noticed that she viewed me with curiosity. She engaged me in conversation and appeared to be very much interested in my pronunciation. 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 brogue, I perceive. But it is extraordinary that you have not, considering that your parents used it."

"I told her that my parents did not speak Irish considerably and that brogue was not the Irish language, and that my parents did not use the brogue 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 word of accent even. I have always understood that all of the Irish people 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 a century is the sad record of the life of Annie Kelly, an inmate of St. Francis Hospital, New Jersey. On August 16 she completed her twenty-fifth year as a patient, and all these years has been a helpless invalid, unable even to feed herself. The Sisters and supporters of the hospital arranged a surprise for the unfortunate woman. 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 handsome silver cup, given by several persons who had become interested in her during her long stay in the hospital. Mrs. Johanna Baumgartner spoke in behalf of the donors, while one of the Sisters responded for Miss Kelly. The latter gave vent to her gratitude

RANDOM NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

THE SWAY OF THE DOLLAR.—A man prominent in the financial circles of a leading American city, writing to a magazine under the title of "Frenzied Finance," says:

"Freedom and equity are controlled by dollars. The laws which should preserve and enforce all rights are made and enforced by dollars. It is possible to-day, with dollars, to 'steer' the selection of candidates of both great parties for the highest office 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 there exists to-day uncontrolled, in the hands of a set of men a power to make dollars from nothing. That function of dollar-making which the people believe is vested in their Government alone and only exercised under the law for their benefit, is actually being secretly exercised on an enormous scale by a few private individuals for their own personal benefit.

In our own country he would be a brave man, no matter how sincere his desire to promote the national cause and ameliorate the condition of the masses; no matter what his capabilities were of realizing those ideals, who would enter into a political battle in any of the electoral districts from the Atlantic to the Pacific without being supported by the campaign funds of one or other of the political parties in Canada. When the great majority of the electorate, the industrial classes realize this fact and organize to counteract the influence which campaign funds exercise, 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, who has linked his life with the cause of Ireland, arrived at Quebec last week. He is reported to be in the enjoyment of excellent health and full of energy despite the fact that he has passed 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 vast operations and the financial requirements to conduct them may be realized by the announcement made by the management of the Canadian Pacific 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 easy task to overcome the Russian forces is the opinion of authorities well versed in the art of war and in the actual position of affairs in the much discussed stronghold which the Japanese are making strenuous efforts to capture. A contemporary says:

"The garrison of Port Arthur, however, stick to their guns with the tenacity of their race, grimly resolved to fight to the bitter end. They are overwhelmingly outnumbered, but the character of the defenses behind which they are fighting countervail this disparity in numbers. The mines over which the attacking force have to march are the most effective of these defenses. A cable despatch graphically describes Japanese regiments advancing in all the "pride and circumstances of war." There is a roar as if the very earth was rent asunder. A great mass of debris fills the air. The next moment what was a regiment of soldiers littered the ground in the shape of torn limbs, and mangled and blackened bodies. The mine has accomplished its deadly work in an effective manner. More thousands are pushed forward only to meet a similar fate."

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LOVE OF CATHOLIC DOCTRINE

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.

THE FIRST LESSONS

of the child ought to be in the doctrines of faith, and afterwards through the years of growth its vertebrae 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 teaching of our late Pope Leo, the young life, like a rich soil, ought to be sown plentifully with such seeds of knowledge as will grow up into an abundant harvest not merely for time, but for eternity.

conscience and dampen the zest for enjoyment! It is much nowadays if people will content themselves with light reading that is not positively harmful, even the trashy novel, provided it does not openly afford fuel to passion and incentive to sin.

TRUE LOVE

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 influence of the so-called Reformation, the essence of which is the denial of Catholic faith.

MR. DAVITT

The Irish correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes: "I think I can safely say that Mr. Michael Davitt is about to return to political life and to re-enter Parliament."

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 devotion to its study and zeal for its defence.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Cardinal Gibbons, in an article in the New York World, recently says: "I deeply deplore the present attitude of Labor and Capital. I have never questioned the right of the workmen to organize. Indeed I am a firm believer in the efficacy of organization, especially when it is applied to working men and women."

"But such organization should be brought about and maintained by peaceful methods and without force to individuals. To attempt to coerce men and women to join the unions by declaring that those who do not join them shall not be employed 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 physical 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 conscientious friends of the workmen 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 workmen to organize, but I believe it to be 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, whether that coercion be moral or physical."

"I do not wish to be understood as accusing the leaders or members of labor 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 seems 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-unionist sees fit, is to no little extent responsible for the many acts of lawlessness 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 non-union men for no other reason than that they are non-unionists, is, in my opinion, but a modified form of coercion, which naturally begets actual violence in the struggle that frequently follows the refusal upon the part of employers to comply with such demands."

"As an earnest friend of the laboring man I can but wish that he and his leaders shall adopt less coercive measures. Let them gain their end by peaceful means rather than by forcible means, by persuasion rather than by threats, by arbitration rather than by strikes and lock-outs. Labor is strong enough to be just, and unless I am mistaken union workmen will ultimately find it to their advantage to increase the membership in their organization by voluntary enlistment brought about by the education of their fellow-laborers to an appreciation of the manifold advantages resulting from union of interests rationally and lawfully applied."

Impressions of a Catholic Land.

The visitor to Catholic countries does not always derive edification from what he sees. There is so much that is strange, unaccustomed, and—because of his own peculiar point of view—even disedifying to him, in the conduct of foreign Catholics. Difference of temperament and training has the result of lessening his appreciation of the ways of others. On the other hand there are many who instinctively recognize that realization of the Catholic ideal which is to be seen in those lands where the Faith is old. Some of my readers will recognize the words of the late Serjeant Bellaris, quoted in the interesting Memoirs published by his son. "Upon the whole," says the Serjeant, "my last impression upon returning from a foreign country (Belgium) to our own was, that I was coming out of a religious country into one of indifference; the open 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 especially for my children's sake, that I could see in this country some approximation to the solemnity, reverence, devotion and earnestness 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 loyalty 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 of that Catholic character which they fondly but mistakenly 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 and significance 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 realization of the firm grasp of the 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 Lucerne gave me my first experience of Catholicism out of England. I was on my way to Rome, and arrived at Lucerne in the early morning, when everything was shrouded in mist. By noon, however, the clouds had lifted and the sun shone brilliantly in a pure October sky. Then I had my first sight of the Alps. Pilatus, somewhat terrible to me from the grim legend associated with its name, gradually disclosed its huge mass as the mist evaporated, drawn upwards 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 "Hofkirche" attracted me first, and, as soon as I had breakfasted, I hastened thither. As I passed through the streets, I was greatly pleased by a 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, "G'd 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 large cemetery surrounds the church, and the extensive cloister about the cemetery is full of monuments, well cared for, and showing the affection of the living for their dead. But what attracted my attention most were the pious Catholic inscriptions, breathing at once both hope and petition, carrying on the tradition of the Christian cemeteries of Rome herself, whose touching memorials I was soon to look upon. Here, in reverent appeals for mercy, light and peace for the departed, and in loving care bestowed upon 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 disposition. Lucerne is in the beaten track of tourists, and what was new to me may be familiar to many readers of this little sketch. I will spare 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 every church enshrined the Blessed Sacrament, that every one I met was a 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 of light from the open portals of a large church attracted me. I entered and found a considerable congregation assembled for night prayers and Benediction 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 Royal Chapel of St. George at Windsor, which is lighted, at the time of evening service, by rows of wax tapers placed in 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 heart-raising effect not to be gained from the most cultivated efforts of a 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 to the 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 to 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. G. A. Hughes in Donahoe's Magazine.

THE BROTHERS OF CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION.

The third Superior General of the Brothers of Christian Instruction, founded by Jean de Lamennais, brother of the once famous Felicité 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, was 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 are only waiting for the next war to kill those of their officers who are known to sympathize with the persecuting government. The very allegiance of Brittany to France is seriously undermined by these wanton insults to that religion which the Bretons so nobly defended in the Vendean wars of the French Revolution. The Bretons foresee a probable dismemberment of France.

Brother Abel has more than eighty 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 prison." "What if I am?" was the answer. "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 that town. However, Brother Abel entertains little hope of a general Catholic revival so long as the majority of Catholics are only nominally such and do not approach the Sacraments. 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 was 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."

THE OLD-FASHIONED MOTHER.

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 presence in the shrine of our first earthly workshop; one whose heart is far below the frosts that gathers so thickly 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 toy that once was ours, how does she 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. "He thou stout of heart, my son. No harm can reach you here." But sometimes that arm chair is set against the wall, the corner is vacant or another's; and they seek the dear old occupant in the graveyard.

One of these Brothers will teach in St. Boniface College this year, and 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 accurate information, and a fearless servant of God.—Northwest Review.

Perfect Yourself
In French.

We have been favored with the elegant souvenir number of the laying of the corner stone of the Arts building of the University of Ottawa.

Only a few years ago our Prime Minister, speaking at a reunion of the alumni of his Alma Mater, the College of L'Assomption, advised young men pursuing their studies there, to learn English.

French is equally with English the official language here. It is spoken not only in the Legislature at Quebec but its sweet accents are heard in elegant and eloquent strains in the Senate and House of Commons.

I presume that the honor of responding to this toast on behalf of the alumni has been conferred upon me, because I may claim, without fear of contradiction, to be the oldest 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.

This is Empire day. It has been chosen for our function as an evidence of our devotion to the Motherland. How loyal to the Empire are the students of this University past and present, may be gauged by the outburst 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 of the early days has been sketched by a master hand. Our present and our future have been traced; the immense possibilities of this happy land, the future home of millions, with its lakes, its rivers, its mountains and its limitless plains.

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.

Let us all join hands and united we will be crowned with success. Once more the buildings will proudly raise their spires heavenwards and the servants of Mary Immaculate the noble order of Oblats, will be enabled to carry on their work of forming good and loyal citizens that will be a credit to this Dominion.

We all felt this when the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier made his delicate allusion a few moments ago to the language difficulty, that for a moment obscured the bright sunshine of this splendid celebration.

language University, the educational home of the youth of both sections of our people? (Applause.)

Here we stand by the ruins of our old Alma Mater. When the news was flashed across the continent that in twenty minutes the results of fifty years of incessant toil had been swept away, words could not express the anguish of thousands of devoted hearts.

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

They are trying in Ratisbon to solve the question of finding a hall large enough to contain the gathering which will assemble there on the occasion of the fifty-first general Congress of the Catholics, says a European exchange.

Now, having thus pictured his ideal religion, he proceeds, in the next paragraph, in this way: "But the proper office did not suffice, and the hundreds of sects of Christendom, splitting up, and ever splitting farther and slipping into a down grade of belief, are evidence to the necessity of the discipling, conservative action inherent in the priesthood."

GERMAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS

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PRIEST AND PROPHET

(By a Regular Contributor.)

In a number of a well known English magazine there is an article on the subject of "Priest and Prophet." While the writer's main object seems to be to define the respective roles of the prophet and of the priest under the old Mosaic dispensation - a phase of his article which we do not intend touching - at the same time he seeks to trace, in the history of Christianity, exactly similar missions given by Christ to the prophets and priests of the new dispensation.

At a glance any Catholic can perceive how false is this position. Without squandering space on the analysis of his absurd contentions in regard to our Lord and the establishment of His Church, we need only remark that if the Reformation produced any prophets at all, they have been proven, by the experience of four centuries, to have been false prophets.

Rarely have we ever met with a better illustration of the erraticness to which man falls victim, when depending solely on his own judgment and ignoring entirely the grand central and infallible authority of Christ's Vicar upon earth.

He says: "Never was religion nobler, more enthusiastic, truer, 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.

Now, having thus pictured his ideal religion, he proceeds, in the next paragraph, in this way: "But the proper office did not suffice, and the hundreds of sects of Christendom, splitting up, and ever splitting farther and slipping into a down grade of belief, are evidence to the necessity of the discipling, conservative action inherent in the priesthood."

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

culture, but here and there it fits the needs of the half-educated peasantry of Ireland, Spain and Italy." Here we have the writer displaying at once a half-education and a prejudice both engendered by and, in turn, engendering ignorance.

Having fired this shaft from his quiver of prejudice, he coolly says: "Surely, if the opinion held in the Catholic Church be true - that Christ, its head, is prophet, priest and king - then we can understand how that, in His Kingdom, He holds the priesthood and prophethood in control, using each, rejecting neither."

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL PROFESSION

An American daily newspaper says: The employment of doctors at contract prices ranging from \$2 to \$5 per head per year, is, according to American Medicine, one of the growing evils of the profession, and its editors call upon his subscribers to organize and crush the practice.

Abuses there may be in the contract system; but does that invalidate it as a whole? Far be it to hint that the editor's concern for the health of the community may not be so insistent as his concern for the fees of the profession.

Under the present scheme hygienic and medical assistance are regarded as needful only in acute emergencies, whereas nothing is clearer, than that they are subjects of constant import, and especially hygiene.

DEATH RATE.

Between the ages of 40 and 50 - the very prime of life - there are 6246 deaths among abstainers, while there are 10861 deaths among the moderate drinkers.

EVENTS IN IRELAND.

IRISH LANGUAGE. - At a recent Feis held in Newry, His Eminence Cardinal Logue gave expression to his views concerning the Gaelic movement. He said: "I am very grateful for the honor you have done me in asking me to preside on this very interesting occasion. This is the third time I have had the honor and pleasure to preside at a feis in this part of the country."

In the beginning the Gaelic movement was taken up most warmly. There were a great many prophets of evil in the first days of the movement 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."

And there is one thing in connection with it that is most consoling and most pleasing, and that is that it is reviving the spirit of nationality in Ireland, the spirit of nationality that is not confined to one class of politicians or to any particular sect, but the spirit that has for its object the welfare of the whole country, and as long as Irishmen join unitedly in a movement of this kind for the welfare of the country they are always sure of success.

I know, like those that have preceded it, it will be a great success, 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.

A NOTABLE DEMONSTRATION.

In referring to the recent religious demonstrations on the most famous of the Mayo mountains, bleak, and stony Croagh Patrick, the Irish News, Belfast, says it was a remarkable 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 EDUCATION QUESTION.

The Dublin correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times says: It is daily becoming more apparent that a deep plot is being hatched, the object of which is to alter the entire system of primary education in Ireland.

managers to amalgamate male and female schools in many districts. The objection to this innovation is obvious and insurmountable. If the priests of Ireland only offer the stubborn resistance to it that Father M'Namee, P.P., Bellaghy, Co. Derry, has offered, it will certainly fail.

The managerial control, which has worked so long and so well is to be upset and the lay element introduced. This is only the thin edge of the wedge in a bold attempt to secularize primary education. But it will not succeed. Neither the local bodies, whose expenses are too high already, the teachers nor the clergy will have it.

NOTES FROM QUEBEC.

(By Our Own Correspondent)

FROM FAR AWAY AFRICA. - Rev. Father Higgins, a native of Ireland, who has spent five years as a missionary in Africa, is at present in the city, and on Sunday preached in St. Patrick's Church at Grand 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.

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 returned as worthless.

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 of friends. The Three Rivers Zouaves were met at the station by the Quebec contingent and together they proceeded 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.

DIFFICULTY AT AN END. - The difficulty between the Levis Electric 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 reached which will insure the continuous running of the cars for at least five years, a contract to this effect having been signed by both 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 steamer Arctic is now almost ready to start on her voyage in search of the North Pole. Food and clothing of different kinds are being placed on board. It is not definitely known when the Arctic will sail, but it is thought September 15th will be the date decided on.

TALKS TO THE L...

In these days there can be no object more worthy of our attention or of greater importance, than to consider in what manner we can best promote the interests of the Church. In a certain way this may be the case in every part of the world, but the recent legislation in France, and the present religious situation in France, have brought into sharp relief the absolute necessity of united action on our part home to our mind, force and directness we have never experienced.

What is the position in regard to young men find when leaving our schools to take their places in the centres of trade, commerce and professions?

For instance, the Force in forming public opinion is frequently it deals concerning the Church parent fairness that of the deceived and be led Catholic ideas by the words of the writers.

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TALKS TO THE LAITY

In these days there can be no subject more worthy of our attention... What is the position in which thousands of young men find themselves...

QUEBEC

What is the position in which thousands of young men find themselves when leaving our schools and colleges to take their places in the busy centres of trade, commerce, or the professions?...

What is we are glad to know that this is so, at the same time it must be admitted that the supernatural Christian virtue of charity is practically unknown outside the Church...

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 the Church...

discharge them? Here again we see the need of our society to laymen. To visit the poor in their own homes, to perform works of mercy to those in sorrow or distress...

For instance, ours is a religious association of laymen founded by young men for young men. Occasionally we meet with very good people who are not fully acquainted with our rules...

CATHOLICS IN OUTSIDE DISTRICTS

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...

FIRST COMMUNION

On the 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...

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. William Maloney, an old resident here and well known throughout this and adjoining parishes, is seriously ill.

OBITUARY

Miss Catherine Burke, daughter of Mrs. John E. Burke, who some time ago left here to go and reside in Ottawa, died recently.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

FUNERAL REFORM

Of the many articles recently written upon the changes taking place in the manner of conducting funerals, one in a recent edition of a New York newspaper has attracted our attention...

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.

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feeling of unrest that exists in all European countries, an unrest that is ominous. In reading current Catholic magazines we note articles after articles dealing with the sad spectacle of lack of unity, public spirit, and 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 Nozaloda, the discourse in his defence by Maura, and the predominance of clericalism in 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. They were honest enough to say: "Don't talk like that! Why if we go on that way, the republic will never come!" "The plan is a good one, but we must first put the clericals out of office."

While we consider these tactics of 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 all Catholics are clericals. Then, too, the Catholics do not come together on this one issue because they are 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 means clerical; in fact his attitude in the Nozaloda 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 imposition even in Protestant countries. In the Nozaloda 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 Nozaloda the punishment of being shut up in his palace to suffer so many insults, injuries and defamations? Are you fully determined to prevent this? If not, mark my 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 this—things will become worse and worse. Padre Nozaloda will not be able to rule his diocese in Valencia; nay, more, you will not stay long in your 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; your 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 government. "Balme 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

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN

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

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are liberal ideas, they are ideas that are in utter contradiction to the ideas that would allow Padre Nozaloda to rule his diocese without let or hindrance from the mob, 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 it.

"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 and passions. No, I ask esteem and defence for Catholic right and Catholic 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. You say, Senor Maura, that you and your party are not intolerant. I say you are tyrants. You wish the inviolability not of conscience, right and justice, but of your caprices and fancies—fancies and caprices that are not favored by history and are condemned 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 the 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 barterings, but not as a body that will legislate for the regeneration of Spain."

By these fiery words of a noble and representative cleric, 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.

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ONE WOMAN'S MISSION

"Sergeant No. 97," so a handsome gentle voiced, dark eyed woman—Mrs. Marie Owens in private life—is rated on the pay roll of the Chicago police force.

Back of her unusual distinction lies an interesting story of a woman's fitness for unaccustomed work.

When the elder Harrison was Mayor in 1889, five women were appointed as health officers to look after the sanitary conditions and environments of women and children working in the large stores and factories.

Mrs. Owens was asked to take special charge of the complaints coming to the Health Department in regard to children under fourteen years of age working in the factories.

So Mrs. Owens became "Sergeant No. 97," with the salary and rating of a special police official. As a member of this department the wearing of "plain clothes" was allowed her, so no suggestion of uniform has ever been adopted.

"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.

All over the city this work takes "Sergeant No. 97"; from all parts of the working world comes requests for her assistance, complaints for her investigation.

"Carried over," because of her peculiar 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.

The little children for whose sake she labored so hard in the beginning have grown up since her appointment the youngest being now seventeen.

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

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

The dormitory ruins are nothing more than a confused heap of brick and timbers. There scarcely remains a single fragment of wall or partition intact.

A tall chimney sixty feet in height, and containing tons of brick fell when the dormitory crash occurred, but caused no loss of life.

"Sergeant No. 97," never invokes the strong arm that is back of her unsexed gentler methods have proved inefficient.

Never in her fifteen years of police experience has "Sergeant No. 97" found it necessary to come to a direct clash with an employer.

The working children of Chicago—for whose helping and benefit she has inaugurated many reforms—regard Mrs. Owens as a good friend and comrade, coming to her with all sorts of troubles.

A PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

Referring to the fearful tornado to which brief notice was given in our last issue, Catholic American exchanges give the following details:

Viola Robinson, 12 years of age, who formerly resided in Florida, and for five years had been an inmate of the home, was the only child killed.

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 stories 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 construction, tottered under the first impact of the wind, but held, and a lull came during which many of those in the building were awakened from their sleep.

It went to pieces like a card house and the heavy timbers fell in one mass of debris and kindling wood.

The Sisters from the main building, many of them scantily clad, rushed out into the storm and with remarkable presence of mind summoned ambulances and the police patrol from the nearest station.

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.

Viola Robinson's body was not recovered immediately, but from under fallen walls and timbers the workmen drew the forms of her companions. More than an hour elapsed before the last of the children had been rescued.

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A tall chimney sixty feet in height, and containing tons of brick fell when the dormitory crash occurred, but caused no loss of life.

But kindhearted tact seldom fails to adjust matters. "Sergeant No. 97" never invokes the strong arm that is back of her unsexed gentler methods have proved inefficient.

Advertisement for Surprise Soap. Includes an illustration of a woman washing clothes and text describing the soap's benefits for white and clean clothes.

A Missionary From Scene of War.

Rev. J. Van Hilst, a Belgian missionary, after ten years' residence in Mongolia, one of the large strips of territory comprising the Chinese Empire, is on his way home.

Father Van Hilst's field of operations was in the diocese of Eastern Mongolia, bordering on Manchuria, and in time likely to become the scene of strife between Russia and Japan.

Father Van Hilst left Shanghai on July 25, on the steamer Siberia, and arrived in Japan while that country was alarmed over the presence of the coast of the Vladivostok fleet.

The conversion of a pagan Chinaman is no easy task. His belief in evil spirits is part of his being—as much so as the Christian's belief in a divine being.

Father Van Hilst was in the thick of the fight, and he interestingly describes the assaults made by the Boxers along with the defence maintained by the missionaries and their native converts.

Father Van Hilst thinks there is no soldier in Europe with such power of endurance as the Russian. At a season of the year when the thermometer marked 15 degrees below zero the Czar's troops in Mongolia

went into camp without shelter or barracks laid down on a spread of straw, pulled the cape of the overcoat over their heads, and slept as sound as another person would sleep in a comfortable bed.

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Advertisement for Smith Bros. Granite Co. The following was clipped from the "Granite," Boston, Mass.: "Illustrated in the advertisement of E. L. Smith & Co., Barre, Vt., on another page, is practically their complete plant, with the exception of their derricks. This Company was the first of the quarry owners to use compressed air for operating rock drills, and also the first to take up the plug drill. We can say, without exaggeration, that this concern has the best equipped granite quarry in the country."

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BRODIE'S CELEBRATED SELF-RAISING FLOUR. Is the Original and the Best. A PREMIUM given for the empty bag returned to our Office. 10 BLEURY St., Montreal.

Society Directory. ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1846. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of each month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P.; President, Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty; 1st Vice, F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Vice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treasurer, Frank J. Green; corresponding Secretary, J. Kahala; Recording Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1868.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St. Dominique street; M. J. Ryan, treasurer, 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.30 p.m.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe, O.S.S.R.; President, P. Keshan; Treasurer, Thomas O'Connell; Rec.-Sec., Robt. J. Harp.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—(Organized 18th November, 1873.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chancellor, P. J. Darcy; President, W. F. Wall; Recording Secretary, F. O'Donoghue, 189 Visitation street; Financial Secretary, Jag. J. Costigan, 325 St. Urban street; Treasurer, J. H. Kelly; Medical Adviser, Dra. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Connor and G. H. Merrill.

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PART SECOND. CHAPTER XI.

For several minutes the voice of... as he read in a low tone... preliminary passages of the beautiful marriage service was the only sound in the vast edifice. All eyes were riveted on the group at the altar rail. Without interruption the ceremony proceeded to the contracting parties were called upon to pronounce the fateful words, "I will." Raising his voice so that it was clearly audible in all parts of the sacred structure, the priest asked, "Wilt thou, Maurice Carroll, take Cecilia Daton, here present for thy lawful wife?" "I will," came the answer in a firm tone. "Wilt thou, Cecilia Daton, take Maurice Carroll, here present, for thy lawful husband?" The ears strained to catch the bride's response were strained in Cecilia was silent. There was a slight movement of her lips, but no sound issued from her mouth. Cecilia was apparent in the group at the altar rail, and almost immediately the congregation were suddenly... "Answer 'I will,' the priest heard to say. But Cecilia heeded him not. Cecilia drooped and Maurice put his arm to support her, but she fell into the arms of Agnes. Cecilia sprang forward and, raising her hand and partly carried to the sanctuary, followed by the members of the family. Some thought was only a faint brought on light clothing and the heat of day. The family physician, who was called and then waited anxiously hoping that the ceremony would soon be continued. After the lapse of a few minutes, however, the priest stepped from the sanctuary. "Miss Daton," he announced, "has been taken seriously ill and unless her marriage be postponed." The disappointed friends who had dispersed, the first to leave the church being just in time to see the bridal carriage drive away with the still unconscious bride; then went to their homes, deeply regretting that they were to have no part in the wedding feast awaiting guests at Innisfallen. Obeying to the last, Cecilia gave to the altar of sacrifice of her life her cross removed in the moment when all seemed lost. What was supposed to be a fainting fit which would soon away was the messenger which had announced the beginning of long illness, and for many days was feared that the wedding had been stopped to give time to preparations for a funeral. Many days Innisfallen was a place of sadness. Scarcely a sound could be heard as the decorations were from the pretty parlors and the containing the wedding gifts to wait what might come. A member of the family dared to above a whisper when near Cecilia's room. But their voices would have disturbed her, for after resting from her fainting fit she looked up to see Maurice at her side and gazing lovingly upon her and his face had been the only one she saw before lapsing into a deep slumber. "It is a peculiar case," said the physician, brought on by an strain on her weak nerves. The excitement of preparing for the wedding had done it. But he would not tell that strongly suspected some great mental anxiety which had led her to undermine Cecilia's health as well as her health. "Do you think she will recover?" asked Mrs. Daton. "That is uncertain. I am afraid she will, but it can do no good to send for the priest and be told for whatever may happen." "Do not tell me, doctor, that Cecilia is in such danger! I cannot bear up. She must be saved." "I shall do all in my power for your daughter, Mrs. Daton, but cannot promise to save her if thought best to prepare you for the worst." To Maurice who came to his

THROUGH THORNY PATHS.

BY MARY ROWENA COTTER.

PART SECOND.

CHAPTER XI.

For several minutes the voice of the... the preliminary passages of the beautiful... the only sound heard in the vast edifice. All eyes were riveted on the group at the altar rail. Without interruption the ceremony proceeded to where the contracting parties were called upon to pronounce the fateful "I will." Raising his voice so that it was clearly audible in all parts of the sacred structure, the priest asked "Wilt thou, Maurice Carroll, take Cecelia Daton, here present for thy lawful wife?" "I will," came the answer in a firm tone. "Wilt thou, Cecelia Daton, take Maurice Carroll, here present, for thy lawful husband?" The ears strained to catch the priest's response were strained in vain. Cecelia was silent. There was a slight movement of her lips, but they emitted no sound. Signs of agitation were apparent in the group at the altar rail, and almost immediately the congregation were similarly affected.

a sad, pleading face, the physician dared not speak thus plainly. He told him that he had hopes of saving her life. "But, my dear young man, it will take a long time to get her entirely well, and you will have to wait, I fear, for an October bride instead of taking one in June." "It will not be long to wait if I am sure of her then." "Young man, you have my best wishes but we are certain of nothing in this life." The words haunted Maurice for many a day. He had a vague presentiment that even if her life were to be spared, there might come a 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 fervor on the eve of her illness; but little remained to be done to prepare the pure young soul to meet its Creator. Many times a day Maurice called to inquire for her whose life hung by so slender a thread. He was allowed to steal softly into the room and look at her, but it was little consolation for him. She knew him not. Another fact that contributed to his unhappiness was the behavior of 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: "Alice, it is all over and he is 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 cousin 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 face. 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 quiet now and for a long time not a word had been spoken between mother and daughter. Mrs. Daton softly entered and said: "Nellie, Maurice is down stairs and wishes to know how Cecelia is." "No change," answered Mrs. Cullen, "but I am beginning to have hopes that she may live. If she would only come out of the lethargy we might be able to tell more about her." Agnes had dropped her head at the mention of Maurice's name, and her mother, who had noticed it, as she had on a few previous occasions, said: "Agnes, what is the meaning of this, that you always act so strangely when Maurice Carroll comes here or his name is mentioned?" "Do 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 weep. "What is it, Agnes?" said her mother kindly. "Please tell me." In tones scarcely louder than a whisper Agnes told her mother what she had resolved never to reveal to any living being. "Poor Agnes," said Mrs. Cullen. "Then my own daughter, whom I

thought so happy, has been suffering and I never suspected it." "What good would it have done, mother, to display my own feelings? I have only been suffering a just punishment for my own folly, and it would have been better to have continued to have suffered in silence until time wore it away." "Your folly, Agnes? What do you 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 cared 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." "That was wrong, Agnes, very wrong." "I know it, mother; but I was so weak." "Just as my sister Cecelia was 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 reward for eternity. Now you can make reparation by praying more earnestly for Cecelia's recovery and happy marriage, and perhaps you may receive your reward when you least expect it. You may enjoy a 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 smile on her face. But her eyes were 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 she heard the name of Maurice mentioned and heard her mother say that he had come to inquire for her. Then it all came back to her with startling vividness, and with her first breath she thanked God for not having permitted her to take the marriage vow. Wishing for a few undisturbed minutes to think it all 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 while I can never give him the love 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 that brought to her face the smile Mrs. Cullen had noticed, but fearing to betray the fact that she had been listening, she kept very quiet for 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 afternoon, "but for a few 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 to Maurice, both of whom he found deeply occupied in their places of business. With one thought the two men left their work and hastened to the house. The father was admitted at once to the presence of

his child, who was happy to see him, but when she was told that Maurice was in the parlor the light faded from her eyes and she said: "I cannot see him now." Cecelia improved much more rapidly than had been expected and seemed very happy, especially in the presence of Agnes, whom she wished to keep with her always. The family 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 had 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 entertain him, urging her not to hurry back, as she could easily spare her to make amends to him for her own absence. Unsuspectingly Alice always went most willingly, glad to do anything to please her cousin and happy to be allowed to spend a little while in his company. After a time, however, feeling that she might not be doing right in meeting him so often in Cecelia's absence, she said: "Cecelia, I wish you would go down to the parlor and see Maurice yourself. You are now able to sit 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 yourself when he calls again." "Do not urge me, Agnes, I cannot meet him yet." "Why not, Cecelia? This is a 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?" "Agnes, if you must know the truth, I will tell you. I dread to meet him because I must acquaint him with facts which may be very painful; for that reason I must wait until I am stronger." "What do you mean, Cecelia?" "I mean that I can never marry him, that is all." "Cecelia, you are jesting; I know you are!" "No, Agnes, I mean what I say. I never 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 better 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 question Agnes; but I must say that I never cared for him as more than a friend whom I highly respected, and since my illness I have felt it far more than ever." "Then why did you ever promise to marry him?" "I did it in obedience to those 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 am for him," said Agnes. "It will go hard with him." "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 because she had, without betraying her knowledge of her cousin's secret, convinced her that as far as she herself was concerned, Maurice was free, 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 went to the parlor to meet Maurice. She was very pale and thin, and her

large eyes shone with unusual brightness which reminded him that death had been very near her. But he had not expected to find so great a change in her. She had no sweet smile 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 kiss her she stepped back and sank wearily into a chair. He inquired for her health and then tried to enter into a pleasant conversation, but she seemed either too weak or unwilling to talk much. As soon as he could find courage he said: "Now, Cecelia, that God has restored you to us, can you once more name the happy day of our marriage?" 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 of 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 sorrow." "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 can wait." "Time can never change me. If I were like Cousin Agnes it would be different; she is a sweet, loving girl who would 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 time 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 again. I wish you to wear it in remembrance of me." "If you wish I shall keep it for friendship sake, on condition that our engagement be declared broken." "It is hard, Cecelia, but if it is your earnest wish, let it be so." "It is, and thank you." He took his departure, and Cecelia went 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 the donors, and then said to herself: "They are very beautiful, and I appreciate the kind wishes they represent, but they must all go back, for I have no right to them now." She went out to find a man, to whom she entrusted the task of packing the articles and seeing that each was returned with a card of thanks. "Cecelia, what are you doing?" asked her mother. "What does this 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 insult to your friends. You should have kept them until you are married." "Mother, that is all over now, and our engagement is broken forever." Mrs. Daton was very angry, but she knew her daughter meant what she said, and in that line her power over her was gone, so she could say no more.

charm the eye and enrapture the senses of his fellow-being, but there is nothing to be compared with the rustic beauties of nature. In the 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 of their surroundings, such spots may appear beautiful, but to others of keener perception there is an artificial 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 of English sparrows whose metallic 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 change of scene was more necessary 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 where numberless miracles had been 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 distinctively 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 well she kept up under exercises which she could not have performed at home without great fatigue. But 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. She 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 to Cecelia, who was not easily found. Taking an early supper, Cecelia had gone to Benediction. On leaving the church she was met by a woman poorly dressed and bearing on her pale face marks of intense suffering. She was alone and had been looking for some one in the crowd to speak a word of kindness to her, when she saw Cecelia. Stepping up she addressed her and was pleased when her heroine returned a gracious answer. (To be Continued.)

SHORTENS LIFE.

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CHAPTER XII.

In this fair world of ours man has invented many a beautiful scene to

HOW TO PRAY.

Preaching at the High Mass at the Church of St. Dominic, Haverstock Hill, Eng., recently, the Rev. Clement Walsh, C.P., took for his text the words, "Two men went up to the Temple to pray, one a Pharisee and the other a publican."

Note the defects of the prayer of the Pharisee. He was full of self-praise and he was wanting in the essential feature of real prayer. His prayer was not humble, but was based upon his own pride.

The prayer of the publican was just the reverse. His prayer was short and to the point, and he should do well to imitate him. We said that a little done well was better than a lot done in a half-hearted manner, and it was better to say a long prayer in a distracted and half-hearted manner.

There was a good and wholesome lesson in that familiar yet simple parable. We were living amongst a Christian people, and yet there were Christian Pharisees amongst us. There were those who came to church ostensibly to pray, but who in reality devoted a great deal of time to making a mental inventory of the faults and failings of those about them.

In those two men—the Pharisee and the publican—who went into the Temple to pray, we had a wonderful contrast, and one that could not but be instructive as well as striking.

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 men should have been cordially hated and detested, for they did not scruple to extort money from the people.

With regard to the prayer of the Pharisee, it needed a slight stretching of the word to be able to call it a prayer at all. He seemed to forget that he was praying; he was too busy making a speech to God about himself.

Perhaps he did keep the first great commandment to love God with his whole heart and soul. But to the second—to love his neighbor as himself—he paid no heed.

At the end of two weeks the mother came to me to ask if I would be willing to go to the store and ask the proprietor to take Willie back again.

"Yes, sir, they sent him back home when he went to the store yesterday morning." A call on the proprietor of the store elicited the fact that the boy had been discharged because he was "never on time."

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

Another lesson we should learn is 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.

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 it. When affliction come upon us when the world seemed against us, when even God seemed afar off, then prayer would be our comfort and our strength.

THE INVENTOR'S WORK.

The following Canadian and American patents have been recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

88,651—Wm. Lord, Surrey, Eng., Apparatus for generating gas for illuminating and heating purposes.

88,766—Sven Carlsson, Stockholm, Sweden, Spiritus-igniters for petroleum lamps.

88,772—Major F. J. Anderson, Waterford, Ireland, Slide Rules.

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

88,848—James Brake, Christchurch, New Zealand, Improved means for attaching breeching straps to shafts of vehicles.

88,898—Mrs. Alex. Clarke, Paris, France, Process for obtaining cattle food.

766,295—Wm. Thorp, Rat Portage, Ont., Shingle cutting machine.

766,457—Messrs. Michaud & Desjardins, Montreal South, Que. Sleigh.

766,821—Auguste Gamache, Bartlett, N.J., Telephone transmitter.

767,040—Nli Cayouette, Amqui, Que. Hay press.

767,075—Samuel M. Martin, Vancouver, B.C., Hay tedder attachment for mowing machine.

767,102—Benjamin F. Chapman, Meaford, Ont., Horse collar.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

BE ON TIME.—The writer was not long ago instrumental in securing a good position in a store for a boy about 15 years of age.

"Take him back again?" I said. "Has he lost his place?" "Yes, sir, they sent him back home when he went to the store yesterday morning."

"He was late every morning," said the proprietor. "He always had some excuse, but I could not have a boy of that kind in my employ. If I excused him I must excuse others. I insist on every person in my employ being here on time.

Eddie's Dream.—Little Eddie Kennedy had been thinking very hard as he trudged along through the beautiful May wood. Coming to a standstill under a great oak tree, he 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 so contentedly.

Then the thoughts of the times he had fallen asleep over his lessons on just such hot afternoons as this, and how Miss Primma's ruler had waked him up; and, this last painful recollection almost decided the struggle that was going on in little Eddie's breast.

What caused this sudden change? The remembrance of a few words kindly spoken by mother that very morning when he had asked permission to stay home from school.

Could he bear the sorrow on that dear face when she learned that her little boy had not heeded her kindly words?

Would he be one of the "idlers who 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 of some crow in the rookery beyond.

Suddenly he was startled by a great rushing and roaring of noises. His first impulse was to jump up and rush home to his mother; but to his horror, he could not move a muscle of his body.

All at once, above the terrible din, he 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 better than going to school, do you?" and the crow, in a hoarse, grating voice, and he glared fiercely down at Eddie while he spoke.

Poor Eddie could not answer for fright. Then the hoarse croaking voice went on again: "You thought the trees, and grass, and flowers did nothing but idle all day long. You did not know, O slothful boy? that each plant and flower you see before you has within its leaves the tiniest work-shops called cells—whose machinery is continually in motion, preparing the food of the plant. This plant-food consists of the gases, which the plant breathes in from the air, and water and minerals drunk up by its roots from the ground."

"So you see, all this rushing and roaring noise is simply the machinery of these millions of work-shops, working out the life of the plant. Learn, then, my slothful friend, from these gumble things that all life is work, and all idleness is death, for he who will not work must now eat."

RAILROADS.

LABOR DAY

SEPTEMBER 5th. Round Trip Tickets will be issued at SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE.

EXHIBITIONS. TORONTO and RETURN. Sept. 3 and 5. Sept. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

QUEBEC and RETURN. Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

CITY TICKET OFFICES: 137 St. James Street, Telephone Main 460 & 461, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

LABOR DAY

SEPTEMBER 5th. Round Trip Tickets will be sold at ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE.

EXHIBITIONS. OTTAWA and RETURN. Sept. 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31.

QUEBEC and RETURN. Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

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

"Now, since you seem to be sorry, 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 answer me, for I must be off to punish other idlers that I know."

In his great haste to cry out that he would be a worker, Eddie woke up.

You know Eddie had only been dreaming at this, while he dozed under the oak tree, and the clanging of the school bell calling the children to work, was the noise that wakened him.

Eddie never forgot the lesson learned that day, though, and he still believes his good angel took this method of teaching it to him. And who knows, perhaps his good angel did; for every word he dreamed was true, as you will find out for yourself, dear children, when you are old enough to understand.

ABSTAINERS.

Abstainers from spirituous liquors show a marked superiority over non-abstainers in the records of longevity

LABOR DAY.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society will hold an excursion to St. Ours on Labor Day.

A MEAT FAMINE.—Orders have been issued, says a despatch from Chicago, for a general strike of all butcher workmen throughout the country.

The order will affect 2000 men in Chicago, and in other cities it is claimed that over 10,000 men will, if the order is observed, quit work.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED

Carsley's For Boys' School Clothing

We're been getting ready for the Boys' School Suits, Reefers, Rain Coats, Jerseys, and Caps. The quality of cloth unequalled, and the prices are the lowest in the city.

BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS. Boys' 2-piece Tweed Suits, for school wear. Price \$1.50. Boys' 2-piece Navy Blue Serge Suits. Price \$2.50. Boys' 2-piece Fancy Tweed Norfolk Suits. Price \$3.25.

BOYS' THREE-PIECE SUITS. Boys' Tweed Suits, strongly made. Price \$4.50. Boys' Tweed Suits, worsted. Price \$6.00. Boys' 2-piece College Suits. Price \$3.50. Boys' 3-piece College Suits, extra quality serge. Price \$5.25.

BOYS' SCHOOL HOSE. Boys' Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, double knee, extra quality: sizes from 6 to 8. 25c to 42c. Prices 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. The average school boy is hard on pants. Those made by Carsley are given to wear. Boys' School Pants, made of strong tweed, from \$1.50. Boys' School Pants, navy diagonal. Price from \$1.50. Boys' Worsted Tweed Pants, strongly made. Price from \$2.50.

BOYS' SCHOOL HEADWEAR. Boys' Tweed Caps. Price 15c. Boys' Navy Golf Caps. Price 25c. Boys' Scotch Caps. Price 25c. Boys' College Caps. Price 45c. Boys' Fedora Hats. Price \$1.25.

BOYS' SCHOOL BOOTS. Boys' Black Buff Laced Boots, good, strong, heavy soles, a splendid wearing boot, sizes 1 to 12. Price \$1.10. Boys' Black Calf Laced Boots, strongly made, good fitting, heavy soles, sizes 1 to 5. Price \$1.60.

MISSIE'S RAINPROOF COATS. A special range of Missie's High Class Hosiery Rainproof Coats, in gray and drab, made with shoulder caps, turn-over collar of leather. Placed back and military strap. Price \$11.25.

Girls' School Boots. Girls' Black Pebbled Leather Buttoned Boots, spring heel: sizes 11 to 12. Price \$1.25. Price \$1.35.

Girls' School Hats. A large assortment of Dainty Hats for school wear, made Henrietta cloth, shoulder caps and buckles, all fashionable colors. Price \$1.35.

Children's Black Dresses. A special range of Black Dresses for convent wear, made Henrietta cloth, shoulder caps and long collar, trimmed silk braid and brocade buttons, sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, and 22 years. Price \$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. Price \$3.85 down to \$2.10.

CONVENT AND COLLEGE SUPPLIES

Everything for the College or Convent boarder, in immense variety at the very lowest prices.

B. ACK DRESS GOODS. For Convent Dresses. Black Cashmere very fine quality, 46 in. wide, all-wool. Price, yard, 35c.

Black Suiting, heavy make, for school dresses, 45 inches wide. Price, yard, 38c. Henrietta Cloth, all-wool, French make, good black, 46 inches wide. Price, yard, 48c.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED. 1765 to 1788 Notre Dame Street, 184 St. James Street, Montreal.

THOMAS LIGGET'S

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS

and consequent

Clearing Sale of Carpets

and Furnishing Goods is commanding earnest attention of purchasers.

Agents Wanted. EMPIRE BUILDING, THOMAS LIGGET, 2474 & 2476 St. Catherine St.

The John Murphy Co.,

OGILVY'S

The Mail Order Store.

Preparatory to School Opening.

Special Bargains in Boys' Suits.

Not much longer now before your boys will be off to school again. Have you thought about the New Suit that will be wanted? We've been thinking and planning for this "SCHOOL SUITS WANTED" time for some months now, and we'd like you to inspect and criticize some of the splendid bargains that are the result of all our forethought. There's no advantage in paying high prices for Suits for school use. What you require is something you can rely on to wear well. We know the kinds that wear well—that look well—and the boys like—that the parents like. And the ever increasing trade in this section of our store is positive proof that our styles and values cannot be beaten elsewhere.

200 ALL-WOOL NORFOLK SUITS, made from the finest domestic tweeds, fine assortment, style perfect, linings and trimmings of the very best. Regular value \$7.50. Special bargain price \$3.98.

BOYS' SPRING and FALL OVERCOATS, made from English Cloth Coatings. Regular value \$7.50. Special bargain price \$3.75.

BOYS' 3-PIECE SUITS, all-wool, in heather mixture. Regular value \$7.50. Special bargain price \$3.98.

BOYS' SAILOR SUITS, navy blue serge, broad shoulder to shoulder collar, prettily trimmed with braid and silk embroidered anchor on shield. Regular value \$4.50. Special bargain price \$3.00.

Just Arrived—Large Importation of SCOTCH CAPS, silk bound. Special values at 50c and 75c.

BOYS' ALL-WOOL 3-PIECE SUITS, in English Cheviot Scotch Tweeds, or West of England Cloth. These Suits are made especially for us, and are cut and trimmed. Regular value \$7.50. Special bargain price \$4.49.

THE JOHN MURPHY COMPANY. 2341 & 2343 St. Catherine St. Corner Metcalfe. Terms Cash. Tel. Up 2740.

AS H. OGILVY & SONS. St. Catherine and Mountain St.

IRISH ENVOYS. — der, Mr. John E. Red and his colleagues will treat in their present continent. This announcement made at a meeting of the United Irish League evening.

We sincerely hope that



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THE TRUE WITNESS

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY Busby Street.

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EPISCO

If the English-speaking Catholics of this city would read the most powerful Catholic papers in the world.

NOTES

VISITED ST. ANNE'S. The Lord Archbishop of Quebec whose recent visit was so much an enthusiasm in ranks in this city, was on his way to the shrine of St. Anne last week.

THE OLD GAME. — A guide of a Sister of Charity in Harrison, N.J. Sunday, for fraudulently using for an imaginary ch.

IRISH EMIGRATION. Statistics of emigration from shows that during the which ended June 30, less than for the corresponding of 1903 by 4381.

MANY MEN grow weary of different when their plan with any undertaking, while others, under circumstances, grow more persistent and determined.

PERSECUTION IN CHINA. Messenger Magazine says that a Catholic missionary, Haegen, and his brother, for their religion near the province of Hu-peh three native Christians per them. Father Rojeberech near Che-nan and three were burned at Li-chuan-an. Haegen was under forty a consecrated in 1900, in an Italian missionary year at I-Chang. This place these navigable point on Kiang River, beyond which been found impossible for to establish trade relations.

CATHOLIC WOMEN. discussing the problem of for Catholic Women," Dr. Shahan remarks: "The women of solid Christian well cultivated minds. There is no city in the world where they are not prized and dozen tasks do not await

THE TOPICS OF THE DAY. There is far too much of the successful man of a day. The Catholic connection points out to tempt to uphold human on a foundation of so doomed to failure. To for example, to a school is taught never to look of this planet, and to when abroad in the world for his fellows, is advised use them when it suits crush them when they's way. So much we learn from chronicle. The in honor are they who and "corners" that Most of these are indeed are told, but the fact the individuals who eme victorious are heralded of this generation. They they begged hand march to prosperity pa nificance before their m

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