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The True Cuitness



Vol. LIII., No. 50

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1904.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

"If the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their bist interests, they would soon make of the "True Wilness one of the most propersusand powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartly best those who encourage this weeklen work "PAUL, Architahop of Montreal."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

AT ST. ANN'S.—On Sunday last ment to the devotion, fervor and the parishioners of St. Ann's held abnegation of the Order. their annual procession through the leading thoroughfares of the parish, when the Most Blessed Sacrament was borne by the new Rector, Rev. Father Rioux, C.SS.R., under a canopy with an escort of Churchwardens and officers of parish societies. The pupils of St. Ann's schools, boys and girls; St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society; the Catholic Order of Foresters; St. Ann's Young Men's Society; Holy Family Society; St. Ann's Society, for women and other parish organizations were in the line of procession in large num-bers to give public testimony of their religious convictions. At the public haymarket square, a beautiful altar and repository had been erected near the house of Mr. J. B. I. Flynn, clerk of the market, whose fervor and loyalty to religion and country are well known. Here Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament was given. The male choir of St. Ann's Church and the young women graduates of the convent in connection with the parish contributed beautiful

Rev. Father Strubbe, C.SS.R., had charge of the arrangements. A cordon of police under that efficient officer, Captain Fennel, rendered good service. St. Ann's parish is to be congratulated on the magnificent success of the demonstration.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL. - A green flag was unfurled to the breeze on Friday last from the turret of the Catholic High School building, so long vacant, as an evidence that the classrooms were to be occupied by the pupils of St. Patrick's School, the parish school under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. The building and spacious grounds, which were sold by the Governors of the Catholic High School to St. Bridget's Refuge some weeks ago, have been rented by the churchwardens of St. Patrick's parish for a term of two years. One or two classes have taken possession of the premises and at the beginning of the next school term all the classes will be installed.

VACATIONS. - We have received, just as we are going to press, invitation from the Reverend Director of St. Ann's School, Brother Prudent to assist a closing exercises of the year. assist at the historic educational establishment has rendered notable service to the grand old parish of St. Ann's, not alone in the training of youth during their school day careers, but also watching over them in years after they quitted the institution.

NOTRE DAME DES NEIGES. -This establishment, a branch of St. Laurent College, under the direction of the Fathers of the Holy Cross, for young boys, is one of the most interesting in its appointments. It is said that the sum of \$200,000 has been expended in lands and buildings Every feature calculated to promote the religious, intellectual and physical development of youth is available. It is beautifully located, and the view of the surrounding country is inspiring. The judgment and ception of our clergy and religious in locating their establishments whether their aims be charitable or educational, are again strikingly exemplified in this College of Notre Dame des Neiges. It is a monu. . .

SISTERS OF HOLY NAMES. -Many of our important religious institutions have been for decades locafed in adjoining districts of Mon-treal, and many others are now engaged in moving their establishments out of the crowded and smoky confines of the city. The Sisters of the Holy Names of Hochelaga are present erecting a magnificent home in Outremont in a superb locality of that quiet and beautiful rural district The site is a commanding one and covers a large area of land which includes the slopes of Mount Royal.

A SHELTER FOR POOR. - It is said that the Grey Nuns, the pioneer Order in the cause of charity good works in Montreal, have purchased a building on St. Paul street, pear Bonsecours Church, where they will open a refuge to bear the appropriate name of "Institut St. Antoine de Bonsecours." Thus to a vicinity near its old home of a quarter of a century ago, to minister to the needy and cheer the hearts time, But he has preached mission of those who are on the verge of des-

PARISH PRIEST. -By a decision of His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, Rev. J. B. Jobin has been appointed parish priest of Sainte Julie de Vercheres.

ON FRIDAY the Benediction at the closing of the meetings of the Oeuvre des Tabernacles took place at three in the afternoon in the Church of Notre Dame de Pite. The ceremony was preceded by a most instructive sermon.

. . . A PARISH DEMONSTRATION. -On Sunday last the Procession of the Blessed Sacrament was held in St. Jean Baptiste parish. Rev. Abbe Rasconi carried the ostensorium, and Rev. Mr. Paiement acted as deacon with Rev Mr. Latour as sub-deacon. A most beautifully arranged repository was erected at the corner of Rachel and Berri streets at the residence of Mr. Desjardins. In the arternoon, the procession for Saint James' parish took place. The repository was the polytechnic school in front of the Church. The procession went by way of St. Denis, Ontario, St. Hubert Dorchester and St. Denis streets. Thousands walked in the procession

AT THE CATHEDRAL, His Grace the Archbishop carried the Sacred Host. The procession went by Cathe dral, Lagauchetiere, Mansfield Dorchester streets. It was attended by a vast concourse of people Throughout the Province, in almost all the country parishes the beautiful weather of Sunday gave an op-portunity, to hold the customary processions, and in some instance they were on really grand scales faith than that which is associated with the Corpus Christi procession.

MGR. EMARD. - On Thursday of last week Mgr. Emard, the vener-ated and beloved Bishop of Valley-field, celebrated the twelfth anniver-

The "True Witness" desires to join its congratulations to those so . sincerely expressed by the faithful that new diocese. Mgr. Emard the constant object of esteem admiration on the part of all who have the privilege of knowing him, and especially of all who have the greater privilege of being numbered among his flock. The lively interest that he has always taken in educa tional affairs as well as in the material progress and religious instruction of all under his charge, and the friendliness he has ever shown wards the same holy causes in all sections of our Province, have marked him as one of those patriotic prelates whose mission seems to be the performance of perpetual good. May God grant him many long years health and strength, to govern his

diocese and iastruct his people.

DEATH OF FATHER HAMON. -The Jesuit order has just lost, in death, one of the beat known priests of that great community, in the person of the late Father Edward Hamon, S.J. The deceased priest was the founder of the League of the Sacred Heart, and strange to say, he died on the Feast of the Sacred Heart, while preaching a mission in connection with that devotion. His death, which was very sudden, took place at Leeds, in the County of Megantic. The remains were brought to Montreal, and the Requiem Mass was sung on Tuesday at 8 a.m., at the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Afterwards the interment took place at Sault au Recollet, in the Jesuit cemetery adjoining the novitiate. Father Hamon was a Frenchman of Brittany. He was born at Vitre in 1841, and entered the Jesuit novitiate, at Angers, in 1860. After twelve years of study in France and in the United States, he was ordained priest in 1872, by Mgr. now Cardinal Gibbons. last thirty-five years of his life have the grand old Order goes back again been consecrated to labors in Canada principally. Between Montreal and Quebec he has lived most of the all over Canada and all over the Eastern States. He had been for two years professor of literature at Stf Mary's College here, From 1897 to 1900 he was Superior of the Jesuits house in Quebec. He was the author of a great many important works that will survive him and bear

> ST. JEAN BAPTISTE. -His Grace the Archbishop has published the following circular :

fruit long after his presence will be forgotten by coming generations.

May his soul rest in peace.

"Friday, 24th June, the feast of St. Jean Baptiste, will be a day on which all the Catholics of the city of Montreal, and of the surrounding suburbs, will be permitted to eat flesh meat, on account of the great influx of people and the difficulty of abstaining on that day. This favor with Rev Mr. Latour as sub-deacon.
The procession passed along Drolet street, Duluth avenue, Berrie, Rachel and Marie Anne streets, Laval Avenue and Rachel etreet. A most revenue and Rachel etreet. Wednesday previous, that is to say on the 22nd June. No change is made regarding the rest of the dio-

> CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB. -The concert this week held under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus Canada Council, was one or the most successful of the season. Knights evidently are inspired with a desire to help President McNamee and his executive to carry out their idea of extending the premises of the Club so as to permit of the erection of a new concert and entertainment hall and additional recreation rooms for the visiting seamen. The attendance was large, including the officers of the organization and member their friends. Mr. Justice Chas. J. Doherty, Grand Knight, occupied the chair, and in his opening remarks dwelt upon the great amount of good which the Club has been doing dur-ing recent years. He hoped that the day would soon dawn when the Catholic Sailors' Club would have a memorial in the form of a buffding which would be an honor and credit to the founders and organizers of the

Prof, P. J. Shea, was one of a high very exemplary, hard-working and native land secured his canonizaorder of merit. The seamen, as usual, contributed their rollicking songs, choruses and dances, which increased population, and changes added much zest to the evening. No more enjoyable hour can be than in visiting the Catholic Sailors' Club on a Wednesday evening, The small sum of ten cents is charged to the general public for admission which goes towards defraying the general expenses and of furnishing various articles to the visiting seamen.

A CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL. students of "Blinkbonnie," a well known and popular educational establishment, conducted by Prof. A J. Hales Saunders, on Sherbrooke street, held a most successmi entertainment last week. During the brief period of its existence "Blinkbonnie" has earned, amongst a large number of households in St. Patrick's and other prishes, a reputation which should in future lighten the respon sibilities its able administrator had to bear in the preliminary days of

Mr. Justice J. J. Curran, who has evinced an enthusiastic interest in the institution since it opened its doors, after the performance, delivered one of his happy addresses, which he complimented the professors and students on the high standard of the entertainment.

VILLA MARIE CONVENT, under the direction of the Congregation de Notre Dame, was the scene of a magniticent demonstration this week, in which teachers and graduates took part. The occasion was the celebra. tion of the golden jubilee of its foundation. At the hour of going press, this week, we are only able to note the fact. The programme arranged for the celebration will occupy three days-Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Graduates of the institution have come from various cities of the neighboring Republic from different districts of Canada to join their old companions in this city in honor of the event. The function is one which affords many striking lessons of the noble work this historic educational institution has performed in its special sphere during the first half century of its existence. In our next issue we will endeavor to refer to some of them, and furnish our readers with an outline of the celebration.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION .- In the "Churchman," a Protestant Episcopalian organ, Mr. E. D. Ward makes statements calculated to encourage Catholic educationalists. He says:

"I never pass one of the Roman Catholic Church's many institutions for the education of her children with out doing inward obeisance to wisdom and faithfulness in regard to this all-important duty; or without an ardent longing that our own beloved branch of the Church Catholic

then points out how little religion is taught in public schools. The beliefs of Christians, the heresy of Jews, the unbelief of atheists. seem to clash, and the net result nfidelity. He shows how the Catholic Church protests against this state of things, and quietly goes to worl and erects her own schools and provides her own educational equipment Then she reaps abundantly what she has sown. He then appeals to the Protestant Episcopal Church to do likewise. Appeal is very well, but it must be remembered that his church is but a sect, and does not possess the unity, the discipline the power (not to mention the grace) of the Catholic Church. If he wants such results he must obtain them by coming into the Catholic Church.

CATHOLIC MOTHERS. -In Ger many, that land of wonderful and effective activity, the nineteenth an nual congress at Berlin has just been held. Amongst the practical jects discussed we find one lady-Miss Schmitz, of Aix-la-Chapellelecturing on "What is to be done in order that the German mothers

domestic in tastes. The aim of lady writer is to show that with of conditions, new systems are needed. In fact these congresses and the subjects selected for the lectures are working no end of good in Germany. And through them the Catholic ele-

ment is making great headway. It is becoming firmly organized, creating an influence for itself, and being recognized by the State, from Emperor down. This is how Catholicity is now gaining such a footing this pre-eminently Protestant

SAINTS IN JUNE

Possibly no month in all the year presents a list of greater Sa than does that of June. In another ssue we will speak of such Saints as John the Baptist and Saints Peter and Paul. Their feasts come at the end of the month. But earlier we have a large number of Saints 'of special rank in the Church, A few of these we will mention this week.

ST. QUIREMIS.—This martyr was Bishop of Sescia, in Pannonia, was put to death in a wonderful manner, in the year 403. When in prison he converted the gaoler, Marcellus, and baptized him. He was cast into the fiver, with a mill-stone around his neck. Still be continued to float on the water, and to preach At last, fearing to miss martyrdom. he prayed to have the miracle cease his prayer was granted, and martyrdom consummated.

ST. BONIFACE, - This was the great Archbishop of Mentz, in Germany, and apostle of that country He was an Englishman by birth baying been born at Crediton, in De von, about the year 680. His name was Winfrid; but Pope Gregory II. changed it to Boniface, when he went to Rome after his first mission the Saxons. In 719 Pope Gregory II. gave him a mission to Germany. There he not only converted the pagans, but corrected Christians. Bavaria, who were leading trregular ives. After converting the people of Saxony, in company with St. Willebroad, he went through liesse Saxony baptizing pagans and building churches. His success was great that the Pope sent for him, consecrated him Bishop, called him Boniface. In 732 Gregory II. died. and his successor, Gregory III., made Boniface Archbishop of Mentz Primate of all Germany. On the 5th June, 755, the Archbishop suffered martyrdom. At Friesland band of pagans killed him and fiftytwo of his companions.

ST. NORBERT.-This saint, who was the founder of the Premonstratension Order, was born at Santen, in Cleves, in the year 1080. He was of noble birth; and once cut a great dash at the Court of his cousin, Emperor Henry IV. of Germany. One day, out hunting, a thunderbolt fell so near him as to kill his horse an leave him for hours stunned. When he awole he was a changed man. He did not go back to Court, but to the Canonry, at Santen, where he lived in prayer and meditation. The Archbishop of Cologne ordained him to the priesthood. He spent forty days in, retreat before saying his first Mass. He obtained Papal permission to preach where he liked, and did miracles of conversion in France. He founded, in 1121, an Order at Premontre, once a barren place in the forest of Concy. He built monasteries all over Europe. Owing to great devotion to the Blessed Eucharist, he is generally represented with the Ciborium in his hand. He was appointed Archbishop of Magdeburg, in 1126, and died in 1134, at the age of fifty-three

ST. ROBERT, - This Saint was Abbott of Newminster, and a Oister-cian. He was a native of Yorkshire. He was originally a member of the Benedictine Order in York, Association.

The programme, which was in the main supplied by the able choir of the Krights, under the direction of mothers. In Germany mothers are the direction of mothers.

ST. WILLIAM. - There are seve-

ral saints of this name; but the present one was Archbishop of York and a nephew of King Stephen and Henry of Blois, the great Archbishop of Winchester. He was a co-temporary of St. Robert. On the death of Thurstan, in 1144, St. William was chosen Archbishop, though the pallium was sent to Henry Murdach, Cistercian monk. In 1153, Archbishop Murdach died, and St. William was elected his successor by Pope Anastasius IV. When he was received in York, the wooden bridge over the river Ouse broke down, and hundreds of people fell in the river, There it was that he performed his first miracle. He prayed and made the sign of the Cross over the water and not one of the people was drown-

ST. COLUMBA. - To distinguish this saint from many others of the same name, he was called Columbkille -in memory of the many monastic cells, or killes, which he founded. Though an Irishman, his work was the conversion of the Picts. He was horn at Garton, Co. Tyrconnel, in 521, and lived till 597, the year of St. Augustine's arrival in England,

ST. MARGARET. -This is St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland, niece of another Saint-King Edward the Confessor. In 1070, being 24 years of age; she was married to King Malcolm of Scotland, at Dumferline. They were Llessed with a numerous family, of whom three boys succeeded, in turn, to the throne of Scotland-Edgar, Alexander and David. She was a model of charity, and virtue, of almsgiving, prayer and mortification.

AN AUTOGRAPH QUILT.

A unique gift to an Archbishop is thus described by one of our changes:

An autograph quilt of rare artistic design, containing 2046 autographs, and valued at \$1000, has just been completed, after eigot months' incessant work by the women of Sacred Heart Church, in Melrose Park, and was presented to Archbishop Quigley recently, as a memento of his first anniversary in Chicago.

Conspicuous among the many au tographs on the quilt is that of Pope Pius X., which has the distinction of being the first autograph of the Pontiff received in this country. The quilt, which has a white background, is divided into thirty squares the two centre squares have wreaths of holly embroidered on them, and one contains the fac simile of the Pope's autograph, with the lion of St. Mark and the Papal coat of arms worked in Papal Colors: the joining square contains the autograph of Archbishop Quigley; surrounding these two squares are the autographs of Diels Chancellor Barry, and numbers of the prominent pastors and assistants in Chicago churches, city officials and professional business men. Laurel wreaths encircle all but the two centre squares, and the signatures, which 1000 members of the include over Woman's Catholic Foresters, are all embroidered in red.

RELIGION AND COUNTRY.

Addressing the members of the A. O. H. recently, Mgr. Mooney, V.G., of the Archdiocese of New York, closed an eloquent sermon with the following appeal:

Look then, aloft to your own aims. to your own high aims. Fix your gaze and be true-be true to them, be true to yourself, be true, above all, to the memory of your fathers, who ever kept in their hearts as fresh and as green their faith and their religion, which was the pledge of their nationality, as fresh and as green as the bright verdure that mantles beautiful hills and valleys of their distant Island home. Do this, and as sure as to-morrow's sun will rise you will do great things for yourselves, for your country and

Random Notes and Gleanings.

the following anecdote of Philip Brooks, the eminent Protestant clergyman, from the pages of an American contemporary, and we give it without comment :

The devotion of Catholics to their clergy and to their religion generally is a source of never ending wonder to the Protestants. The sacrifices ou people in the United States nade and are making to build up a parochial school system is a goo instance of this. It is an incontestible argument for the power of true faith and its ability to inculcate holiness in Mfe. Philip Brooks, the late Episcopal Bishop of sachusetts, when rector in a church in Philadelphia, often remarked to his curate at breakfast that it was wonderful to peep out of one's window on a bleak winter's morning and see crowds of Catholics trooping to church at 4.30 a.m. on a holy day of obligation. "Suppose," he would "you and I were to announce to our people next Sunday that the Wednesday following there would be special services at 4.30 a.m. How many, think you, would we find pre sent ?" And then Brooks' countenance would cloud over, and, growing thoughtful, he would say; "A won-derful institution, surely; a wonder-ful institution!" The curate in question is now a Catholic priest.

LESSONS TO LEARN. - From time to time we find Protestant clergymen, who have carefully observed the movements and precepts of the Catholic Church, especially as exemplified in the lives and actions of Catholics, giving expression to admirable advice and paying very important tributes to our grand holy religion. Recently the Rev. Madison C. Peters preached a forci. ble sermon in the Broad Street Bap tist Church at Philadelphia. He took for his subject the peculiar title
"What Protestants Should Learn Should Learn from Catholics." Amongst other things in the course of his sermon he delivered the following passage '

"The rich Catholic hesitates not to kneel by the side of the poorest. Protestants have too keen a sense of small. Protestants should learn from Catholics how to give. Catho lics are generally poor. But behold their churches. Beholo the earnings they lay upon the altar of Church. Every Catholic is identified with some parish. There are thousands of Protestants in this whose church membership is in their trunks, or in the place where they used to live. They remind me those matches which strike only or the boxes—when you have the match you haven't the box, and when you have the box you haven't the match. In caring for their children Catholics The Protestant teach us a lesson. The Protection laity needs to be awakened to deep sense of the magnitude of their duty toward their children. Here is the source of strength in the Catholic Church. The Catholic Church has been charged with putting too much stress upon good works and not enough upon faith. Protestantism swung to the other extreme and not put enough stress upon good Good works won't save, but faith without works is dead. Catholic charities, covering every conceivable case of need and suffering puts Protestants to shame.'

A SIGN OF LIFE. -One of our American contemporaries says that "there is no better and more hopeful indication of Catholic life and movement in this country than the ninety or more Catholic periodicals that weekly into thousands of American Catholic homes." There can be no mistake in this remark. In fact, community in which it is found that a Catholic paper freely which the spirit of practical Ca tholicity reigns. In fact it is evidence that the people have only a live faith, but also that they take an interest, in a practical way, of that Faith. To subscribe to Catholic paper is a matter of pure ly voluntary nature, and the who gives his dollar for the paper is to give far more to the Church —he understands his own spiritual needs and those of his children.

TEMPERANCE CAUSE -Rev. Father Hays, speaking recently in the Town Hall, Leighton, England, de-

A GOOD ANECDOTE. -We take ring to the report of a recent Com mission, he said: "All were agreed on three points embodied in the report of the Government Commission (1) that drunkenness was the curse of the country; (2) that there were far too many public houses, (3) that a large suppression in the nur ber of licenses was necessary in the interests of the people and the na-

> OUR VOUNG MEN are, as a rule says an exchange, no great lovers of sound and useful literature. sooner have they left school or col lege than they leave instructive books behind them. Self education has no charms for them. the neglect of self-culture the bright future of many a young man is la mentably blighted and the prospect of a successful career shattered. Young men must convince themselve of the fact that genius darts tires, but perseverance wears wins. Nor should they forget that the largest room in the, world is the room for self-improvement.

POWER OF MONEY. - Very Rev Gilbert Higgins, C.R.L., speaking at England, said :

. . .

"Once upon a time they though that this office and the other would be free from suspicion, but to-day they were not surprised to find the highest in the land accused of loving money above duty, and having price for his honor, and a price e or his devotion to his country There were rewards and medals and crosses and distinctions for the mar of money, but let them find the dis tinctions that were conferred upon the man of letters. When the pluto crat moves forward, the whole street was decorated. Men bowed down before a man who had secured the only thing a man could live for to-day, who had forgotten his God Work to-day in many places, home and in the office, and even the great positions of State, looked upon as an uncomfortable in terlude in the real business of life which was self-satisfaction, self-in dulgence and ease. Work was a hor rible interference with the desire to enjoy oneself, and so it was shirked and when it could not be entirely ne glected, it was scamped.

A PRECIOUS PICTURE. -It was announced from Naples, a couple o weeks ago, that Titian's famous por trait of Cardinal Bembo had been unearthed there is one of the stor rooms of the Royal Picture lery. Of this picture many writers of the last three centuries have made mention, following Vasari's account but every trace of it has been lost. It is of this picture that Vasar

"Now Titian had taken the portrait of Bembo, then secretary Pope Leo X., and was by him invit ed to Rome, that he might see the city, with Raffaele da Urbino other distinguished persons, but the artist having delayed his journey un til 1520, when the Pope and Raffa ele were both dead, put it off for that time altogether.'

Such the story told by the great Italian historian. The newly covered portrait is a vigorous work lustrious Cardinal, who was also Venetian, is represented as seated background is a pleasant landscape which is identified with the charming country in the neighborhood of Asolo where another poet. Robert Brown ing, loved to dwell. There Bemt had a residence which was the fuge he sought for his studies. The newly discovered Titian will be ex posed to public view in the Naples Museum. There are other portrait is an engraving bearing the nam of Benaglia and recently reprodu in the Engl.sh translation of goronius' "Lucrezia Borgia." Apart from being rendered immortal Titian, Pietro Bembo was a whose intellect and abilities ranke him as the fullest representative of the age of culture to which he

CATHOLIC SONG WRITGRS. written songs that became famous is greater than is generally supposed Mrs. Chambers-Ketchum, who posed "The Bonnie Blue Flag."

with the result that follows:

Ryder Randall wrote 'Maryland, My Maryland'; the author of 'Somebody's Darling' was a nun: Father Ryan wrote 'The quered Banner'; Gerald Finch Blue and the Gray,' and Theodore O'Hara produced one of the literary war-songs in English 'The Bivouac of the Dead.'

It has rarel

was the religion of John Howard Payne, the author of the best known written-"Home, Swee song ever Home." In In 1852 Payne died, his sixty-second year. The Catholic Bishop of Tunis was on terms the closest intimacy with the poet, and the priest who prayed at grave spoke often of him in terms of the highest praise. Juring last sickness the Sisters of Charity Sisters Rosalie, Josephine, Marie and his Moorish domestics and his Mussulman servant, Mohammed, saw eves in death. This information will be news to many, and will be a consolation to Catholic hearts. There will be ever, amongst us, an additional feeling when we hear the love ed strains of "Home Sweet Home."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS. - There are several changes in the form of this year's general report to the Board of Trade upon the accidents that have occurred on the railways of the United Kingdom, says Dublin Freeman, the object of these being to separate as far as possible accidents for which the of the railway may be said to responsible from those deaths and injuries due to suicide, or to want of common care or caution on the part of the injured people thems In some preliminary observations the report states that a large proportion of reported accidents are slight, and the totals which have hitherto been presented tend to give a somewhat exaggerated impression of the amount of injury sustained. During 1903, twenty-five passengers were killed and 769 injured as a consequence of accidents to trains, rolling stock permanent way, etc.; while accident from other causes accounted for 129 deaths and 1912 injuries. Nine railway servants were killed by accidents to trains, and 446 by other accidents, while 73 persons rell vic tims to level crossings, and 442 trespassers, including suicides, killed. Altogether, the total of those killed is 1159, and of those injured 6785, showing an increase of 63 in the number killed and 124 of injured as compared with last year The number of passengers, exclusive of journeys by season ticket holders, was 1,194,833,000, or 6,613,731 more than in the previous year; that one passenger in every 47,793, 000 was killed, and one in 1,540, 745 was injured. The coupling and uncoupling of vehicles is still the most fruitful cause of accident, although the number of deaths last year was not very large-23 men were killed and 506 injured.

THE TEMPORAL POWER

(By an Occasional Contributor.)

One of the burning subjects of the day is the attitude of France towards vent sympathy of the Italian Govern ment with France. They are indign ant in the Italian Parliament that the Pope should have insulted their friend France. They forget, however that it was France that deliberated placed the Pope in the unfortunate position of being obliged to decline eceiving the French President.

One organ alone has been mough to say that "Naturally the Pope recented the loss of his estates in 1870." No doubt. It is natural that any human being should sent the loss of his rightful posses sions and especially when that los was caused by an unjust and unius law, international, or otherwise. But here there is a line of distinction to

The Temporal States of the Popwere not his own, any more than in the fact that he was custodian and administrator of that property the name of the Catholic Church and of each individual members of that body. The Pope was in "possession" of the Estates, but was not the soll 'proprietor." There is a vast difference between the two. A tenant is he lives, but he does not own it. The

State, as well as the humblest Calife, had a proprietory claim upon those estates. We, as children of a common Father, are all co-operators, and have all been robbed of - ou rights. The Pope could not dispos of that property by will, by do tion, by sale, or by any contract known to law. Therefore the Italian Government merely dispossessed him and robbed the Catholics, individually and collectively, The estates be longed no more to the Pope than does the Church belong to the parish priest. It belongs to the Catholics of the parish. the priest may go may die, but the parish remains Pope may vanish from the scene and his successor come, but the Tem poral Estates, or rather the right of the Church to them must continue

It had been urged at one that "in his increased spiritual power, His Holiness was more than compensated for the loss of his tempor-Two very sophistical state ments. In the first place, there can be no "increase of spiritual power," for the Pope. There may be an aug mentation in the number of the faithtul, or an increase in the extent the Church's influence, but the spiritual power, like God, can neither increase nor decrease; it cannot change Either the Vicar of Christ received his spiritual jurisdiction from God, or he did not. If he did not so re ceive it. then there is no longer any Christianity on earth, it disappeare on the day that Christ ascended into heaven; if he did so receive it there is no possibility of its ever being chang-The slightest idea of philosophical reasoning must suggest all the arguments that render the conclu-

sion axiomatic. In the next place, how could any change, (were such possible), in the spiritual power, compensate for the a temporal possession that loss of belonged to him by every known to law-by its acquiremen through competent donors, by its unbroken continuation for long ages, by uninterrupted succession? As well say that a priest could attend better to the interests of his congregation were he deprived of his house garden; that a Bishop would be more enabled to shephend his spiritual temporal property belonging to the diocese.

also, to a certain degree, spiritual, in as much as they served to aid in the exercise of spiritual jurisdiction. In fact it would be as sensible to say that the editor of a large paper would be much better able to furnish his readers with able editoriwere he to have merely a soul and no body-the spiritual part of him being all required for such work and being freed from the trammels of the temporal part, it might \soar into a more lofty, more accurate and more logical atmosphere.

But even were the Pope to have eaped spiritual advantages from the loss of his temporalities, in what way does that justify spoilation? Would you be justified in robbing your aeighbor of knives and forks in his house, the ground that your neighbors runs a risk of injury to himself with them and that it would be for his ultimate advantage to learn to do with "does the end justify the means?"especially when the means are notor iously corrupt and unlawful? This is a subject too lengthy and too many sided for one article. We will touch upon other interesting points next week.

Prisoners Aid Society.

We have just been reading a port of the annual meeting of Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society London, held in the Chapter Hall of presidency of the Archbishop of Westminister. Like many other Catholic Aid Societies, this is one with mos practical and laudable aims. objects of it are: (1) to supply the work of existing societies providing the special incentives be effective in Catholic cases: (2), to visit and give relief to the distressed families of prisoners, and, if neces sary, obtain suitable education for their children; (3) to aid prisoners on their discharge by obtaining em ployment for them, and to assis them with clothing, temporary lodging, tools and mate rials; (4) to assist persons who have been in custody or charged before s magistrate, whether convicted on not, in any way that may be

To give an idea of the success the Aid Society, we must co Temporal States belonged to every the Aid Society, we must confine individual Catholic in the world, and ed emigration, the curse which they the Catholic rulers, or head of the all deplored. OUR CURBSTONE ORSERVER

"if speech is silver, silence is gold."

ON SILENCE.

There is an old axiom that says; lence and calmness disarmed all sugpicion in his regard.

It is, indeed, a little poetic. but contains "more truth than poetry." A MILLIONAIRE. -I am Not long since I read in the True some exchange, in which it was pointed out that "silence is massive" This again is a truth that cannot be gainsaid. A few incidents which I have had occasion to notice as have gone my rounds of observation along the city curbstone, came forcibly to my mind, and they inclin me to occupy a column this week with reflections upon stlence. say that "Silence gives cons that is not arways the case, often it is quite the contrary. of the "silent contempt" that withwith more ers; that is often a mere mask for oneself. In fact. I put little faith in mere sayings, but have a great deal THE CHINAMAN. - I had occa-

sion to be present one day on St Lawrence street when there was considerable excitement in front of Jew's shop. Some person had tampered with the goods outside his door. In fact he said that one had stolen a piece of cloth off the shelf. There were not less than twenty people gathered, all excited all talking together, ond the little Jew trying to explain to a big police man what had taken place. The only person present who seemed to be perfectly calm, and yet not without in terest in the proceedings, was Chinaman, who stood on the out skirts of the crowd with his bag of washing on his back. He evidently had been there all the time, and had remained perfectly still, yet seeming ly curious to know what all the hubbub was about. There was a spe cies of bland and half-innocent smile on his face. No person paid any at. tention to him. Strange to say, vague idea came into my head that if he had not the piece of cloth his bag, at least he knew thing about it. If he had it, there was nothing to prevent him going away with it, for no person any attention to him. When finally crowd had grown to thirty of forty, and the policeman began make them "move on," the Chinaman got his innings. When policeman told him to "get ahead," ne simply answered by asking "what e mattee?" It was explained to him that the Jew lost a piece cloth. He smiled and said: "takee he seffee." And it proved true. The Jew had taken it in himself some time before and had left it near a counter for a customer to examine That was apparently the case. But in my mind, without wishing judge harshly, I was suspicious that the Chinaman had taken the cloth, and when he saw that the loss was noticed, he waited calmly for the confusion that must follow, and lently slipped in and left it on the shelf in the shop. I may be mistaken. but, in any case, he knew where it was all the time, but his

acquainted with a certain gentleman who is the owner of not less than a million dollars. I have known him since I was a boy, And in all these years I never knew him to speak on any subject for any length of time. He would answer with a "yes," "no," whenever it was not absolutely necessary to say more. I remember him a captain on a river boat; then a director of the pany; then 'its president; then a retired steamboat man; then the possessor of mines in the West and of orange groves in the South; finally a walking, silent, easy-going nabob, money than he could count. And he made all that vast amount of money by simply keeping his mouth closed and his eyes ears open. He never lost an portunity, and he never told person of either his failures or successes. He was a mystery; and yet every person bowed to his will, and all conceded that he was "strong man," a "man of influence," and a success in life. The fact that, while a most amiable and honest gentleman, he is not possessor of any special talents, and were it not for his silence he would certainly never have been a success.

REFLECTIONS. - These two out of a hundred examples just came to my mind. I cite them only for the purpose of showing how great force there is in the gift of sflence. In that there may be extremes, as in everything else; but certainly there is more to be gained by silence than speech. You may often regret having spoken, but you are certain to rarely regret having kept stlence. If we look over the history of civilization, we find that all the great boons conferred upon the hu race by the genius of man have been the outcome of study. The monks of the middle ages, who sat in their respective cells, who spent so much time in meditation and prayer, did more for the cause of human gress than all the combined, loudpaid | voiced politicians of the The noise that the talker makes dies away in echo, is soon forgotten, and is sure to leave no permanent effect behind. But the quiet worker the silent study is like the coral insect at the bottom of the inseen by eye of man, unheard, unnoticed, he is helping in laving the foundations of these reefs that some day must appear above the surface of the water, grow fertile by con tact with air and light, and finally become habitations of people now unborn. A safe rule for a man to follow is trus; whenever you undecided as to whether you should or should not speak, do not speakbe silent. It will be time enough later on, when you shall have weighed the matter, or have grown calm, to speak; but once the silence is broken, your power is gone, you are no longer master of the situation, your hold on the helm of events is relaxed-you are defeated.

ourselves to narrow limits, for the son and refused to give him another report is lengthy and the details chance. The efforts of the society, will not affect our readers much. We, therefore, select the remarks of case of the old offender, an Lord Justice Mathews, who moved frequently led to his becoming the adoption of the report and thos of Mr. Cecil Chapman, who seconded

Lord Justice Mathews moved the adoption of the report. His Lordship thought they were perfectly right in doing their best to maintain the effi ciency of such a society as that which from the report, seemed to be doing an excellent work, sustained by duties well, and supported in endeavors by a number of benevolen Their financial position might not be all they desired, having regard to the number of cha ritable institutions making demands upon them, he did not think they Ireland-sanitary dwellings for could grumble. He was glad to see laboring classes, and work for from the report that attention was being paid to a class of discharged life had been cast amongst the poor rs hitherto not much in favor -the old offenders-for whom, notwithstanding their reputation, some-

good member of society.

Our principal object in calling attention to this society, and its r port, setting forth its aims and its meanns, is to awaken possibly, in ome of our own centres, a sentiment of Catholic charity in the same direction. No doubt we have for such an Association in a large centre like the city of Montreal.

IRELAND'S NEEDS.

Very Rev. Canon Doyle, P.P., St. said: "There are two things were badly wanted in all parts and the laborers and the artisans his daily life that bed dwellings, bad ventilation, and unsamtary dwellings Mr. Cecil Chapman seconded the motion. He did not know anything more difficult than the rescue of a man from his criminal past. Almost everybody was against such a per-

In view of the a re-opening and conbeen fixed to take of July next, the i ing sketch taken f News" of Belfast is ful perusal. The w

One old chapel to

was the sole place

sessed by the Cat when, n the 7th Crolly, Bishop of D to the Primatial Se rule much needed c through the length his native diocese in fort were absorbed of a new idea, at ambition and the cr his life—the foundat dral worthy of the St. Patrick, "the m tropolis of Ireland dove of Diluvian da Church of those tim in finding "whereon
of her foot." Arm suburbs consisted al "see-land," i.e., the demesne of the Pro For nigh three hun the days of Queen M Bishop dared not three miles of, much Fortuna there was an oasis noble eminence on th the Dungannon and C and commanding the neighborhood, called property, though all Earl of Dartrey; and lease in perpetuity negotiated, through t Lord Cremorne and binson of Armagh. W

Primate was on term A strange and bear of the supernatural r first fateful days Armagh (about 800 been beautifully enshr Ireland's chief Catho de Vere, "Get thee n God's angel to the s height of Macha; the build to God the for house of Ch obeyed, but found the as grudging of a site successor has proved. struggle, though ke The wonderful force personality, added to ing influence of his n for him at length by Daire of Armagh, gre Niall of the Nine ground for a church Drum-Sailesch'' ("the lows"), said the grir 'that he may build his God." In due co foundation day arr ve with bell and book the centre of a wo the ground, marking

"Attended by his prie Benignus first his Pal

Secknall, his Bishop, hon Erc:

the bells: Tassagh, Workers of might in

God-taught to build th With wisdom and with

ing craft: MacCarten last, the gir

On shoulders broad ha through the floods.'

shade of the drooping frightened doe, while the a few paces with her a ped bewildered by the c In a flash the saint se the golden opportunity lesson of Christian tend rude pagan gathering. deer had lain. "shall stand," and taking taking the fawn in his arms, he can and there down the slope following like a pet she heels, and crossing the eminence on the norther it down again beside her special talents, and is silence he would ave been a success. - These two out ples just came to them only for the ng how great the gift of sflence. be extremes, as in but certainly there ned by silence than often regret havou are certain to ing kept stlence. If

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history of civilizaat all the great upon the human of man have been udy. The monks of who sat in their ho spent so much n and prayer, did of human combined, loud of the world. talker makes dies soon forgotten, and o permanent effect quiet worker is like the coral tom of the sea: man, unheard, unoing in laying the

ese reefs that some above the surface w fertile by con-l light, and finally s of people now rule for a man to whether you should ak, do not speakl be time enough shall have weigh have grown calm, the silence is bros gone, you are no the situation, your of events is relax-

give him another ts of the society, hope, even in the fender, and very his becoming ociety.

ject in calling atits aims and its aken possibly, in entres, a sentir y in the same dit we have room ciation in a large of Montreal.

NEEDS. Doyle, P.P., St. Kilkenny, recently two things which i in all parts of wellings for nd work for the and the artisans, the experience of bed dwellings, bad samitary dwellings nany valuable lives aced that unattracwas undoubtedly CATHEDRAL OF ARMAGH.

In view of the approaching of the re-opening and consecration of the Cathedral of Armagh, which has been fixed to take place on the 24th of July next, the following interesting sketch taken from the "Irish News" of Belfast is worthy of a careful perusal. The writer says .

One old chapel tottering with age, was the sole place of worship possessed by the Catholics of Armagh when, a the 7th April, 1835, Dr. Crolly, Bishop of Down and Connor, was promoted by Pope Gregory XVI to the Primatial See. Under his abie rule much needed churches had risen through the length and breadth of his native diocese in old Ulidia. Now nine closing years of incessant effort were absorbed in the realization of a new idea, at once the supreme ambition and the crowning grory of his life-the foundation of a Cathedral worthy of the city and See of St. Patrick, "the mistress of the metropolis of Ireland." Like the dove of Diluvian days, however, the Church of those times had difficulty 'whereon to rest the sole of her foot." Armagh City and suburbs consisted almost entirely of "see-land," i.e., the mensal estate or demesne of the Protestant Primate. For nigh three hundred years since the days of Queen Mary, a Catholic Bishop dared not approach within three miles of, much less reside at, Fortunately, however, there was an oasis in the desers. a noble eminence on the north, between the Dungannon and Charlemont roads and commanding the entire city and neighborhood, called Sandy Hill. This property, though almost surrounded see-land, was in possession of the Earl of Dartrey; and from him lease in perpetuity was eventually negotiated, through the influence of Lord Cremorne and Councillor Robinson, of Armagh, with whom the Primate was on terms of friendly in-A strange and beautiful story, full

of the supernatural mystery of those first fateful days of St. Patrick's apostolate, is told in the Book been beautifully enshrined in verse by Ireland's chief Catholic poet, Aubrey de Vere, "Get thee northward," said God's angel to the saint, "to the height of Macha; there shalt thou build to God the fortress-temple and great house of Christ." The saint obeyed, but found the ruler of his day as grudging of a site as many successor has proved. However, the struggle, though keen, was brief. wonderful force of St. Patrick's personality, added to the fear-inspiring influence of his miracles, secured him at length by the old King Daire of Armagh, great-grandson of Niall of the Nine Hostages, the ground for a church. "Give him Drum-Sailesch" ("the Ridge of Willows"), said the grim old pagan, "that he may build a church unto In due course the solemn foundation day arr ved, St. Patrick, with bell and book and aspersory the centre of a wondering pagar throng, slowly made the circuit of the ground, marking out the sacred precincts.

"Attended by his priestly train, Benignus first his Palmist, then the

Secknall, his Bishop, next his Brehon Erc; is priest, and Sinnell, the bells:

Rodua, his shepherd; Essa, Bite and Tassagh, Workers of might in iron and in

God-taught to build the churches of the faith

With wisdom and with heart-delight- mense cost, the loose, friable nature ing craft: MacCarten last, the giant meek that

On shoulders broad had borne him through the floods."

Suddenly there burst from out the shade of the drooping willows frightened doe, while the pretty fawn by the way, are almost the only part that had been lying by her side ran few paces with her and then stop-ped bewildered by the circling throng In a flash the saint saw and seized the golden opportunity for a first rude pagan gathering. "Here," he pointing to the spot where the had lain, "shall God's altar stand," and taking the trembling awn in his arms, he carried it then

"Ere long, where lay the fawn, Stood God's new altar; and ere many years

Far o'er the woodlands rose church high-towered,
Preaching God's peace to still

troubled world."

The story puts on a strange, myste rious significance when we re that the present Protestant Cathedral (a post-Reformation building on the old site) stands on the ancient Ridge of Willows where Saint Patrick's first church was built; while the new-the Catholic Cathedral rises from the very "northern eminence" towards which the hunted doe had turned her flying feet, and whither the Saint had carried tender fawn. It was surely a day of triumph for the Irish Church, as well as for Catholic Armagh, when Primate Crolly held in his hands the completed lease of such a magnificent divinely chosen site. Nor was he long in putting into execution his cherished plans. First arose that most urgently needed institution-an ecclesiastical Seminary for the Archdiocese; then, at length, on Saint Patrick's Day, 1840, Dr. Crolly himself, attended by his clergy, with all the solemnity of ritual prescribed for the occasion, laid the foundationstone of Saint Patrick's own Ca thedral. No day, certainly, could have been chosen more propitious and appropriate than the Saint's own great National Festival; the elements proved favorable, and the occasion was for ever memorable. Such gathering had not been witnessed in

Armagh for generations. The country roads were as converging torrents, that combined to swell a veritable ocean of humanity which, after flooding the ample slopes of Sandy Hill. overflowed the entire city. Hundreds it is said, came and went that day who were never able to get within sight of the Cathedral foundations; and they tell by the winter nre-side still, how, when the shades of evening fell on the dispersing multitudes, scarce a handful of biscuits, as the homely phrase runs, was to be had Armagh (about 800 A.D.), and has in Armagh "for love or money." Assuredly that one day was a convincing, as to many it must have been a startling, proof that the Catholics of Ireland were, like their faith, an indestructible, albeit, perhaps, as down trodden, as the shamruck each man and woman proudly wore that Pat-

> day, Mr. Duff, of Newry, supplied the They provided for a cruciplans. form building of splendid dimensions, with nave, aisles, transepts, chancel and choir; a large square central to wer and two smaller ones on the west from flanking the great door way, and flush with the aisle walls, the general lines reminding one ther strongly of York Minster. The style contemplated by Mr. Duff was the perpendicular Gothic, which whatever may be said of its classical correctness, would certainly have produced a pleasing combination lightness and ornate elegance. with massive size and strength. To-day, however, the design, copies of which may still be seen framed in many home throughout the diocese, merely the romantic interest attaching to "things that might have

A popular Irish architect of the

rich's Day.

For, as will be more fully noted later on, a change of architects resulted in a substantial modioriginal plans. ly was a grand and encouraging But, to use a characterististart. cally Irish figure of speech, much the bigger half remained to be done The foundations alone were an imof the surface strata requiring them to be sunk to the depth, in places, of sixty feet and upwards. A limestone quarry was opened near the old Navan Fort. while the famous Carland and other quarries near Dungannon furnished purest freestone for the columns and arches. The latter of the original framework now visible through the glorious many-colored garment of mosaic with which during the past year the interior of

the Cathedral has been clothed. A building committee was formed, historic first of many a band of sterling laymen who have toiled hard for half a century in labor of love for the glory of God's house. Promi on it are the old Armagh family names, Close, M'Cann, Vallely, Sa-vage, Gribbin, Keenan, Klernan, &c. and there down the slope, the mother following like a pet sheep at his heels, and crossing the valley to an eminence on the northern side, laid it down again beside her.

that every old resident of Armagh embers. Priests went out through the length and breadth of the land, aye, and of the world, and foremost went the Primate himself. lavishing all the wealth of his learning and his, Irish eloquence and wit in the cause of his beloved child, the infant Cathedral. Nobly generously did Irishmen respond... in England, in Glasgow, and, best of all, in the old country itself, so comparatively poor. But the dark years of '47 and after came, with all their the horrors, and the stream of charity was diverted, in the effort (so largely in vain, alas !) to save "A bold pea santry, their country's pride," from utter extinction by famine and pestilence. Among the last, and, sure ly, the noblest, of the victims of that fell visitation was the great founder of the Cathedral himself. In the discharge of his episcopal functions, Dr. Crolly had gone to Drogheda for Holy Thursday, 1849. Cholera was raging there; he sickened of it in the night, and, in the words of the great Maynooth professor, Dr. Murray, "he expired about noon on the day set apart by the Church to commemorate the death of the Redeemer of world, within the period consecrated by the devotion of the faithful to the three hours' agony on the cross Obeying his oft expressed desire, they buried him in his own unfinish ed Cathedral, in a vaulted tomb be neath the centre of the choir, first Primate laid to rest in Armagh since

A Week's Anniversaries

the days of Brian Boru.

(By an Occasional Contributor.)

As we have often said in this column, each week brings its own list of anniversaries, and all of then are important. They may not all be of equal interest to the general public, but almost every reader finds one or more of them to interest himthe week that has self. Taking just closed, we find.

SUNDAY, THE 5TH JUNE recall ing the birth of the famous philoso pher Socrates, who came into life in the year 468 before Christ. The same date, 1646, witnessed the great and sad battle of Benburb. It was on that fatal day that Ower was killed. In 1795 Maynooth College was endowed Act of Parliament. Maynooth has been the nursery of Ireland's priesthood for long generations. In 1811. Venezuela declared her independence, and ever since that country has been in a state of turmoil. In 1865, the battle of Piedmont, Va., was fought. It was one of the last great struggles of the American Civil War.

JUNE 6TH-In 1799 Patrick Hen ry, the American Father of Independence, orator and statesman, died In 1533, Ariosto, the Italian poet, went forth to his eternal rest. 1866, President Johnson issued his proclamation against the invasion of Canada, In 1876 the Fenian prison ers escaped from Australia. In 1755 Nathan Hale was born, And as many yet living may recall, in 1853 Quebec was stirred into abnormal citement by the Gavazzi riots.

JUNE 7TH-In 1732 Georgia was chartered. In 1789 was fought the fierce battle of Antrim. In 1765 the first American Congress met in the city of New York. In 1780, the memorable "No Popery" riot took good beginning, says an old sage, "is half the work;" and here certain-Theodore O'Hara, the soldier-priest, Theodore O'Hara, the soldier-priest, died. In 1798, Father Quigley was hanged in London, In 1886 Gladstone's Home Rule measure was rejected by Parliament. And while be ing rejected it was the spring whence arose and flowed on the ever broadening stream that is destined to continue flowing and broadening until it rolls into the ocean of Irish Freedom.

> JUNE 8.-In 1772 the Gasper was burned in Narragansett Bay by the American colonists. In 1798 took place the battle of Arklow and the death of the patriotic Father phy. In 1808 the Visitation Nuns were founded by Miss Lawlor in the United States. In 1647 Leonard Calvert died. Away back in 597 the great St. Columbbille closed his earthly career, and in the year 68 of our era, Nero, the greatest monster of human depravity, died.

JUNE 9TH-In 1861 the battle of Big Bethel was fought. In the year 312 the famous Council of Nice, the first general council of the Church was held. In 1190 the renowned

Emperor Barbarossa died. And in 1704 the English took possession of the most important fortress in the world, that of Gibraltar-whereby they got the key of the Mediterranean, and a guarantee of supremacy on the sea.

JUNE 10TH-In 1847 took place the death of Sir John Franklin. In 1842 the monster Repeal meeting in Mallaro was held O'Connell. In 1660 the Synod of Irish Bishops was held in Dublin. In 1294 the famed Roger Bacon closed his eventful career. And in 1808 the siege of Saragossa, in Spain, was commenced. A glance over these anniversaries will show that cover a wide range.

THE A.O.H.

A Memorial Mass for the repose of the souls of deceased members the Order was held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, on May 31st.

Catholic Boys' Home.

St. Joseph's Home for homeless Catholic Working boys which opened its doors a few weeks ago is receiving many evidences of practical support. During the past week the following donations were received:
B. Tansey, a walnut bedstead and B. Tansey, a walnut bedstead and mattress; Mrs. Berthiaume, a lot of bed linen, crockery and cooking utensils; Miss Hatch, quilts and tresses; J. A. Matthewson & Co. groceries and car tickets: the Re emptorist Fathers, cutlery; Mrs Halliday, tables, chairs, crockery pictures and contribution in cash Mr. Gallagher, fowl; Mrs. Holland, bedding; E. Power, lot of straw; Mr Ward, cartage; A. Dube, signs; Mr. Ellis, painting signs; Mrs. \$2 and a parcel of clothing; Mr. Lee sundry services; Mr. Woodvine, sundries; Mrs. Reilly, potatoes and eggs Miss Clarke, overcoats; True Witness, for copies of paper; Miss Burt, \$2; Sisters of Good Shepherd, Ottawa, cash contribution.

The Church Abroad.

In all parts of the world the Church is to-day making headway beyond all expectations. Leaving aside Europe and America, with which we are all familiar, we find that in Asia and Africa there is also a proportionate progress and a wonderful development. Equally is it so in Oceanical Taking the secular and non-Catholic press of Australia and other countries in that section of the world, we have an almost uninterrupted series of tributes to the Catholic Church. For example we have the New Zealand Herald making the following note-worthy statement: However men may differ on devotional points, we do not think that there is any difference of opinion as to the energy and persistence with which this ecclesiastical organization carries on its work. As the result, it steadily holds its own among powerful and vigorous denominations Indeed, it has somewhat improved its position during the past twenty years. During the period between the census years of 1896 and 1901 It added nearly 11,500 to the number of its members in this colony, rate of increase being slightly higher than that of the Anglican Church and only exceeded by the harger bodies among the Methodists. These results are undoubtedly due to the hard and systematic work of the Roman Catholic clergy, work which the Protestant community is generally, ignorant of, but is gradually beginning to recognize."

Patent Report.

The following Canadian patents week through the agency of Messra. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys.

87.634-Frederick Kaltenbach, Vancouver, B.C., car coupling. 87,641-Albert H. Hoffer, Medicine

Hat, N.W.T., gathering attachment for mowing machine

Que., steam engine. 87,645—Samuel T. Cougle, Fairville,

N.B., horse shoe. 87,678—Regis Guenette, St, Jerome, Que., convertible trunk. 87.685-John S. Rott. Emerson, Man., automatic gate.

87,699 Joseph Maycock, Cranbrook, B.C., refrigerator.

87,723.—John McGowan, Jr., Sydney, C.B., N.S., railway gate.

EVOLUTION AND THE SOUL.

A REVIEW BY "CRUX."

In the last issue of the "Contemporary Review," over the signature of W. F. Alexander," appears an article on the subject of "Evolution and the Soul." The author, whom I do not know in the realm of literature, is apparently reviewing and trying to reconcile two recently published One of these is entitled 'Principles of Western Civilization' by Mr. Benjamin Kidd; and the other is a work that is apparently a sort of explanation of the obscure parts of Mr. Kidd's book, by Mr. H. G. Wells. I am just as little quainted with Mr. Wells and Mr. Kied as I am with Mr. Alexander; and after making a careful study of the contribution to the "Contemporary Review," I have been forced to the conclusion that, beyond vague search for some new substitute for Christianity, all three of them are absolutely "at sea." They seemed to be lost in a dark labyrinth of their own creation, and I do not | know what kind of a flickering torch they use to seek an exit from It seems that both Mr. Kidd and Mr. Wells have came upon some new theory of evolution that puts Darwin in the shade, and relegates Huxley to the domain of "sledge ammer logicians," as Mr. Alexander expresses it. I am very desirous of snowing what these gentlemen have found that is so wonderful, and I surpose briefly-very briefly- running over their respective works, in conjunction with Mr. Alexander's ex-

SELF-CONTRADICTIONS. - We will begin by quoting Mr. Alexander. It is thus he sets out in his review: "The central idea of the new evo-

planations of them.

lution is expressible in many forms. Mr, Kidd tells us with obscure yet striking suggestliveness that 'the centre of gravity in modern life has shifted from the present to the fu-ture.' Mr. Wells, in his eminently lucid and realistic way, puts it that the main business of each generation is to ensure the greatest number of fortunate births in the succeed ing one. For both the meaning of morality is to be found in the gradual evolution of our species-human reason, in Mr. Kidd's striking phrase is only now 'catching up' the main drift of the process, is tending, that is, to supplant the half-conscious instincts through which the burden of that process has hitherto had to express itself. Our use in the universe consists precisely in our falling into line with evolution-in other words, the raison d'etre of our being lies in a futurity which, if the victory of man is to be a real one, must regarded as extremely remote. Our reward is that we stand on Pisgah, and for ourselves we can expect no more,"

Remember that I have no intention

of torturing the minds of the readers with any of this stuff. Were I to undertake to make clear the meaning of these men I would soon be an eligible candidate for a lunatic asy lum. My aim is simply to show to what extremes of nonsense, apparently sane men will go, and what mental labor they will impose on themselves and on others, for the mere mischievous purpose of effacing all faith in the teachings of Christi- thor of 'Anticipations' tells us, with anity. What has the "centre of gra-his unfailing lucidity and courage, vity"—a purely material point creat-"conventional morality must shortly ed by the physical law of gravitation-to do with the spiritual part lity of the old-fashioned type is the of being? Mr. Wells explains that it is the business of each generation to secure the greatest possible number of births Now, what does all this mean? Never mind the sounding name of "transcendental evolution of have been secured during the last the human race,'; that is all wind, and means nothing. What is the theory of these gentlemen when dives Montreal, Canada, and Washington, ted of all verbiage? It just amounts to this: that man is in the world as are the animals, to propagate his species. His business is to eat, drink, sleep, grow strong, become vigorous in his vitality, that when he reaches a given age he may be in a condition to procure 87,643—Samuel Vessot, Joliette, Q., grain mill. 87,644-Alonzo Lamglais, Montreal, next generation. This is certainly the most unphilosophic, unspiritual, unideal theory that the basest terialism could engender. It is lowall his God-given faculties, below the level of the brute Cover it over with high sounding ingless words, do what you may with it-the newly discovered theory of evolution is simply the most our periodical literal unevolutionary of all possible ideas.

DANGEROUS NONSENSE. -Take the following as an example of what Carlyle would call "the awfully deep".

"The new evolution imports something vastly different from the thread bare statements that the fittest will survive and that progress is the law of life; its aim in fact is to establish a vast synthesis of the moral and spiritual sides of humanity biological law, and to exhibit, the former as essentially co-operating with the latter.'

There is something for you study. Just imagine how enlightened as to your present needs and duties, and future prospects and expectations, you will be when you shall have come to understand the 'vast synthesis' of morality spirituality with the laws or biology, and have grasped the co-operation of the two. Do you want to know what it all means? Here it is for you, in one passage that covers the entire ground

"Mr. Kidd's statement that the meaning of the 'present' is to sought in the future has a significance that has largely escaped notice-a significance, too, which will be found latent in any theory which conceives of the human reason or will as an organ of the process through which our species is being evolved. For, after all, the 'present' has been regarded by all philosophies and by all religions as something unsatisfying and unsubstantial, as a problem to be solved or a trial to be endured; to speculative thought it has appeared as an image or travesty of the real, and to the will merepoint of departure. To the religious consciousness it has peared necessarily evil, to the philosophic a moment in an essentially moving process-there is nothing novel certainly in the idea that the present' is inadequate. But we touch a distinct element of novelty with the view that the inadequacy of the present is to be explained simply on the ground that it is not an ending itself but a necessary stage in the elaboration of conditions making possible the existence of other gene rations io the future.

What rot? (excuse the expression, but there is none other in English to describe this stuff). The entire aim is to have man believe that the present is a mere stage in the conditions making possible the existence of coming generations. In other words, we are here to live and act, to work and to devise for the multiplication of our race and for the good of future generations. When our end comes, like the grasshoppers of last summer, that die, and eggs they lay produce a multitude more of grasshoppers this year, we are here but to propagate our species. What of the individual future? What of the coming state or each one's own soul? That is what these men call evolution. we find in the following extract:

"Mr. Kidd believes that the future lies with the Teutonic races in virtue, inter alia, of their higher rate of multiplication. Mr. Wells, on the other hand, looks with affection and hope towards France and a comfortably diminished population. For the great bulk of mankind, the aube discarded.' For Mr. Kidd, moramark of the chosen people, the essential virtue through which the fittest are to inherit the earth."

There is the whole base and materialistic affair in all its deformity. They call that philosophy. And they do not even agree on it. wants a multiplication of the race, in order to carry out his ideas of "evolution"; Mr. Wells, in to carry out the same idea, wants to diminish the population, and to at-tain that end he wishes to have "conventional morality" discarded.
Of the two, Mr. Kidd is the less dangerous. He would have us live as animals in the forest and make propagation a business of the present, without any consideration o future for ourselves or our own souls. Mr. Wells would have us live as monsters, not animals, who would card all morality in order to check the multiplication of our race. by this "new evolution," pectable magazine like the "Contemporary Review" publishes such dangerous literature. It is high time our periodical literature were sub-

SATURDAY, JU

MEAGHER MEMORIAL. - The CHRISTIAN triotic Thomas Francis Meagher has been awarded and work will be begun at once. It will be erected in Helena, Montana. The cost of the memorial will be \$10,000.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL. -It is announced that Earl Gray has been appointed to succeed the Earl of Minto as Governor-General of Canada * Earl Grev is a brother Lady Minto. He was born in 1858 and has occupied a prominent place in the army and civil affairs many years.

. . .

FIRST COMMUNION. - On the feast of Corpus Christi, one hundred and five children received first Communion in St. Dunstan's Catheoral, and one hundred and nine renewed their first Communion of last year In the afternoon His Lordship Bishop McDonald administered Sacrament of Confirmation to those who had been admitted to the first Communion in the morning and

POPE AND IRELAND. - Very Rev. Canon McAlpine, P.P., V.G. Clifden, Ireland, together with Very Rev. L. Healy, provincial, Blackrock College, Dublin, had a private audience recently with the Holy Father His Holiness spoke most feelingly and lovingly of Ireland and the Irish people, expressed himself great ly pleased at hearing of the stancy to the Faith of the poor peo ple of the West amid the many trials and temptations to which they had been subjected, and as a token of his affection sent them his special bless ing, presenting Canon McAlpine a the same time with a magnificent gold watch as a prize for his com ing bazaar.

BEQUEST, FOR ORPHANS. -The poor orphan boys and girls, we no tice from time to time, are remem bered by the generous middle class. A recent evidence of that fact comes to us in the announcement that Rose O'Rourke, of Philadelphia, has by the terms of her will given her estate, valued at \$1900, to St. Joseph's Crphan, Asylum of that city.

. . .

A SAD COINCIDENCE is related by our American exchanges. During a recent mission given, in Cleveland by Rev. Father Robert, C.P., known in Montreal in connection with a Lenten mission held by the Passionists some years ago. As the elo quent priest was preaching on "The Uncertainty of Li,e," he received telegram announcing the death his sister in Lowell, Mass.

The effect that the reading of the message of death had upon Father Robert was marked, and when news had been quietly and sympathe tically passed among the members of the congregation they stood hushed and awe-stricken. . . .

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS. - A the annual national council of this most progressive Catholic organiza tion, held at Louisville, Ky .. Supreme Knight announced that 66 Councils had been instituted since January last. At the begins 114,000; a gain of 8000 over 1903.

INTEMPERANCE- The drinking people in the United States drank more intoxicating liquor last year than ever before, says the Catholic Columbian. They consumed 3,623, 913,194 gallons of stimulants, at a cost of \$1,451,533,379. They evident ly had a great thirst. In spite of temperance societies, prohibition legislation, and all the other forces arrayed against the saloon, the liquor traffic is going ahead.

GONE TO HIS REWARD. - The death of the Rev. Michael Clancy of Ennis, late parish priest of Placen Newfoundland, occurrec residence of recently turday morning at the residence of his brother, Rev. Anthony Clancy, P.P., Killiner, West Clare. Decease returned to his native town through ill-health about seven years ago. Father Clancy was in his 61st year and was ordained in Maynooth in 1863, and went on the foreign mis-

CHARITY. - Re contract for a monument to the pal marks an exchange: "We sometimes seek in vain for evidences of charity in places where its expres sion, in speech and act, should be found in abundance.'

> EARLY CLOSING. -Empowered by the new Licensing Act for Scot-land, all the Glasgow public houses are closed on Safurday night at ten o'clock instead of eleven. Railway and theatre bars were exempted by this act, but the railway directors ordered the station bars to be closed at ten. The police report that as a result of the early closing apprehen sions in Glasgow on Saturday night decreased by 50 per cent., Ten o'clock is now general throughout Scotland . . .

> A GOVERNOR'S SPEECH .- Speak ng recently at the opening of an extension of a railway at Crosshaver Co. Cork, in reply to the toast of 'Prosperity to Ireland," Lord Dud ley said in part :

Every strong and energetic Irish-

man who leaves these shores-and it is the strongest and most energetic who are leaving them-is a valuable asset extracted from our national wealth, for the chief wealth of every nation is to be found, not in its native products, but in the living brain and muscles, without which no native products, however valuable, can be turned to good account. Is this process, gentlemen, that we can view with equaninatty? There can be no doubt as to the answer, and if there was a policy which justly be described as "Penny wise and pound foolish" it is the policy which would withhold from Irelan the funds that may be required enable her sons to find remunerative employment at home. But, gentle men, whatever may be the solution finally arrived at for dealing the transport problem, in this country, whether that solution takes the form of large State grants not, there at any rate can be no doubt that a solution of some sort will have to be found before the land question in Ireiand, with its familiar attencant, the emigration question, can be satisfactorily tled.

THE FIRST CONSECRATION of a Catholic Bishop in the new Westminster Cathedral took place on Sunday, May 29, when Archbishop Bourne, in the presence of a large congregation, consecrated the Right Rev. Monsignor Fenton, V.G., Bishop of Rmycla and Bishop Auxiliary to himself. . . .

THE PROFESSIONS. -A rather noteworthy meeting in Dublin has considered the question how to preent the overcrowding of the solicitors' profession in Ireland, says the Irish Weekly. Ten years ago there were 1300 solicitors in Ireland. This year there are nearly 1700. There is no decrease in recent years of the number admitted to the profession. The average is about 60 per year. Last year there were 80 admitted. The number of withdrawals from the profession (through death or other causes) are about 25 in the year. There is practically no safety valve for the large number admitted, as Irish solicitors cannot practise in England or Scotland, except by going through the same ning of June the total membership roufine of study and fees over again. In the colonies there are difficulties of fees and residence before an Irish solicitor can practise in any of them.

> A NEW CHURCH. - The corner stone of St. Alphonsue Church, Glasgow, was laid on a recent Sunday by Archbishop Maguire in the preence of a multitude of people.

A GOLDEN JUBILEE. -Very Rev. Father Chisholm P.P., Parsley, celebrated his golden jubilee recently in the midst of a large gathering of the clergy and laity, who congratulated the venerable priest on having attained such a notable anniversary.

THE PRIESTHOOD .- The Bishop of Southwark, in a Pastoral Letter, says: "We are glad to take this first opportunity since our consecration to speak about this most im portant work, the training of future priests. The need of churches getting greater year by year, and where are the priests to minister in the new missions? the new missions? We require a learning, and has been Cure of several parishes in the Diocese of Quebec. We require want priests to take the place of Father O'Leary accompanied

moves from the labors of their life. We must make the preparation for the priesthood more and more effici. By the long course in our Seent. minary, we must train up men, who like St. Paul and so many exemplary priests, will spend and be spent the selves for souls. Thanks to benefactors in the past, the Seminary has been built at Wonersh, and more than 30 priests, now working in different parts of the diocese, have been educated within its walls. Quietly and without ostentation the training of priests has gone on in the diocese There have been difficulties; crosse have shown that it was the work of a Crucified Master. God has blessed what has been done, and the success in public examinations has show that not only was the spiritual side of the training, so important for the future priests, attended to but that those who watched over the Seminary were also alive to the needs education in secular matters as well

C.M.B.A. OF AMERICA. - One of the coming events will be a meeting of the Supreme Council of the C.M. B.A. of America in Montreal for the transaction of business, to be lowed by an open meeting at which silver-tongued orators, priests and laymen, from leading cities of United States will deliver addresses

. . .

A SAD CIRCUMSTANCE-An Or tario journal records the following sad incident : Mr. Mark Killoran, of Stratford, was buried recently, and his prother Denis, aged 40 years, who came to attend the funeral, took ill and died within a few hours. men were former well respected residents of the Gore of Downie.

THE PIONEERS AGAIN - The pioneers were men of noble mind and Another instance is recorded by an exchange. Mr Philip Kennedy, a pioneer of Hastings, Ont., who died recently, the following bequests for charitable purposes: To the poor of Hastings, to be distributed to Catholic Protestants, share and share alike, he left \$1000; to Rev. Mother De Pazzi, to be expended by her for such religious, charitable or educational purposes as she may deem proper, \$4000; to the House of Providence, Toronto, \$2000; to the Sacred Heart Orphanage, Toronto \$2000; to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, \$1000; to the House Providence, Peferboro, \$2000; to St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur, \$1000, and about \$3000 in smaller sums to various charitable institutions. We may also add that in the summer of 1902 the deceased pr sented \$500 to St. Mary's Church Hastings, with which, at his request, built the beautiful spire that adorns the building, and \$500 to the building fund of the Warworth Catholic Church.

NOTES FROM QUEBEC

(By our Own Correspondent.)

SILVER JUBILEE. -On the 6th instant, Rev. F. X. Faguy, Cure the Basilica, and Rev. P. M. O'Leary of South African fame, celebrated the 25th anniversary of their ordination to the priesthood. Both are natives of Quebec and were ordained on the same day by the late Cardinal Taschereau. Father Faguy studied at Laval, graduating with the de gree of B.A., and for several years filled the position of Professor Literature in Laval. On the outbreak of the North West rebellion. Father Faguy was named Chaplain his sons. J. B. Thibault, a of the 9th Battalion and went to the front with that regiment. Shortly after his return he was appointed rector of the Basilica, to succeed the late Cure Auclair. Father Faguy has done much in the way of novating and beautifying his Church, within recent years having purchased some beautiful paintings, which are greatly admired by all who visit the sacred edifice, which is one of the finest churches in the province Quebec, and is every year visited by thousands of tourists. At the Mass of thanksgiving, celebrated by Cure Faguy, the Church was completely filled with worshippers, and hand-somely decorated, the altar being ablaze with lights. The music was of a very high order.

Father O'Leary was born in 1850, and is the son of the late Mr. Maucupied an important position in the and graduated with the degree of Ba- M.P., were among the godfathers. chelor of Divinity and Letters. For several years he occupied the chair of Canadian History in that seat of

first Canadian contingent to South Africa as its chaplain, and is at present honorary chaplain of the Royal Rifles. He is at present attached to St. Jean Baptiste Church where he celebrated his Mass thanksgliving. Under the leadership of Mr. Hebert, the organist of Church, the pupils of the Christian Brothers School rendered a number of hymns in an admirable manne The Church was fittingly decorated for the joyous occasion.

Both jubilarians received many and costly presents, and the congretulations of their numerous friends.

HIS FIRST MASS. -Rev. John Kaine, C.SS.R., who is a child of St, Patrick's parish, left the paterna nome some 12 years ago to study for the priesthood in one of the Re After long demptorist Colleges. years of study he will be ordained on the 16th instant by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, and on Sunday next will offer up for the first time the august sacrifice of the Mass in St. Patrick's Church. The ceremony will be a very imposing one. Fath Kaine is a son of Mr. D. Kaine, who is well and favorably known in this city, especially in shipping circles.

FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART One could form some idea of love which the Catholic population of this good old city has for the Sacred Heart by the immense congregations which filled the different churches and chapels on Friday last As early as five o'clock large numbers of the faithful could be wending their way to Church to assist at Mass and receive Holy Communion. Throughout the day many visited the different churches plead with the Sacred Heart and ask for special graces and favors. feast was solemnized on Sunday, and in St. Patrick's Church was particularly imposing. The Grand Mass, which was a Mass of Exposition, was celebrated by Rev. Father Henning assisted by Rev. Fathers Hickey and Gannon as deacon and sub-deacor Rev. Father Delargy acting as Master of Ceremonies. decorated altar, the rich and costly vestments, the sweet music of the choir, the sanctuary boys in cassocks of white, blue and red, with white surplices, all tended to fill the soul with devotion. After Mass there was a procession in which the boys and girls of the parish, the married men of the Holy Family, and the Young Men's Sodality took part, the men carrying lighted tapers while several little tots strewed natu ral flowers before the Blessed Sacrament. Having returned to the Altar Father Henning read the act of consecration of the entire parish to the Sacred Heart, which was followed by Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

AT LIMOILOU.-Being prevented by the inclement weather from having an outdoor procession on Proces sion Sunday, one was held at Limoilou last Sunday, which was one the largest ever held in that parish The arches erected for Corpus Christi had not been demolished

STEAMER CANADA SUNK. - Intense excitement prevailed in this city on Sunday when it became known that during the night the ss Cape Breton had run into and sank the steamer Canada near Sorel. All kinds of wild rumors were circulated during the day, and the bulletin boards of the newspapers were eager ly watched for any news that might be forthcoming. At one time it was rumored that all on board the Cana da had been drowned, but fortunate ly this was not the case. Of five lives lost three were residents of this city, Mr. Alfred Thibault and promising young man, was on his way to Montreal, there to enter college with a view of one day receiv ing Holy Orders. The younger brother only made his first Communion last month. Much sympathy is felt for the surviving members of family, to whom the sad news was broken by Rev. Father Demers, Cure of St. Jean Baptiste Church.

SACRED HEART HOSPITAL. -The Sisters of the Sacred Heart Hospital, celebrated their patronal feast last Friday with more than the customary solemnity. Besides the solemn Grand Mass in the morning, in the afternoon a handsome Way of the Cross was blessed and on Sur day the ceremony of blessing a bell for the convent chapel took place. A large number of the clergy attendrice O'Leary, who for many years oc- ed. Sir Louis Jette and Miss Jette were also present. His Honor City Hall. He studied at Laval, Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Delage

> PILGRIMAGE. — A large pilgrimage left this city on Sunday Cap de la Madeline. It was u the direction of the Franciscan Fathe thers.

COLONIAL HOUSE, - Phillips

GREAT MID-SUMMER CASH SALE

Liberal Discounts in every department and ro PER CENT. FOR CASH in addition to all other Discounts or Reductions.

SILK DEPARTMENT. Just put in Stock Black and White Shepherd Plaid

75c Less 20 p.c.

3000 yds. Colored Taffeta Silks, all good shades, including white and cream. 75c Less 50 p.c.

36 pcs. only Colored small checks in French Glaciethe correct goods for Shirt Waist Suits.

\$1.25 Less 20 p.c.

Dress Goods at Half Price.

One table containing choice assortment Light-weight Materials, tweed effects, Coloured Shepherd's Checks, Mohairs, etc., at HALF PRICE. Also a table of Fancy Striped Albatross, 42 in. wide, for blouses, kim onas, etc., HALF PRICE. DOWN QUILTS.

Special sale of Fine Down Quilts, in pretty satin coverings; regular price \$9.50 for \$7.50, less 10 per cent, and 10 per cent. for cash. A few Down Quilts, slightly imperfect, at HALF PRICE.

MANTLE DEPT.

We call special attention to our offer of Ladies' Summer Costumes in voile and etamine, in delicate and dark shades, lined throughout in silk; handsomely trimmed, most of them being Paris and Vienna models; prices range from \$40 to \$140, less 33 1-3 off.

30 Taffeta Silk Underskirts, in light shades, less 25 per cent. 45 Ladies' Waterproofs, three-quarter length, less 50 per cent.

CURTAIN DEPT.

All Lace Curtains at discounts ranging from 20 to 30 per cent. All Frilled Muslin Curtains at discounts ranging from 30 to 50 per cent Special line of Striped Silk Curt ains, less 33 1-3 per cent. Special line of Silk Brocades, for furniture covering or draperies, less 50 per cent.

Extension Awnings, sizes 2 ft. 6to 4 ft., at \$4; 4 ft. to 6 ft., at \$5, less 50 per cent.discount

A collection of Antique swords, Guns, Helmets, Shields, etc., Turkish and Indian make, to be cleared at discounts from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent.

WALL PAPER.

Wall Papers, at 10 to 50 per cent discount: Room Mouldings at 10 per cent. discount. Burlaps, at 10 per cent. Mscount.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT. Special Lines in Good Furniture.

98-4.-Parlour Sets, in solid frames, upholstered spring seats and backs, 5 pieces, \$69, less 15 per cent.

No. 7603-Solid Oak Arm Chair, (Hepplewhite style), upholstered seat and back; splenoid value, \$36, less 30 per cent.

23-3-Davenport, suitable for club or library, in solid quartered oak and embossed leather seat, 6 feet by 3 feet; price \$90, less 30 per cent.

No. 942c.—Box Sofa (Hepplewhite style), upholstered all over, splendid

article, suitable for cosy corner; price \$32, less 30 per cent. No. 186b.—Ottoman, upholstered, very useful article, \$8.25, less 25

58-129 .- Arm Chair, in solid mahogany, with rush seat, suitable for

parlour or library; price \$21, less 20 per cent.

54-93.—Hall Settee, in quarteredoak, a fine massive piece of furniture,

suitable for large house or office, \$33.50, less 25 per cent.
27-21.—Library Table, in quartered oak, handsomely carved legs and sides, American sample, \$39, less 33 1-3.

28-152.-Library Table, in Flemish oak, very strong and durable; price \$20, less 50 per cent.

No. 6087.-Hall Stand, in mahogany, handsomely carved, with British plate mirror, height of stand, 7 feet; box under seat for rugs,

54-91.-Hall Stand, in golden oak with plate mirror. American sample \$37.50, less 20 per cent.

No. 4029.—Sofa, upholstered spring seat, special finish, 5 feet in length, \$21.50, less 30 per cent.

49-9-Ladies' Writing Desk, in solid natural mahogany, a splendid sample of cabinet-makers' work; price \$35, less 25 per cent.
60-134.—Solid Quartered Oak Music Cabinet, leaded glass front, \$20,

less 25 per cent. 4096. -Extension Dining Table, in solid mahogany, American sample,

\$65, less 50 per cent. No. 5437.—Sideboard, handsomely carved in solid mahogany, with best British plate mirror at back; sample; \$110, less 50 per cent.

each, less 20 per cent.

No. 915.-Arm Chairs, \$13 each, less 20 per cent.

A Few Special Pagasine Ducing

n rew opecial paryallis burning a	ane sais,	
1 Sideboard, G. Oak, \$78	Less 15	per cent
1 Sideboard, G. Oak, \$62	Less 15	per cent
1 Sideboard, G. Oak, \$20.50	Less 10	per cent
1 Extension Table,, G. Oak, \$11.25	Less 10	per cent.
1 Extension Table, G. Oak, \$12	Less 10	per cent
1 Extension Table, G. Oak, \$14.25	Less 10	per cent.
1 only Brass Bed, double, \$130	Less 20	per cent.
1 only Brass Bed, double, \$92	Less 20	per cent.
1 only Brass Bed, double, \$75	Less 20	per cent.
1 only Brass Bed, double, \$68.50	Less 15	per cent
1 only Brass Bed. # size. \$80	Less 25	per cent
1 only Brass Bed, single \$68	Less 30	per cent
1 only Brass Bed, single, \$45	Less 30	per cenu
1 only Mahogany Bed double, \$48	Less 25	per cent.
1 only Mahogany Bed, double, \$30 Notice.—All these discounts are subject to an a	Less 25	per cent.

10 Per Cent. for Cash in Addition to all Other Discounts or Reductions.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., -

The feast of St. Philip ted at the Birmingham May 26th with the usu The preacher was the Robert Bracey, O.P., of Priory, London, who to text the words of Ec "Let us now praise a m a man of great power with wisdom, a man r and studying beautifulne whose name liveth unto and generation." Our low, said the preacher, conflict, a never-endi against aimost overwhel Our enemies are many. of the traitors within the our unruly impulses, our wayward wills— we have ternal foes of terrifice p world, the flesh and the world: A Christian's dofty aims, his final glori bid him live indeed in th be not of it. That is But our practice ? Ah ! influence of the world about, clings to us as powerfully affects our eve action, moves, inclines ar us almost without our Even the best of us must a sigh that he is apt to ternal to temporal interes more zealous in searching things that will pay in the only in the next. The wo master and we know it. again we may chafe as chains, and try to break asunder; but, as a :ule, endures, and in that slav

nature. They wrap the grossness in the garb of nd poetry-even the elect ed victims to the siren's Little by little the fascin and the fatal spell does The God of Purity may b the fountains of the great

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may open wide the floodheaven; the rain may fal upon the earth and the wa the very top of the mount when the deluge has becor mory, man will be as frail The Lord may rain brimst fire from heaven upon the the profligate, so that thereof rise up from the ea as the smoke of a might but still the lesson is not le may promise to the clean that it shall be theirs to Lamb whithersoever He go chant in His honor a song drous loveliness which none less lips may utter; to be I and favorites, His Own spe guard, the inner circle of I It all avails but little. men (not always, indeed, 1 periods too long by far) a before their eyes, their hear hardened, their minds darke does not touch them, the vo reason fails to arouse them, word nor example can preve there is the devil, who. "th pain and racked with deep is still devoured with a dead bition, to get, the better younger brother Man, and fown to his own fearful lev-is an "unconquerable will," age never to submit or s an archangel, though a fa rippled though his powers his empire over nature is no blighted is his intellect, yet mighty, subtle, piercing, co sive, even in its ruin! And sobering, terrifying thoug! pirit of Darkness, this s Son of the Morning, this Lo third part of the Host of this Master of "immortal ha the ceadly personal enemy of you and me, weak, frail, tr apted creatures as we are

Now, in the age of St. Phil our Father, my brethren, the e flesh, and the devil ruled hile supreme; they had Cr very cloister; the Holy o the Church of Goo, the of the Most High—seemed as it would soon be forced to ca and to become the fortress an stronghold of the ename of the back had been forced into the back, Paith assumed for a while the same assumed for a while the same absolute sovereign. Me their gaze more than ever ber thee, on the Unseen. They

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JUNE 18, 1904.

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Sale,

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Less 15 per cent. Less 25 per cent. Less 30 per cent. Less 30 per cent. Less 25 per cent. Less 25 per cent. tional 10 per cent.

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Montreal

THE WORLD AS MASTER.

The feast of St. Philip was celebra. ted at the Birmingham Oratory on they wrote romances, but ae often May 26th with the usual solemnity. The preacher was the Rev. Father Robert Bracey, O.P., of St. Dominic's Priory, London, who took as his text the words of Ecclesiasticus-"Let us now praise a man of renown man of great power and endowed with wisdom, a man rich in virtue and studying beautifulness, a whose name liveth unto generations and generation." Our life here be low, said the preacher, is one conflict, a never-ending warfare against aimost overwhelming odds. Our enemies are many. Not to speak of the traitors within the garrison our unruly impulses, our weak and wills- we have three exfell victims ternal foes of terrifice power, the world, the flesh and the devil. The world: A Christian's vocation, his temporal princes and nobles; Cardi lofty aims, his final glorious destiny, nals were too apt to pose as statesmen and ministers of leings; and the bid him live indeed in the world, but be not of it. That is our theory Popes themselves were oft lost and But our practice? Ah! The subtle immersed in the troubled sea of Itainfluence of the world wraps us lian politics. And the flesh vied with about, clings to us as a garment, the world. The old discipline had powerfully affects our every unstudied passed away, the ancient simplicity ction, moves, inclines and influence was forgotten. us almost without our knowledge. Even the best of us must confess with Yes, the age was a bad one, the a sigh that he is apt to subordinate ternal to temporal interests, to be nore zealous in searching out things that will pay in this life than those that yield their rich increase only in the next. The world is our master and we know it. Now and again we may chafe against our chains, and try to break our bonds asunder; but, as a rule, the slavery endures, and in that slavery we acquiesce with no great show of un-willingness. And the flesh: The deadly ailurements we call by that

ed victims to the siren's voice. Little by little the fascination tells, and the fatal spell does its work. The God of Purity may break the fountains of the great deep; He may open wide the flood-gates of heaven; the rain may fall mightily upon the earth and the waters cover the very top of the mountains; but when the deluge has become a mory, man will be as frail as before. The Lord may rain brimstone and fire from heaven upon the cities of the profligate, so that the ashes eof rise up from the earth even as the smoke of a mighty furnace, but still the lesson is not learned. He may promise to the clean of heart that it shall be theirs to follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth; to chant in His honor a song of wondrous loveliness which none but spotless lips may utter; to be His friends and favorites, His Own special her

comprehensive name have a sad at-

tractive power for poor fallen human

nature. They wrap their hedious grossness in the garb of refinement

and poetry-even the elect have yield-

guard, the inner circle of His court It all avails but little. For most men (not always, indeed, but for periods too long by far) a veil hangs before their eyes, their hearts are hardened, their minds darkened, grace loss not touch them, the voice reason fails to arouse them, neither word nor example can prevail. Then there is the devil, who. "though in pain and racked with deep despair," is still devoured with a deadly ambition, to get the better af his younger brother Man, and drag him in frail human flesh; dai to his own fearful level. His is an "unconquerable will," his "the tourage never to submit or yield," he is an archangel, though a fallen one; trippled though his powers may be, his empire over nature is not ended; blighted is his intellect, yet how mighty, subtle, piercing, comprehensive, even in its ruin! And withal bering, terrifying thought !) this Spirit of Darkness, this sometime on of the Morning, this Lord of a third part of the Host of Heaven,

impted creatures as we are! Now, in the age of St. Philip Neri our Father, my brethren, the world, flesh, and the devil ruled for thile supreme; they had crept into he very cloister; the Holy of Holies self—the Church of Goo, the citadel the Most High seemed as though would soon be forced to capitulate id to become the fortress and Ages the world and its spirit d been forced into the background. ith assumed for a while the role

this Master of "immortal hate," is

the ceadly personal enemy of us, of

you and me, weak, frail, trembling,

war, but their wars were crusades; as not those romances were but legends of the saints under another name; they travelled from land to land, but their journeyings were pious pilgrimages; they sang and played and made love; but religion (deep and fervent) tinged and colored their very poetry and music and gallantry. Now a change had cone; the discov ery of a new continent had made the world loom larger and seem more importance; the destruction of the Greek Empire had scattered over Europe the long buried pagan literature of the East, and flooded Christendom with heathen ideas and hea then theories; laity and clergy alike to the new learning; Bishops gloried less in their mitres and more in their coronets as great

> times were out of gear, the Church seemed running, as it were, to seed. Suddenly the great Catholic reaction began, the counter-Reformation had set in, the Arm of the Lord was not to be shortened forever. A glorious group of saints appeared as the "Divine instruments," the lowly agents of the Most High, ever so apt' confound the strong and wise of this world by means of the weak and seemingly foolish. And pre-eminent among them was your Father, St. Philip. Who so fitted for the work as he? From earliest youth he had shaken himself free from those worldly interests that claim and rivet the immortal spirit to earth and impede its heavenward flight; like another Aquinas, he had proved himself angel in human flesh, by a hand to hand personal conflict with the ministers of impurity; and more than once his intrepid simplicity had got the better of the evil one, in spite of all the latter's craft and subtlety And what other saint had a mission half so glorious? Others were called to reform an Order or a province, a diocese or a kingdom, he to reform the Church herself, by becoming the Apostle of Rome, the centre of her gravity. Others had a message the Church's members, he to her head And right nobly he did the work Princes and prelates and those in high places were powerfully influenced for good by this lowly priest. They learned from him to be in the world but not of it; to be humble amid the trappings of state; to see in themselves not the lords and masters of great positions and vast riches, but rather the stewards of the Lord, burdened with heavy responsibilities, and with a strict account to rende of their trust. Philip had taught them that the world is a means to an end, not the end itself, and that earth should be the stepping stone to Heaven. The youths who hung upon his words, the maidens who were his spiritual daughters, the men and women of every class who crowded to the Roman Oratory breathed in Philip's presence an atmosphere of purity, learned like him to ne angels things of God with clearer vision and keener apprehension, because daily

Perfection all that was good Rome became so simple, so truthful, so prudent, so studious to avoid the very occasion of ill-doing; that the opportunities of the evil one for sowing strife and creating dissension and entangling the unwary and those off their guard were reduced to a minimum. The Reformation (a Letter and truer one than that of Luther, had begun in Rome, from Rome it was to spread through Christendom; and is it an exaggeration to claim for Philip, that of that Reformation he was the life and the soul? My Apostles of Rome is your patron and model in your own conflict with the I will believe. world, the flesh and the devil he fought so well himself. Study his life, follow in his footsteps, and it shall be well with you also. Perhaps

can understand, someone almost our modern world, no pillar-saint, no hermit of the desert; and withal . loveable and loving, possessing just that warmth of devotion that English folk so often lack to their own hurt, which (did they but possess it) would be the very making of their piety. Ah! if we reproduce the virtues of St. Philip, fight world, and flesh and devil as he would them, then we shall raise the noblest of noble memorials to that greatest son of St. Philip, whose throne once stood within this church, the memory of whose presence lends to this spot a world-wide fame, and whose privilege it was to make St. Philip known in our land, and to give him to us as our father and our friend.

SCOTLAND'S CROWN.

So long has Scotland been united to England, so long is it since James of Scotland became James of England, that we have grown to almost forget that Auld Scotia had been an independent kingdom. When we read the story of the Stuarts, or that of Bruce, we feel like when we are enjoying the historical romances of the Waverly series. Yet Scotland had its royal house, its King, and its crown. Holyrood is yet there in all its antique and venerable grandeur; the royal family has gone down into history; and the crown alone mains to remind us that once there reigned a royal line in the "Land of brown heath and shaggy wood." The ancient crown of Scotland

still preserved in the Castle of Edin burgh. It is said to have been made for Robert Bruce. It consists of two circles of gold, the upper and narrow er circle is surmounted by crosses and gem-incrusted imitations

flowers. The lower ring, which is the head band, is adorned from end to end of the golden band with large mostly in their unpolished state Above are two arches of gold, which

precious stones of different unite and are surmounted with the historic "cross and ball." When the Stuarts became kings of England they took the trouble of going Scotland to seat themselves, for few moments, upon the celebrated 'Stone of Scone," and to have King Bruce's diadem pressed upon their royal heads. Charles I, declared his intention of removing the Scottish crown to England, so that such ceremonies could be carried out at hor but the Scots soon convinced him that it would be an infringement upon their rights, so the King had to go to Edinburgh, as others done before his time. In about the year 1652 or 1655, the wife of Scotch preacher, named Granger, stole the crown of Scotland, as well as all the royal insignia. At the time of the restoration they transferred to Charles II. In 1707 they were returned to Edinburgh Castle, and are still there, the most precious relics of the country. It must

STRICKEN DUMB.

our holy faith.

be remembered that the monarchs of

Scotland were all Catholics, and

that the crown bears the emblem of

The following item is clipped from a Catholic American exchange :

A fearful result of blasphemy witnessed in Chicago last week. Julian Renfro was stricken dumb immediately after daring God to prove His existence by visiting these afflic-

Burke and J. La Crosse, all of whom they became cleaner of heart and at their belief. He went to their Church with them and listened to the services. The priests at And in Philip's School of Christian Holy Name Cathedral talked to him the at the request of his room-mates but without avail.

"I am a practical man and I have come here to study medicine, said page of which is asserted by the said Renfro. 'I do not believe in that John Partrioge, that he is still livwhich I do not see and which is not

demonstrated to me conclusively." Tuesday night the four young man engaged in a game of cards in their rooms. When they had tired of the sport and were about to retire, the old discussion arose.

"If there is a God let Rim show me." laughed Renfro. "Let Him strike me dead. No, I will not ask brethren, you who live in this place, so great a proof, for I would not and are served by Philip's sons, the live to demonstrate his existence. Let him make me deaf and dumb. Then

d been forced into the background. Into a saint in all the calendar is so likely to influence the Catholics of an absolute sovereign. Men fixed in gaze more than ever before, or the Unseen. They went to free from exaggeration—someone we have the power of speech and hearing. He holds, as do some of his brother physicians, that it was but a coincidence, but the three room-mates and North Side ministers say that it was the Divine manifestation.

EXTRACTS FROM THE 'TATLER'

(By a Regular Contributor.)

take the liberty, as samples of satire and criticism, to take two extracts from the first number of the "Tat-1 will not weary the readers with the serious passages. The following will give an mea of how Steele set about remodelling society and laughing the follies of the day out of existence.

WHITE'S CHOCOLATE HOUSE,

April 7th, 1709.

The deplorable condition of a very pretty gentleman, who walks here the hours when man of quality first appear, is what is very much lamented. His history is this, That on the ninth of September, 1705, being in his one-and-twentieth year, he was washing his teeth at a tavern window in Pall Mall, when a fine equipage passed by, and in it young lady who looked up at him; away goes the coach, and the young man pulled off his nightcap, and instead of rubbing his gums, as he ought to do, out of the window until about four of the clock, sits him down and spoke not a word until twelve at night; after which he began to inquire if any body knew -The company asked what lady? but he said no more until they broke up at six in the morning. All the ensuing winter he went from church to church every Sunday, and from play-house to play-house every night in the week; but could never find the original of the picture which dwelt in his bosom. In a word, his attention to anything but his passion was utterly gone. He has lost all the money he ever played for, and been confuted in every argument he has entered upon, since the moment he first saw her. He is noble family, has naturally a very good air, and is of a frank honest temper; but his passion has so ex-tremely mauled him, that his features are set and uninformed, and his whole visage is deadened, by long absence of thought. He never appears in any alacrity, but when raised by wine; at which time he is sure to come hither, and throw away a great deal of wit on fellows who have no sense farther than just to observe, that our poor Lover has most understanding when he is drunk and is least in his senses when he is

The reader is desired to take notice of the article from this place from time to time, for I design to be very exact in the progress this unhappy gentleman makes, which may be of great instruction to all who actually are, or ever shall be,

NOTE.-The young gentleman who serves as an original for this picture and for others that come in succeed ing numbers, was Edward Lord Viscount Hinchinbroke, who died in the life-time of his father, Oct, 3, 1722. FROM MY OWN APARTMENT.-

(Dr. Swift, in his "Predictions 1708," foretold that Partridge, the almanac-maker, would infallibly die on the 29th March, about eleven at tions upon him.

Renfro is a Southerner, coming from Shreveport, La. He roomed with Edward La Crosse, J. W.

night, of a raging fever. The wits of the time resolved to support this prediction, and uniformly insisted that Partridge actually died at that time. Thus originated the following keen satire.)

> I am sorry I am obliged to trouble the public with so much discourse upon a matter which I at the very first mentioned as a trifle, namely, the death of Mr. Partridge, under whose name there is an almanac came out for the year 1709: in one ing, and not only so, but that he was also living and even at the instant when I writ of his death. I have in another place, and in a paper by itself, sufficiently convinced this man that he is dead, and if he has any shame, I do not doubt but that by this time he owns it to all his acquaintances; for though the legs and arms and whole body of that man may still appear and perform their animal functions yet, since, as I have elsewhere obgone. I am, as I said, concerned that this little matter should make so much noise; but since I am engaged, I take myself obliged in honor to go on in my lucubrations, and by the help of those my arts of which I am master, as well as my skill in astrological spaculations, I shall, as I see occasion, proceed to confute

other dead men who pretend to be in considerable tax upon his diminished being, although they are actually deceased. I therefore give all men fair indomitable energy, courage and zeal I shall from time to time print bills of mortality; but I beg the pardon of all such who shall be named therein, if they who are good for nothing shall find themselves in the number of the deceased.

Before laying aside my old volumes of the British Essayists, I will Bequests of a Catholic

Nearly twenty-five charitable and educational institutions are made beneficiaries of the will of the late Thos. Brenan, the oldest member of the Chicago Board of Education, who died recently.

The beneficiaries of the will are as

Elizabeth and Harriet McDonnell, 163 Thirtieth street, \$30,000; House the Good Shepherd, \$5000; Vincent's Infant Asylum, \$1000; St. Joseph's Hospital, \$1000: Elizabeth M. Turney, 614 East Forty-sixth place, \$500; Ellen O'Hara Nerney, \$500; John O'Hara, \$250; Leon O'Hara, \$250; St. Elizabeth's Hospital, \$1000; Mercy Hospital, \$1000; St. Joseph's Home for Friendless \$1000; Working Boys' Home, \$500; Chicago Industrial School for Girls \$2000: St. Mary's Training School for Boys, \$3000; Little Sisters the Poor, \$3000; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, \$1000; St. James' Conference of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul, \$1000; Monastery of the Poor Clares, \$1000; Little Company of Mary, \$1000; De La Salle Institute, \$500; Rev. Hugh McGuire, of St. James' Church, \$500 Rev. T. F. Galligan, of St. Patrick's Church, \$500; Mildred Welch, godchild of deceased, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Welch, \$500; Rev. P. A. L. Egan, St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, \$500; Rev. Daniel J Riordan, St. Elizabeth's Church, \$500; rector of the Holy Family Church (name not stated in will), \$500; St. Patrick's Academy, \$1000; Rev. E. A. Kelly, of St. Cecelia's Church, \$500; Rev. P. S. Henneberry, of Corpus Christi Chuech, \$500 board of education \$600 (to be held in trust); St. Joseph's of Providence Orphan Asylum, \$1000; Sisters of the Precious Blood, Portland Oregon \$1000; Mother Mary of the House of the Good Shepherd, \$1000; O'Neill, teacher at Lake high school \$500; Thomas Brenan Cremin, godchild of deceased, \$500; iVirginia Lin ton, godchild of deceased, \$500; J. Lahiff, godchild of deceased, son Edward Lahiff, \$500; Academy of the Sisters of the Visitation, \$1000.

The bequest to the board of education is to be held in trust and the interest used for the purchase of medals to be awarded to pupils for proficiency in reading, arithmetic and United States history. Judge Richard Clifford, Elizabeth and Harriet McDonnel are named as executors of

Mr. Brenan was born in Nova Scotia and came to Chicago at the age

CARDINAL VAUGHAN'S BOOK

Just at the close of his beautiful and active life, the late Cardinal Vaughan wrote a work entitled "The Young Priest: Conferences on Apostolic Life." The venerable Cardinal, Archbishop of Westminster, ling that opportunities of moneywalking in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors —Wiseman and Manning-consecrated every hour of his life to the work of his sublime mission; and even, when the close of his career was evidently at hand, he ceased not to write and to instruct in the grand cause of the Ca tholic priesthood. Very beautiful, and very touching are the remark by the Liverpool "Catholic Times," in dealing with this last volume, this final legacy of the great churchman to those who were come after him. In that review the Catholic organ says:

"Cardinal Vaughan, when he found that the end of his life was drawing near, determined to leave his most precious thoughts to those coming after him on the subject dearest to his heart-the priesthood. He was stricken down by disease, and his brother, Mgr. Canon Vaugnan, who has edited this volume, tells us that the exertion thus entailed was a

varning to mend their manners, for could have enabled him to continue working at it, as he did, almost up to the very last. As is well known, His Eminence had a very high ideal of the priestly life, and in writing this book he unfolds his thoughts with great earnestness. There is, it

> is true, evidence of the work having been written under physical disabilities. The composition is not in the continuous style which the Cardinal would have adopted had he been in the full vigor of bodily health. Manifestly the subject was often laid aside and taken up anew. But, though the literary workmanship bears witness to the difficulties which the author experienced owing to his infirmity, there is no sign of falling off in substance. The advice given is well designed to lead the young priest along the path of perfection. "The Cardinal maintains that a

man's vocation as a missionary priest gives him the Apostolic standard and no other for his rule of life and conduct. He must imitate the Apostles. If England is to be reconverted to the Church, if unevangelized races are to be brought within the fold, missioners must be raised up perfect in faith and good works, and on fire with the love of God and of their neighbor. Such is the general drift of the Cardinal's stimulating words, from what may be called the purely spiritual standpoint. As to practical matters he offers valuable recommendations. He deemed it praiseworthy for a priest to resolve never to put off the ecclesiastical dress. to put off the ecclesiastical dress. Hunting fields, shooting parties, race courses and all gambling resorts are, he held, unfit places for a priest. thought a priest should avoid taking part in public football or cricket matches. It is not wrong to play cards as a recreation or as an act of civility. But the custom did not find favor with the Cardinal. He points out that a man who says, "No. I never play;" rids himself at once of much trouble and difficulty. A priest, he observes, would do wisely to resolve never to play for money and never to sit over a card table for hours fogether. In relations with the gentle sex, he bids the priest remember that forms of respect reverence surround him with reverence, and that so far from diminishing they increase the esteem and confidence in which he is heid. Priests ought, he says, to practice self-denial with regard to strong drink. deny themselves and to fast from the use of spirits from an Apostolic love of God, and for souls will obtain grace for them and others. With regard to tobacco he is more tolerant. Smoking, he says, has been found in certain cases to be beneficial to health when used moderately, and some priests living alone in hard missions and on poor fare more easily reconcile themselves to their lot by the use of tobacco. But on the whole the Cardinal discountenances smoking, whilst cautioning the young priests who consider it inadvisable to indulge in the habit, that they must not censure the conduct of seniors, who by reason of age, traditions, health or infirmity may use liberty in using tobacco. The book will, no doubt, be highly prized by the priests for whom it is intended, and it will have a wholesome effect on the tone of spiritual life amongst the clergy."

A CHANCE.

Some people are continually grumbmaking are Here is a hint from an American journal:

"There's a mint of money waiting for the man or the woman who will invent a sock that won't wear out," said the man with an economical turn of mind.

PLANTING TREES.

An association of women in Virginia has been formed with the object of encouraging the planting trees along the public roads.

SYMINGTON'S

COFFEE ESSENCE

makes delicious coffee in a moment. No troubt ne waste in small and large bettles from all GUARATTED PURP.

Walter Q. Kennedy, Dentist

883 Dorobester Street,

A LESSON. - From the depart ment of boys and girls of the "New World," we reproduce the following touching story :

James Pettigrew was the smartes boy in our class. He was a praying boy, and we all liked him the better for that. Willie Hunter was a real good fellow, too, and Willie and Jamie used to run neck and neck for the prizes. Either the one the other was always at the top the class.

Examination day came round and we were asked such a lot of puzzling questions that, one by one, we all dropped off, till just as we expected, the first prize lay between Jamie and Willie.

I shall never forget how astonished we were when question after question was answered by Willie, while Jamie was silent; and Willie took the prize.

I went home with Jamie that after-I went home with Jamie that after-noon, for our roads lay together, but One of the instead of being cast down at losing the prize, he seemed rather to be mightily glad. I couldn't understand it.

"Why, Jamie," I said, "you could have answered some of those ques-

tions; I know you could." "Of course I could," he said, with a little laugh.

"Then why didn't you?" I asked. He wouldn't answer for a while, but I kept pressing and pressing him, till at last he turned round with such a strange, kind look in his bonnie brown eyes.

"Look here," he said, "how could I help it? There's poor Willie -his mother died last week, and if hadn't been examination day wouldn't have been at school. Do you think I was going to be so mean as to take a prize from a fellow who had just lost his mother ?"

TAKE TIME. - Take time to say a morning prayer, asking God to keep you from evil and use you for his glory during the day. Take time to be pleasant; a bright smile or a pleasant word falls like a sumbeam upon the hearts of those around you. Take time to be polite; a gentle "thank you," "If you please," "Excuse me," etc., even to an inferior, is no compromise of dignity; and you know "True politeness is to say the kindest things in the kindest way." Take time to be patient with children. Take time to be thoughtful about the aged. Respect gray hairs even if they crown the head of a beggar.

A NOBLE WOMAN.

An unusual ceremony took place in New Orleans recently, says a Catholic American exchange, when many thousand persons from every walk of life gathered to do honor to woman. A loving-cup was presented to Miss Sophie Wright, whom her fellow townsmen love to call "The First Citizen of New Orleans." and the presentation was made the occasion for a public demonstration affection.

Miss Wright is a little, crippled woman, white-haired and sweet-raced All her life she has been struggling against poverty and against the ne ver-ceasing pain of a spinal trouble. Able to go about only with the aid of a steel harness and a came, she has the strength of a multitude in doing good.

Twenty years ago she was but a girl of eighteen, yet she had arready established a prosperous and growing boarding school and was beginning to see ahead an end to poverty. One day a young mechanic asked her to teach him to read and write. Suddenly brought face to face with the fact that thousands of boys were growing up in New Orleans untaught and without hope of advancement, she threw her school open to them in the evening, and called for voruntee teachers from among her girl pupils. Thus was established a free nightschool to which thousands of men to-day owe their education. This year it enrolled fifteen hundred pupils and three hundred were turned away from lack of room.

Fighting weakness and pain which would render another a helpless burden, she spends her days earning ey to support herself and charity, and her evenings teaching Yet with it all . she There is scarcely a charity in the city but feels the inspiration of her aid. Last winter she en-Such a workman helps to build up her aid. Last winter she en- Such a workman helps to build up of those great religious interests of secred the raising of seventeen thou his employer's business, and thus the Irish people. Therefore it any



sand dollars to build a home crippled children. Her reward is in a love from the people of New Her leans such as few have earned. life is an example of what a noble woman can accomplish.

Pathways to Success

At this season of the year, when so many boys and girls are leaving school or college for the last time and preparing to make their own way in the world, they are subject to much advice as to the aims they should pursue and the neans of attaining success. It is an important subject, on which too much advice of the right kind cannot be given, for if a commencement address or a newspaper article serve to guide even one student to right ways of living, it has done a noble piece of work for the individual and for the community Many elements control the choice of purpose, many conditions arise that determine the best course of action to be followed, but there are a few guiding principles that ought to be impressed upon the young.

Singleness of purpose is an import ant condition of successful effort. It is not necessary to be narrow in or der to be a specialist, but there should be one dominating and con trolling aim in life to give direction to study and effort. This can seldom be judiciously selected in advance of experience, but it should be sought out as early in life as possi ble, that a vacilliating disposition may not be developed before it is

Another important condition uccess is devotion to the work in hand and to the interest of the em ployer of one's labor. There counter duties on the part of the employer, but whether these are ob the served or not the workman should train himself to rightly observe his own obligations. If he finds his efforts unappreciated and unrewarded his remedy is not neglect of duty, but a change of place. For the being he should be thoroughly loyal, eager to serve, counting his employer-s interest as his own. Reward is sure to come in some shape. If the employer is too blinded by selfishness and narrowness of view to see and reward faithful service, others do so and offer advancement to the faithful worker.

There are some trades and callings that can easily be regulated by time-table, in which there is no such thing as extra service or that permits an easy adjustment of pay for extra hours. Even in these there is opportubity for the greatest difference etween hearty, willing service and evasion of duty. But there other trades and calling wnere at particular seasons of the year extra work is required, for which the customs of the trade provide no extra pay. There are jobbing and building trades in which the mere disposition of the employe may mean the difference between profit and loss on his work to those who engage

him. As an illustration of a principle that extends to all work, but more clearly shown in some trades than others, take the case of house mechanics who are sent out to small jobs, for which their time must be charged by the hour. The work man who is thoughtful of his ployer's interests makes sure that he takes with him from the shop th necessary tools. He arranges his work so as to have as little lost time as possible. If he finds that by a little extra work at noon or after six o'clock he can complete a job so as to save a second trip the shop to a distant place, he does not hesitate to do that extra work,

indirectly benefits himself. When dull time comes, and a force workmen must be reduced, he is pre. ferred as one to be kept in the shop even at a temporary loss to the em ployer. Other master mechanics observe him, and their shops are open to him if for any reason he should desire to make a change

It is far different with the work-

man who adds to the cost of small jobs and discredits his employer by frequent trips to the shop to get tools that a little foresight would have provided him with, who loiters on the way, and who is jealously careful not to do a stroke of work during the noon hour or after o'clock, and who will not exert himself to complete a job in one day, though the carrying of it over may involve a half day of charged time. Such workmen help to break down the business of their employers, and thus deprive themselves of work, When dull times come they are the first to be discharged, and if their habits have become known they are the last to be employed in other

The one workman is cheerfully advanced to partnership when opportunity offers, the other remains a journeyman; the one may start business for himself sure that his reputation for cheerful industry will find him engagements, the other is debarred his reputation from employment by those who know him, and has difficulty in gaining the confidence help of strangers.

All branches of labor do not present as sharp contrasts between the devoted and the indifferent employee as are here given, but they may be accepted as a type of difference that exists in every branch of work, from that of laborers to that of college professors. Those who deserve and receive promotion are those who do their full duty cheerfully and without regard to whether they receive rewards for so doing When such devoted services is not appreciated, as it will not be in some rare cases, the remedy is not to be sought in neglect of outy, in a reduction of the work done to level of the wages paid, but in change of place to one where the wages will be raised to the level of the service.

There is no more important principle for the young workman to observe in the beginning and all through life than that of thorough devotion to the interests of those who employ them, whether they be master or workman who pay weekly wages, or customers who engage him as a contractor, or the general public who buy goods at his store. To achieve success he must be honest in the broad sense, devoted to the interests of those who give him employment.-Young Catholic Mes-

IRISH CAUSE IN ENGLAND.

At the annual convention of the United Irish League, held in London, two weeks ago to-day, Mr. T. O'Connor, M.P., occupied the chair, and over three hundred delegates were present. The chairman, in addressing the convention, congratulated the League on the increased contribution —£2000—it had made, to the Irish Parliamentary fund. referring to the bye-elections, he said that Gateshead was the only bye-election of supreme importances to election of supreme importathe Irish during the year. It raised a question of supreme importance to that organization; for it put to the test the question of whether the organization should continue or should cease to exist. As Irishman fully accepted the principle which had been handed down for many genera tions that nothing could be held more sacred than the religious convictions of the people, and that Irishman would be justified in putting any cause whatsoever in front of those great religious interests of

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By order of the Board. A. P. LESPERANCE,

Manager.

Montreal, May 31st. 1904.

one could show him that by porting the Tory candidate at Gateshead they would be defending Faith from a serious and grave attack, he would be prepared to reconsider the policy of the League. But it was known that the religious and material interests of the Irish people went together; and as the Irish party in the House of Commons was the one thing that stood between nemies of Ireland and the political liberty of Ireland, so also the Irish party was the one thing that stood between the spiritual liberties of the Irish and the enemies of those liberties. To his mind, the Chamberlain policy had received its death blow,

Two important points for the fu ture conducting of the League were decided. Firstly it was determined that no member of the League who held office in any English political organization should be eligible to hold office in the League. Secondly, a resolution was moved to the effect that "all branches of the League should be conducted on temperance principles." At the close Mr. O'Con-

THE VIGOR OF THE RACE.

The following item is published in the "Northwest Review"

"The first centenarian to cross the Atlantic from America is Mr. John O'Reilly, who a few weeks ago lef York for his old home in Carlow. Ireland. Mr. O'Reilly was accompanied by his wife, who is ninety years old. This courageous centenarian is reported remarkably active, being able to dispense with much younger men."

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Society Directory

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. -Estalished March 6th, 1866, incorporated 1868, revised 1846, Meets in. St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexan. der street, first Monday of month. Committee meets last Wed. needay. 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.; Treas. urer, Frank J. Green; corresponding Secretary, J. Kahala; Recording Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SO. CIETY-Meets on the second Sun. day of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander etreet, at 8.30 p.m. Committee of Manage. ment meets in same hall on the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Killoran; President, W. P. Doyle; Rec. Secy., Jno. P. Gunning, 716 St. Antonine street, St. Henri.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863. —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 3.30 p.m.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE. TY, organized 1885.-Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Father Flynn, C.SS.R.; President, P. Kenehan; Treasurer, O'Connell; Rec.-Sec., Robt. J. Hart,

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.-(Organized 13th November, 1873.—Branch 26 meets at 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, P. C. McDonagh, 139 Visitation street; Financial Secretary, Jas. J. Costigan, 325 St. Urbain street; Trea. surer; J. H. Kelly; Medical Advisers Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Connor and G. H. Merrill.

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CHAPTER XIV .- Con

Cecelia in the meantime ng, not altogether of hers her moth appointment and conveyed, But of A nd the intention for which prayed for years. Her m after giving her a hint, th secret was hidden from Cecelia was positive she kr fragments of conversation juring her aunt's illness trayed all, and she knew wn Uncle Charlie was the hose prayers. She would ave gone to he matter over with her, idered silence the most pru he might be told alr. With slow footsteps that

a burdened mind she we the grotto, and kneeling v had ever been accustomed very secret sorrow, she pr nestly for a long time. half smile illuminated her her Heavenly Mother had, a breathed words of sweet co and hope in her ears. She perself to be unobserved, b watchful grandmother was window, and in the change Cecelia's explanations had in her heart, she would gl nelt at her side, but the pri orn price, still preva led, would not be seen doing s hing. It was a lost grac he poor woman lived to reg

CHAPTER XV.

To the human heart there things more terrifying tha sound of the fire alarm, e when it breaks upon our slu the stillness of the micnight and we awake to find the ho up by a lurid glare brighter pparently thousands of time than the midday sun.

It was early in the autumn ing the events of the preceding er, and Cecelia and her gran had been spending several wee relatives in a distant city. at home, the beauty and c nanners of the girl had wo many ardent aomirers of exes, and grandmother, who great object in life was to s darling admired and happily life, had purposely extendvisit much longer than was nticipated. But Cecelia, w earance of one whose hear old as stone, had failed to b by any of the flatteries sh Her young heart v deeply buried in a supernature and what was often believed

dness on her part was , r

sort of secret communion wi en spirits. The house where they were was in one of the prettiest ar thickly populated parts of the It was a one-story red brick e for 10, 7 or 5 years, according price. Our experts are at your sposal, without extra cost, Can e do anything for you?

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We almost at the brow of a tooky cliff. Below, as well as level, were several pretty house the opposite side of the a short distance away, stoom church and home of the Don Fithers. The rear of those but were almost at the edge of the e almost at the edge of th thich had turned a few rods i of the house Here Cecelia ha ed Mass daily, and many whalf hour had been spent altar. On pleasant morning oung heroine would often stre watch for the first sign of nd the pleasant homes, on At the rear of ch the landscape was the

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BY MARY ROWENA COTTER.

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AY, JUNE 18, 1904.

RICK'S SOCIETY. -Estab farch 6th, 1856, incorpor. 63, revised 1846. Meets in. rick's Hall, 92 St. Alexan. est, first Monday of Committee meets last Wed Officers: Rev. Director, Callaghan, P.P.; President, r. Justice C. J. Doherty , F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treasank J. Green; correspondcretary, J. Kahala; Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

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S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. ed 1863. -Rev. Director ther McPhail; President, D. M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, . Dominique street; M. J. reasurer, 18 St. Augustin Meets on the second Sunevery month, in St. Ann's rner Young and Ottawa at 3.30 p.m.

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W-#

for which

On the evening in question the d all were soon in sound sumiper. Y 98

CHAPTER XIV .- Continped.

> watch. "No danger here," she thought, "for it is too far away; but it must be a terrible fire, and in the poor part of the city, too. God protect any one who may be turned out of

impulse was to again seek slumber

but her eyes were again attracted by

the flames, which seemed to be spread

to

ing rapidly. Slipping on a loos

gown, she went to the window

their homes this night." Could it be possible! The conflagration appeared now to be quickly advancing toward their part of the city, and she hastened to awaken her grandmother and the family, not that she had any strong fears, but she felt safer in the knowledge that she was not the only one awake in the house. Her warning seemed none too soon, for almost before she was aware of it the devouring demon had reached the valley below them, and they seemed to be doomed. In fright the family rushed from house, Mrs. Daton clinging to Cecelia as her only protector, and scarcely heeding the panic-stricken crowd them. Not far from the around house stood a carriage in were two nuns, and the proud woman who in times of safety would not have deigned to recognize a Catholic religious, whispered to Cecelia to ask them to transport herself and the girl to a place of safety, adding they would be well paid. The mark was overheard by one of the Auns, but at the same instant she saw a young woman in the garb of the Salvation Army vainly trying to protect four small, half-clad children who clung piteously to her skirts.
Without a moment's hesitation the nuns hurried the woman and children into the carriage and sent them away, while they themselves started away on foot. Mrs. Daton

miled admiringly upon the noble deed of charity. Cecelia glanced back at the house they had just vacated and saw long tongues of flame leaping furiously in and out through the porch and tween the fluted pillars, a terrible warning that in a few minutes the pretty residence would share fate of many others. Her grandmother also saw the apparently resistless march of the flames, and , was

greatly amazed, but Cecelia only

almost overcome by fear. "Cecelia, what shall we do?" she tremblingly asked.

"To the Church," the girl firmly answered. "Come grandma, do not hesitate.

"Child, have you gone mad entirely? If we go in there we shall surely perish. We can easily escape

in the open air." The great doors of the church had been flung wide open, and the people were already pouring in. Eagerly grasping the trembling hand of grandmother, Cecelia urged her on. She seemed to lose all control of herself until they had reached the

entrance. "Don't, Cecelia, please don't," the was a one-story red brick struc-ture, with a long veranda in front, and stood at the brow of a small tody cliff. Below, as well as on the level, were several pretty houses, and at the opposite side of the street a short distance away, stood the church and house of the Dominican pleaded the frightened woman. "Can you not see that the church is in a direct line of the fire, and we are

"Come grandma, do not fear, for

ch and home of the Dominican Him." Pithers. The rear of those buildings There was no time for argument now. Inwardly Mrs. Daton called herself a fool as she followed her grandchild, but she felt that ded Mass daily, and many a hap- to her without Cecelia would not be w helf hour had been spent before the altar. On pleasant mornings our worth living, and if Cecelia, even through her own foolishness, ling heroine would often stroll out die, she would die with her. to watch for the first sign of life way down to the altar she allowed Halt herself to be led, then while Cecelia knelt in fervent prayer she sat th the landscape was the pretti- right and tried to nerve herself meet a certain and terrible fate. She rkshop, not connected with the felt at first that she must certainly faint away, but excitement kept her truct the view, and she orten wished up. Over and over again she called herself a fool to be thus led by young religious fanatic, as she now called Cecelia, but terror made her immovable.

They had scarcely taken their place when the white-clad figure of a Dominican Father ascended the altar etty church with her, only to be et with a refusal, for grandma had steps. In one hand he carried the golden monstrance. Calmly and gone in an opposite direction.

reverently he opened the door of the Many who had retired to rest in tabernacle and took therefrom the peaceful homes the night before had Sacred Host. A few seconds later had retired a little past 10 the monstrance was raised to the niche above the tabernacle and the congregation were in the presence of the Blessed Sacrament exposed. Dest glare in the heavens. Brought pite her keen mental and physical dis-she had been in a large city, tress, Mrs. Daton followed svery

where fires were numerous, her first movement of the priest. Now she aright? In the dim morning light may surprise you. With the exception of one or two unimportant items asl. were kneeling, were kneeling, some with bowed heads, others with their eyes fixed upon the mysterious white object. Cecelia was among the latter. The light of the candles on the altar il-

lumined her face with a heavenly glow. Outside the flames were roaring furiously, with now and then the crash of a falling building; within the Church was heard only the sound of the grand organ and the voices of the congregation singing the "Miserere." Now the flames leaped up to the windows, filling the darker portions of the church with a lurid

glare, and threatening at any mo-

ment to ignite the edifice. For time it seemed that all must be lost, for human aid was now of no avail and those outside who had failed in courage or ability to enter the edifice looked on in terror, expecting to see hundreds of human beings buried in the smoking ruins.

Once Mrs. Daton thoroughly frightened, laid her hand on Cecelia's arm and said imploringry:

"Come, Cecelia, I wish you would leave this place while there is still a chance for our lives."

Cecelia's beautiful voice, which even in her own home had never sounded so sweet as now, ceased only for a minute. Grandma," she whispered, "can you

not see that God is protecting us? This will soon be over, and I know we shall be all saved. There was such perfect confider

in her tone and manner that the frightened woman's courage revived. In any event she was giad to with Cecelia and willing to share her fate. After what seemed to many long

hours of terror and suspense, one o the fathers again ascended the altar steps and announced the joyful tidings that the danger was passed; the fire had taken another course was rapidly being extinguished. He also announced that as it was most daybreak, a Mass of thanksgiving was to be offered, followed by the singing of the Te Deum.

Cecellia turned to her grandmothe and smiled. The woman's pride was conquered and she whispered softly "Child, you were right this time and I wish I had your faith."

"I wish so too, grandma. Now will you please do me the kindness to kneel during the Mass? "Certainly, Cecelia, if it

please you.' "No, grandma, not to please me but to please Him who has saved us from a terrible death."

Conquered by the miracle she had beheld, Mrs. Daton bent her knees for the first time, and her attention during the Holy Sacrifice was divided between Cecelia and the priest at the altar. When it was over she stood with the others as they sung the hymn of thanksgiving, and, not know ing the words, she hummed the air. It was her first visit to a Catholic place of worship, and one not to be

forgotten.

Away over in the eastern horizon the first red streaks of morning were just beginning to show themselves as the vast congregation emerged from night that was to leave an indelibl mark on the minds of all. It was a terrible sight that mef their gaze as the sun cast its first rays over the scene of devastation. The smoke laden air was stiffing, and in a nar- no reply. row line five miles in length might be seen masses of smouldering ruins, the homes of rich and poor alike were gone, and, strange to say, many stately buildings of stone and brick had been completely demolished, while other poor houses of wood had escaped untouched by the flames.

The fire had reached the very walls of the church, and where the shop had stood at the rear was only pile of burned timber and a stones, which before many weeks completely disappeared, leaving trace of where the building had once stood. As a strong proof that He her effort, and so enraptured who had been exposed on the altar she become in the occupation

not wherewith to go for shelter now, and Mrs. Daton and Cecelia believed theirs to be the same fate. They stood at the church door undecided what to do, when Cecelia took courses to do, when Cecelia took courses the might have done so. age to glance toward the house. Could it be possible that she saw

structure. Clasping her grandmother's hand she said:

"Come, grandma, let us thank God

we have a shelter to go to."

It was true, for the house, as well as several others in the vicinity the church, was virtually unharmed. Like the church, it had stood in a most dangerous place, and those who had witnessed the playing ,of the flames among the pillars greatly marvelled that it had been saved. The family, who had been accustomed to open their doors to only a select circle of friends, entertained strange company of guests during the next few days, for rich and alike came there to seek shelter until suitable quarters could be provided for them elsewhere. It had never seemed before that the house possibly hold so many. Mrs. Daton would have gone home by the first morning train, but Cecelia insisted on remaining a few days to assist the sufferers, and her grandmother would not leave her.

After a most successful tour the "Clintons," whose opera Cecelia had whose opera Cecelia had attended at home less than a year before, had returned to the East and were expected in the city three days after the fire. Their advent been eagerly looked forward to by the society people, but now it was feared they would meet with ill-success, until the announcement was made that the entire proceeds of the evening's entertainment was to be given for the benefit of the sufferers. The generous offer met with great applause, and hundreds of tickets were sold, not only in the city, but to people of wealth for miles around, some of whom paid fabulous prices so the Grand Opera House would be almost too small to hold the vast audience expected.

The troupe arrived in the city early in the morning, but there was great uneasinees among them on ac count of the sudden and severe illness of one of the leading ladies, whose voice would be greatly missed. Worst of all, there was no one who could take her part, and the manager was obliged to seek a substitute for the evening. Some one referred him to Cecelia Daton, and he called upon her in the forenoon, asking her she felt able to take the part, to which she firmly replied in the negative. Her rare beauty, and the ound of her sweet voice, made him eager to secure her services, and he lingered long, finally asking her to Her first impulse was sing for him. to refuse, but her grandmother, who had entered the room shortly before and was ever ready to show the talents of her favorite to strangers motioned her to obey. Cecelia dropped a child's garment on which she had been working and, taking her seat at the plano, sang a simple little ballad she had learned in school.

"Thank you, Miss Daton, allow me to compliment you on your fine voice," said the manager, and then tioning a difficult piece from his own opera, he asked her if she had ever heard it.

the church, where they had spent a it sung in Boston by a member of company last winter and admired it very much."

"Perhaps you have learned it and can sing it?" Cecelia colored slightly but made

"Yes, she sings it very well,"

proudly answered Mrs. Daton vor, Miss Daton, to let me hear it?" "I have only learned it to sing for

my own amusement at home, arcannot do justice to it." ability. I assure you I will not lic and admired.

criticize you unjustly." A look from her grandmother commanded obedience, and, determined before were desolate now, and only to do her best, she returned to the one place gave her a welcome— the plano and put her whole soul in the words she sang. Success crowned would not forsake His own in the enjoyed more than anything else in the had turned and the world, that, forgetting for the with the exception of two or three abrupt corner at that point and had time that she was in the presence of a stranger, she sang song after song as he called for them. When at last she turned and saw the admiration on his face, she inwardly so reluctantly promised to do

tion of one or two unimportant items you have most beautifully rendered not only the part I wished you to take, but several others. The lady in whose place I am looking for a substitute could not have done bet-

Mrs. Daton smiled proudly, but the color deepened on Cecelia's face and her eyes fell to studying the figures on the carpet.

ter.

For fully five minutes the manager sat in silence, for he had found prize which he was determined not to let slip through his fingers. Penetrating that veil of modest reserve, few acquaintances, none knew who he knew she would be a hard character to conquer. He admired her the more for it. At length he said:

"Where, may I ask, Miss Daton did you get your musical education?' She told him the name of the convent, to which he replied that the nuns were certainly deserving great credit and might justly proud of having sent forth so talented a graduate; then finally his conversation turned to the object of his call, and he asked her again to assist him that evening.

"I am sorry to disappoint but I cannot think of appearing be fore the public. I fear my parents would not like it."

"I see no reason why you should object, especially for so good a cause; but this lady here, your grandmother I understand, is your guardian at present, and she ought to be to speak in the name of your paronts."

Cecelia turned to her grandmother as for protection, but the lady replied:

"My granddaughter may do as she likes, but I see no reason why her parents should object to her giving her services for one evening for so worthy an object of charity."

"Would it be any great loss have that one place vacant?" asked Cecelia.

"Yes, a very great loss; it would spoil the entire programme, and we were seldom more anxious to have our opera a success. If you mise to take the part. I will you any price you may ask."

"Money is no object to me. I have plenty and would not sing for that, much less would I think of taking what should be given to those who are homeless to-day. I will sing just this once for charity, and that alone

"You are a noble woman," said the manager, as, after having completed a few necessary arrangements, he was about to depart.

"Grandma, have I done wrong?" Cecelia asked, when he was gone. "I am almost sorry I promised, and if you think it was not right, I shall send him a note in time to get some one else to take the part.'

"You will do no such thing, celia. I am only too proud of the honor conferred upon you. To be recognized by the Clintons is a great thing.'

"I know it, grandma, but I dread to appear in public, and among strangers, too, I almost wish I, had refused."

"Fear not, Cecelia, it is perfectly side. "Yes, sir," was the reply, "I heard proper and you should only be too happy to have so splendid an oppority of helping a work of charity. "You will accompany me, grand-

"Certainly, Cecelia, and I'll remain at your side every moment ex-

stage.' "Would you please do me the fa- in perfect reassurance Cecelia put

her grandmother's underlying mo-tives consisted of only a proud am-"Perhaps you undervalue your own bition to see her put before the pub-The pleasant paths where the girl

had loved to stroll only a few days church, which still stood unharmed by the flames, and there she went, did as she had been accustomed when at home to go to the grotto when in devout persons who had dropped in for a visit, she was alone, alone to think of the great miracle she had witnessed, and of the work she had evening. She had been there half an hour or perhaps longer, when her devotions were interrupted by her sent she might have done so.

"Miss Daton," said the visitor, luncheon was awaiting, and she must "I have something to tall you which hurry so as to be ready to go to that

The manner in which Cecelia acquitted herself that evening betrayed only to the experienced theatre-goer the fact that she was an amateur. If the deep blush of embarrassment which had mantled her face when she had first confronted the vast audience was noticed, the melodious tones of her voice caused it to be soon forgotten, and the sight of her grandmother's smiling face in the box nearest the stage helped keep up her courage. She was happy in the belief that, with the exception of a she was, but the grateful manager would not have it remain thus.

Just before the close of the entertainment, in speaking a few words of thanks to those who had generously helped make the proceeds the largest ever realized in a single evening, he also took occasion to state that the success of the entertainment had been largely due to the kind assistance of Miss Cecelia Daton, one Boston's leading society ladies, who had taken the place of the prima donna, who was ill. Cecelia, having finished her part, had just taken her place in the box, and many eyes were turned upon her as hearty and deafening applause arose. She made an effort to draw back and hide herself behind the silken curtains, but she was prevented by her grandmother, who firmly held hand.

It was a moment of supreme triimph for Mrs. Daton, whose only regret was for the absence of Ce. celia's parents and Boston friends, but to Cecelia it was a moment of deep embarrassment, and she glad when it was all over.

To be Continued.)

Catholic Federation.

A preliminary meeting of representatives of Catholic societies in New York City-Manhattan and Bronz boroughs- to arrange for County Federation of Catholic Societies, was held recently at the Catholic Rectory under the presidency of Mgr. Mooney. Societies represented, among others, were the Catholic Benevolent Legion, Catholic Knights of America, Vincent de Paul Society, German Catholic Central Verein, Holy Name Societies, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and various clubs, sodalities, literary societies, already united in the Archdiocesan Union.

Delegates from some of these associations reported that their organizations wished federation, and the others all expressed a wish that there should be a public meeting, at which prominent representatives of the movement will express their views and set forth the advantages of the federation. Father Wynne spoke of its benefits, and it was decided to organize a meeting, at which His Grace Archbishop Farley will pre-

It is the intention of the committee to have representatives from the parishes of Manhattan and Bronx and from all the Catholic societies , without exception in the same te The meeting in question is intended

to place before the Catholic of New cepting when you appear on the York the purposes and advantages of the American Federation of Catholic 'Grandma, you are so kind," and Societies, which has for its purpose the protection and advancement of away her work and went out. Never Catholic interests all over the Unitfor a moment did she suspect that ed States. The founders of the federa ation believe that united action by all Catholic societies upon the inter ests affecting the common welfare of all the Catholics of this country is an urgent necessity and the federation is laid down on the plan outlined by Leo XIII. in one of his encyclicals, in which he arges that the work of all Cathol,c societies their influence on behalf of the Catholic Church would be greatly augmented if all the societies, while the autonomy of each would be absolutely preserved, would act together under the intelligent direction of some central body, which itself would under the supervision of the Bishops.

THE OLD IDEA.

Russell Sage, 58 years old, worth 15 million dollars, writes in the In-dependent condemning what he calls "the injustice of vacations."

BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND ON EDUCATION.

Bishop of New Zealand held a meeting at which the following resolutions were adopted:

I. A sound civilization depends upon a sound popular education, and sound education consists essentially in the harmonious development of the physical, the intellectual, and the moral faculties of children. For this purpose secular and religious instruction must ever go hand in hand, forming the minds of children to useful knowledge and their hearts and wills to the civil, social and domestic virtues, so that each shall contribute the unit of his goodness to form the sum of righteousness that "exalteth

II. The indispensable feature true education is the formation of high character in children by knowledge of Divine things, and by the acquisition of the virtues that perfect their being. Any system of education is, therefore, defective, which relegates the religious or moral training of children to a secondary or unimportant place. Much more so is the system of public instruction prevailing in New Zealand, which divorces religion from education, training the intellect to natural knowledge without inculcating those eternal truths and principles or action which are the only real incentives to the individual to keep his life in order. Such a system tends (1) to engender ignorance of religion and moral duty; (2) to generate in the minds of the young the false impression that religion is only for the home and the church, and not for the practical affairs of daily life; (3) to weaken or destroy religious and moral sentiment by teaching the children to pass a notable portion of the tenderst and most impressionable periods of life without reference to God and without the sense of responsibility to Him as the Supreme legislator, whose will alone can give to every law its binding force upon the hidden conscience; (4) it offers compensating principles to strengthen the rising generation in the hour of temptation, and (5) it is in highest degree calculated to pave the way for the decay which overtook every civilization that allowed religion to die out of the hearts of its people.

III. With a profound conviction of the sacredness of their duty in regard to the education of youth, Catholics in New Zealand have been for more than a generation building, equipping and maintaining their own schools, wherein some 12,000 children of their faith are trained in the higher things of life to come as well as in the full State curiculum of secular knowledge We endeavor to surround them with an atmosphere of religion to mould them to virtue, and, by making them good Christians, to make them good oitizens also for our young country. The least of the services which we have been rendering to the State is that of relieving the general taxpay-ers of the burden of having to pro-dow a new State creed as the official vide some £60,000 a year which but for our labors and sacrifices, they would have to pay for the instruction of those children in the public schools of the colony. We have never asked, nor desired, a grant for the religious education which we impart in our schools. We are compelled to confribute our quota of taxation to the aintenance of a system of public promise by a heterogeneous assembly instruction of which, from motives of both conscience and of the highest patriotism, we cannot avail ourselves and until justice is done us, we shall Biblical interpretations, differed procontinue to urge our claim to a fair foundly among themselves upon the proportion of that taxation for the purely secular instruction which, in tian religion (b) The Scripture lesaccordance with the Government pro- sons are taken from the Protestant gramme, is given in our schools.

IV. Valuing as we do the written Word of God, and teaching it in our schools, we would gladly see brought home to the mind of every child, Catholic and Protestant, in New Zealand, we would willingly use the sacred volume in use in the nominational schools of other creeds. We are in sympathy with every ef fort made to impart religious struction to non-Catholic children in the State echools after working hour so long as those of our faith are first permitted to retire without taunt or interference, but we strenuously ject to the introduction of Scriptural or other religious lessons or exercises in public schools us part and parcel of the programme of education For this reason we wholly disap-

During the last week of April the prove of the following proposals, which have been for some time before the public of New Zealand, namely (1) to introduce into the State schoo programme of Scripture lessons hymns and prayers which, except for slight modifications," are adentical with the Scripture lesson books drown up four years ago by the Victoria Royal Commission on religious instruction in State schools: (2) to accompany these lessons with "simple explanations of a literary, historical, and ethical character"; (3) to make these lessons and their explanation form part of the school curriculum under the inspectors, with (4) a cons-

cience clause for pupils and teachers V. The following are our chief ground of objection to the project of Scripture lessons outlined above: (1) Under the sanction of the State, would introduce into the public schools the well known Protestant principle of the interpretation of the Scriptures by the exercise of private judgment. This is wholly incompatible with the position of Catholics as which is briefly regards the Bible, summed up in the following words by the Archbishop of Melbeurne: — "We hold that the Bible is the depository not the organ of God's revelation to man. We hold, therefore, that it requires an interpreter, and we hold that the Church, through its representatives, is the Divinely constituted interpreter or organ of revealed We hold, too, that dogmatic truth is the basis both of faith and of morality." (2) The religious eduof parents and of the Christian Ministry. That sacred duty the clergy can never abdicate, either wholly or n part, in favor of the State. The proposals referred to above are attempt on the part of a number of clergymen of various denominations to renounce one of the most hallowed obligations of that calling and transfer it to paid officials of the State and to get done at the charge of the public treasury duties which Catholics perform as a matter of course their own expense. (3) It is the iunction of the State to protect the natural and acquired rights of citizens and generally to, promote cation of youth is a fundamental duty their temporal well-being. The State can neither claim nor exercise an authority in the matters of conscience it has neither right nor competence to set up as a teacher of religion nor to usurp the spiritual duties of any of its subjects. The reading and explanation of the Scriptures cannot be regarded as merely a proposed new feature in the course of language or suggested alterations in our State literature in our public schools; they are exercises of religion. In the case under consideration they are avowedly intended to afford a certain meaure of religious instruction, and that instruction cannot be "unsectarian" for the simple reason that unsectarian religious teaching is a mental action and an impossibility. The proposals outlined above are in fact an invitation to the Civil Government to set up a bureau of religious teachdow a new State creed as the official religion of the public schools, and to make good at the expense of the general taxpayer the failure of clergy of some denominations to ade-

quately discharge their duty of the religious instruction of youth. (4) Our objection to the proposed lessons is strengthened by the following facts: (a) They were drawn up as of representatives of various reformed denominations, who while unanimously rejecting the Catholic principles of most fundamental truths of the Chrisauthorized version of the Bible, and the incorrect Protestant form of the Lord's Prayer is set down for daily use of the pupils. (c) The basic dogma of Christianity-that of the incarnation and virgin birth-is outlawed from the New Testament narrative, and the Christ that is sented to the mental eye of the little ones is not the God-Man of Writ, but the Christ of the Unitaria (d) Protestant teaching is suggested throughout the Scripture lessons by the free use of unauthorized headings capital letters, italics, efc., and has been truly observed that "ir what is omitted as well as in the general tone of what is expressed, the lessons are made as Protestant they could well be made in the circumstances." (5) It would be obviously impossible for the teachers of various creeds and no creed,

whom it is proposed to entrust these sons, to do such watchful and continuous violence to their convictions as to avoid coloring their "literary, historical and ethical" planations with their own beliefs or In a great number of cases they would no doubt conscientiously, or unconsciously, derive from the les is conclusions prejudicial to the faith of the Catholic children, cases might, readily occur in 'which feachers would foster scepticism unbelief-in a word, the projected scheme of Scriptural instruction would, under the specious appearance of relieving the consciences of a sec tion of the Protestant clergy, aggravate the double financial burder which we Catholics now bear by adding the greater grievance of pelling us to pay for the conversion of the State schools into Protestant Sunday schools.

VI. -A conscience dlause for pupils and teachers is offered as an offset to the proposed Protestantising of the public schools, but a conscience claus if seriously intended by its framers as a protective measure for dissident should, on principle, exclude all chiloren from Scriptural or other religious instruction, except those whos parents positively signify a wish that they should attend, but (1) by what we understand to be the terms the proposed or suggested conscience clause, Catholic children, in to avoid proselytism, would be coml pelled to go to school armed with written protests against religious in struction; (2) At least one State of the Australian Commonwealth, name ly. Victoria, furnishes (as the Royal Commission's report abundant ly proves) plentiful evidence of flagrant manner in which the religious rights of minorities may be vio lated with impunity in public school despite the provisions of Acts of Par liament and the pretended protection of this form of conscience clause. (3) Even a scrupulous observance of an ideal conscience clause by teachers would still leave Catholic children ex posed to a serious measure of moral pressure or compulsion to remain for Protestant religious instruction namely, to the fears and insults of their companions and to the other forms of social martyrdom which children know so well how to inflict on those whom they deem foreign to their modes of thought and action: Catholic pupils in State schools would, in a word, be placed between these two alternatives—proselytism or penalities to which no children should be exposed. (4) For teachers a conscience clause would in many cates inflict a grave degree of com pulsion upon conscience or feeling. It would, moreover, inevitably lead the general imposition of a religious test in the matter of appointments to schools.

school system to a referendum of the electors of the colony. part, hold to the sound principle of statesmanship that no question should be submitted to the referendum that affects the rights of conscience minorities. These remain for sacred and inviolable; but if this question be ever submitted to the voice of the electors of New Zealand we should look with confidence to the result, feeling sure that our fellowcolonists would approach it as the poeple of South Australia did 1896, with a spirit of justice and a firm and unalterable determination to respect the rights of conscience which a minority, however small, can never But the issue should sacrifice. placed fairly and honestly before the electors, and the first issue to be determined is whether our State school of education is to be secular or not in last year's abortive bill was suggested by the framers of the Bible in-Schools project. It was vague at reticent to the last degree. (1) It, gave no information whatever garding the nature and source of the scriptural and other religious instruc tion proposed to be introduced, or (2) regarding the nature of the planations thereof which it was inten ded to give. (3) Worst of all, the terms of reference were so worded as to suggest that the new scheme would simply something added by way of extension to the present system o State instruction, and not, as It would really be, an alteration of the most radical kind in our Educatio Act. It is difficult to avoid the conviction that the ballot paper which we allude was deliberately in tended to confuse the electors of the colony, and to snatch a violory ther by a ruse-de-guerre than by straightforward appeal to the country on a clean cut and definite

VII. It is proposed to submit the

VIII. Much as we deplore the hard cularism of the present Education Act, we would rather see it retainRAILROADS.

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RATES TO ST. LOUIS, Mo., and Return from Montreal \$24.00.....GOOD FOR 15 DAYS \$29.35.....GOOD FOR 60 DAYS \$35.20. Good until Dec. 15, 1904 All Tickets good to stop over at all points in Canada, also Detroit and Chicago.

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tions are forthcoming which would confer a substantial benefit on the rising generation, without endangering the faith and exasperating feeling of a large class of chiluren who frequent our public schools.

LABOR IN IRELAND.

The usual half yearly hiring marleets have just been held, says the well known Irish writer, Seumas Mc-Manus, in a correspondence to the New York Sun, and the boys with their little belongings done up in red handkerchiels and the girls with their little bundles also, tramped their ten, and twenty and thirty miles, and more, to the hiring markets, and bar gained there with the farmers and his wife, selling their services for summer and autumn.

In oNovember they will return to their homes in the mountains, bringing back with them their half-year the big farmer in the rich valley or the rich plain for the winter year.

These boys and girls going into the hiring market present to me always a pathetic spectacle. They practically sell themselves to the far mer for the haif-year term, knowing no relaxation from 5 o'clock in the morning to 9 o'clock at night, day in, day out, until their term is ex pired

Then, they enjoy liftle or none of their wages-all of that goes to help the father and mother, their brothers and sisters to ake or the mountain patch where their cabin stands. The Irish servant poys and servant girls are beroes and hero

The lives of the servant boy and servant girl in Ireland are brighter than they used to be. They are better fed at their master's ta ble, they are better bedded, and still more, the wage nowadays far higher than ever before, at least one and one half times what it was

An able bodied servant boy is get ting these days £9 or £10 a half year in addition to bed and board; the servant girl gets £7 and £8 half year with bed and board, and the bit of a boy received £6 or £7. As the boys expend only a few pence a week on tobacco, very little upon clothes, and nothing upon any other commodity, and the girl expends money except what pays for her clothes, the wages brought home by three or four members of the san family soon lift their poor parents into comfort, il not inde

But, unfortunately, the spirit unrest seizes the young people after a time and drives them over the ocean. In years gone by there was

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back.
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wage, and after a very few days at boxe will bind up their little bundles and set their faces for the hiring catholic Sailors' Club The John Murphy Co.,

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live much faster forefathers, and well. We need n by years, but by od done, both for the world. W our fathers never one knows less o than dia they. papers and period is left us when we Our fathers read books, but they k studied them deep million sources of one they had, yet joyed life, while w enjoy it. In this a very wise passa recently delivered the Catholic Unive vast field in a ver; it gives us a very that state which to illustrate. The said:

"Our unrelated, provoking activities bler life. After i and games and and business and war and politics gaged us, there energy or taste to depths of the soul sense of moral em ties, and keep clear cloud its holy visi not knowing man knowing many peo many things, the found in discrim the moral calm of Chrysostom sumt the blessed value are forgotten, igno There is the tru The mighty whirl

that we are not a to think of its end yond. We go on, li often delightful, al irresistible; but th a plunge and we There must be life, some moments meditate; otherwise fleeting vision, and awful death.

CATHOLIC NEW

have no trouble to perform their splene were only properly fair percentage of in a position to de truth is that they ported. It is only to secure subscripti paper who is able ly on the subject. of such persons wer perience the result eved. It would the general public. temporaries has giv a complete one, of by persons who are ing the trouble or e having an organ.

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est in Catholic affa

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