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DIVISIONS IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

It is not often that we read of or hear from the pulpit such a scathing criticism as that of the Rev. Bernard Vaughan, S.J., in his sermon two weeks ago, in aid of the Catholic Nurses' Institute. The sermon was preached in St. George's Cathedral, London, and nearly a third of the immense congregation consisted of non-Catholics. The text taken was: "And if a house be divided against itself that house cannot stand."

After drawing attention to the fact that Catholics all—even children—know their religion, while Protestants cannot agree upon any one truth or teaching, or text, he pointed out some dogmas of the Catholic Church, upon which no two sections of the Established Church could agree. Referring to the recent lengthy correspondence in the press on the question of what was the teaching of the Established Church about confession, he said:—

"In an important matter of this kind one would have thought that after a year something definite would have been settled about this teaching, but it was not so—some regarded confession as a divine institution, some as a device of the devil, others as a trick of the priest to deceive the 'old ladies' of both sexes. But confession could not be all these things at the same time. It could not be a device of the devil and a divine institution. It could be one or the other, but not both. Then, as to the Holy Eucharist, it seemed that as long as the Established Church was kept together every one was free to accept what he liked as the teaching upon this matter. They were told in effect that the Church of England was comprehensive, and that her comprehensiveness was such, and her spirit of compromise so beautiful, that she allowed her children to accept the doctrine of the real absence or the real presence. When the Archbishop of Canterbury told them this other bishops denied that it was the teaching of the Church. But our Lord could not be absent and present at the same time. He could be either, but not both. Then they were told that they could accept or reject Baptism, but it was either necessary or unnecessary. There could be no compromise on such a matter. Then the word Mass gave a frightful shock to some Protestants. (It was called a blasphemous fable and a dangerous deceit by one section of the clergy, while others were actually announcing Mass for certain hours and days, and also for the repose of souls of certain persons. But how could the Mass be a blasphemous fable and the highest act of religious worship? When they were told that the intercession of the saints and prayers for the dead were in vain, while the Archbishop of York said to pray for the dead in private was nice and to pray for the dead in public was naughty. If this was right in private how could it be wrong in public? Let the Bishops of the Catholic Church give their decisions upon such lines as these, and they would soon be called ugly names, but when the Bishops and Archbishops of the Established Church gave such decisions they were said to be large-minded and generous, in a spirit of comprehensiveness and compromise, as if the Church most comprehending and compromising must surely be the Church of Christ. If the true Church was defined in that was he (the preacher) granted he was in the wrong Church, and that the Established Church was the right one, for he

might say it defied competition in comprehensiveness as well as compromise.

The Church of England could not agree on any of the doctrines he had mentioned, and they were told that a house divided against itself could not stand. In effect it seemed to him that the Church of England was within measurable distance of its dissolution. But even if it had any defined doctrines and unity of worship, what was the good of having a knowledge that was clearly definite unless it was clearly true? The Church of England had no certainty of its doctrines even if it was agreed upon they were those of Jesus Christ. It had been recently declared in Parliament that what was decided, or not decided, there was binding upon clergy and laity. Thus it followed that Crown and Parliament were superior to the clerical authority, and that the Church was a State department, like the Home Office, Foreign Office, or the Post Office, the only difference being that there was orderliness in these offices, but in the Church of England there was none.

All were alike departments of the Crown and creatures of the State. The Bishops were appointed by the Prime Minister. True the Dean and Chapter elected the new Bishop, but if they did not elect the nominee of the Prime Minister they were guilty of a penal offence, and after the consecration of the Bishop he went to see the Queen to acknowledge that he received all his spiritualities as well as temporalities from her. The Bishops were simply State officials and creatures of the Crown and Parliament. They could decide no point of doctrine finally, and the subject could appeal from their decision, to the Court under the control of Parliament, and Convocation was bound hand and foot by Acts of Parliament, and the laity might gild its decision. Some people pointed to the prayer book as an authority, but the book came from Parliament. It was nothing but an Act of Parliament, and if any disputes arose out of it they were submitted to the lay Lords: the Bishops were simply Middlemen in the business. In fact, the Church of England could only contain those who yielded to this spirit of comprehensiveness and compromise. The Protestant Church was a creature of Parliament, lived and was supported by Parliament, and Parliament could mend or end it. Some people were hopeful that the Bishops would bestir themselves, and set their houses in order, but they could not agree upon historical facts bearing upon the origin of their Church, and they were not likely to agree upon the points of doctrine. He had laid down the principle that knowledge to be of use in commercial or professional life must be definite and certain, and he would ask his non-Catholic fellow-countrymen whether in religion definite and certain knowledge was not, at least, equally necessary, and whether they had such knowledge? Was their Church teaching the doctrine of our Divine Lord? Was theirs the Church of Our Divine Lord? If it was not, then he asked, what was it? Echo seemed to say, "Let Parliament answer," for the Church of England was a child of Parliament, and Parliament could say what it was. One thing was certain, the Church of England was not the Church founded by Jesus Christ."

CATHOLIC FORESTERS' CONVENTION.

That the above Convention which concluded its labors last Saturday morning, marked an era in the Catholic world, the following reports from our special correspondent clearly demonstrate. To the citizens of Burlington, it was an innovation, it being the first Catholic demonstration of any magnitude presented to the eyes of our Protestant brethren, with 4000 men in line, all in uniform, 15 bands of music, the steady marching of the men, the numerous flags and banners carried by the different courts. The intelligent appearance of 150 delegates, many of them clergymen from all over this continent, was a sight which will be long remembered and talked about by the citizens of the Green Mountain State. As to the decorations of the city it was never

before equalled, some buildings being hidden from view with bunting; every shop window had C. O. F. in large letters, with the word "welcome," and many were the expressions of pleasure and thanks from the delegates to the convention. As to the work of the Convention want of space will not allow us to fully report. The most important matter was the Reserve Fund which was adopted, and which will place the Order in a position to guarantee all its members for all time.

Chief Ranger T. H. Cannon's report shows that at last convention held in Columbus, O., two years ago, the Order comprised 627 Courts, total membership 43,898, while on the first of the present month (June, 1899) the

Order was made up of 997 Courts, with a total membership of 73,598.

"While during the past two years many other associations have been at a stand still, the average monthly increase in the Catholic Order of Foresters has been about 1,000 members. As the Courts increase in membership so have they increased in financial strength, and with the favorable death rate experienced in the Order

High Treasury shows a substantial balance." The secretary's report shows that the Order since the last convention has worked its way into the States of Massachusetts, Maine and Rhode Island, and feels assured that the enormously rapid growth of the Order is certain evidence that the Catholic Order of Foresters is destined to be the greatest Catholic insurance institution on this Continent.

The Treasurer's report shows that the receipts two years ago averaged \$28,000.00 per month, while at the present time the average is over \$40,000 monthly. Total moneys received during the past two years, \$942,788.14. Total disbursements, \$862,891.34. With balance on hand January 1, 1897, of \$32,759.63. Leaving a Balance on hand January 1st, 1899, of \$112,656.43. The above amounts the High Treasurer says "demonstrates that the Catholic Order of Foresters has broken through the confines which marked the limits of its development in former days, and at the present time maintains a position equal in importance to some of the large financial and banking houses of this continent, with their paid-up capital of \$100,000 an amount which many of our smaller institutions

would be pleased to make public." The High Medical Examiner's report says: "During the past two years a Bountiful Providence has been very kind to us, prosperity has been showered upon us, and our ranks have increased beyond our expectations, and notwithstanding the slight reverses which the Angel of Death has inflicted upon us, we are to-day able to present a firmer front than any of us ever anticipated." From January 1st, 1897, to January 1st, 1899—29,203 applications were submitted, of these 28,571 were approved, 1611 rejected, and 42 held over for further information. Our death rate for the past two years would amount to a fraction over ten per thousand, or a little over five per thousand annually.

RYANS AT THE CONVENTION.

The following is taken from the Burlington Free Press:— Five members of the Ryan family previously unknown to each other have met for the first time at the present session of the Foresters and the manager of the Van Ness has made arrangements to seat these gentlemen together at dinner to-day. He has also procured them a waitress of the same clan. The gathering consists of W. F. Ryan of Chicago, prosecuting attorney of the city, Henry Ryan of Bloomington, Ill., John J. Ryan of Montreal, Thos. H. Ryan of Milwaukee, M. J. Ryan of Escanaba, Mich., and M. Ryan of Joliet, Ill., an alderman of that city. Their table is to be especially decorated with the family coat of arms and placarded as belonging to "The Ryans." The name of the waitress was Miss Nora Ryan.

CHATS WITH OUR TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

In our day when temperance societies play a considerable part in the general social affairs of the country, and when heroic efforts are being made on all sides to efface the evils caused by drink, it may not be uninteresting to know that these movements are becoming very general all over continental Europe. Recently the Sun had an article in which some very startling facts are presented, and the most important of them is that concerning France. The article says:— "The French have been wont to look on themselves as good examples of moderation, while they gave their pity to Germany and England as horrible examples of people who drink too much. But now Dr. Laborde has informed the French that they are the most intemperate of all civilized peoples on earth, and gives science and figures to prove it."

The next paragraph is worthy of attention in this country, it reads thus:—

"When the announcement was made the French told the doctor he was mistaken and the newspapers published columns of indignant protest against the charge—and investigated as a second thought. Then they changed their confident note, for in a series of articles prepared by M. Cornely of the Figaro it is shown that close to fifteen litres, or about sixteen quarts, of alcohol is consumed every year for each of the 38,000,000 people in the republic. The French find that instead of heading the alcoholic list, Germany and the British Islands come third and fourth as Belgium takes second place after France, but with nearly one-third less in its per capita consumption. Fifth in the list is Switzerland, the home of the absinthe, and then, in order named, there follows Italy, Holland, the United States, Sweden and Canada. Norway is the most temperate of any European country. Canada leads the world in its moderation with a per capita average of over two litres a year."

What with our Scott Acts, our Duncan Acts, our Prohibition Plebiscites, and our numberless public and private systems—goldcures, Dixon cures and other cures—surely Canada should be almost a barren field for temperance work in the future. Yet, unfortunately, there is still room for great improvement. However, it is a grand satisfaction to know that our Dominion stands last on the list and that it is considered the most temperate country in the world.

The faults of a good man are more dangerous than the vices of a thoroughly bad one.

Facing to-morrow's trials is turning your back on to-day's duties.

The following two or three paragraphs contain some most interesting information.

The widespread interest in the temperance movement on the continent was well shown by the International Temperance Congress, held in Paris in April. Twenty-one countries were represented by more than 1000 delegates, and official representatives were present from the governments of France, Germany, Austria, Sweden, and Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and Roumania. These will all make official reports to their governments on the problem of drink, and the methods proposed to abolish intemperance.

"The next congress will meet in Vienna, in 1901, where the Austrian government has assured a welcome through its representative, Dr. de Hebra, who was at the Paris convention. Dr. de Hebra says there is a remarkable movement among the young medical men of his country since the first of the present year, and that he as a teetotaler is finding many recruits, not alone for temperance, but for total abstinence.

"The king of Italy is a total abstainer, as is also practically the Grand Duke of Baden; and Emperor William of Germany has several times expressed himself forcibly on the drinking habits of the army. He recommends to his officers that they set a good example to the men in the ranks and the Emperor is said to be alive to the dangers from the growth of child drunkenness in Germany. Other sovereigns are apparently awakening to the situation, and the young Queen of Holland especially so. In Russia the Government monopoly of the drink traffic has proved so successful in the provinces, where it has been on trial for several years, that the Czar, Nicholas II., is extending the system to decrease drunkenness. The Greek Church of Russia, is using its paramount power for temperance, and an association of the Catholic clergy of Europe has just been formed to push the church work for this cause, as is being done in America.

"For the first time in the history of European expositions there will be a temperance building at Paris next year. Plans have been drawn and stock has been subscribed by prominent French people, for a handsome structure which will serve as a soft drinks cafe on the ground floor. It is intended to use the 1900 exposition for widely spreading the movement."

The school may give knowledge, but only the home can give a true education.

You cannot turn too much light on the religion whose God is light.

RECENT HAPPENINGS IN EUROPE.

A bill which is very closely identified with the future prosperity of the Irish Capital has just passed the British House of Commons by a majority of 162 votes, the actual figures being 291 for and 129. It was bitterly opposed by the Tory member for Trinity College, and several other Irish and English Tories, but was supported by the Government. The latter fact accounts for its being adopted, and will also, it may be taken for granted, secure its passage in the House of Lords. The object of the Bill is to create a Greater Dublin. It was referred to in the "True Witness" a few months ago, when the vote of the taxpayers was taken on the subject of extending the present boundaries of the city, and when the project was adopted by a vote of 16,000 to 1,000. The bill includes within the urban limits such suburbs as Rathmines, Kilmalsham, Clontarf, Drumcondra and Pembroke. The rich and well-to-do citizens of Dublin—those who made their money in various lines of business in the city—reside outside its restricted and imaginary boundaries, so as to avoid paying their fair share of municipal taxation. The annual loss to the city, can therefore be easily estimated.

Dublin is the only large city in the United Kingdom which has not extended her boundaries since her Majesty ascended the throne, 62 years ago. Glasgow and Edinburgh, Belfast and Londonderry, in fact all the large cities in the United Kingdom have enlarged their limits. This accounts for the fact that while the population of Belfast has been rapidly increasing, until it now greatly surpasses that of Dublin, the population of the latter has been steadily decreasing. Those who are not acquainted with the facts of the case have naturally arrived at the conclusion that the ancient capital of Ireland was decaying whereas the contrary is the case.

Incidentally, it should be mentioned that this Bill furnishes a strong argument for Home Rule. The Urban Council of Dublin and the County Council of Dublin are strongly Nationalist; four out of the six suburbs which are to be annexed are Nationalist; a vast majority of the ratepayers have voted for the extension of the city limits. Yet the city council has already had to spend over \$200,000 in promoting the Bill, and will have to spend more before it is passed. The Bill is supported by the 80 Nationalist members in the House. It had to run the gauntlet of 600 British members. And after the second reading was adopted, it had to go to the committee of private Bills, on which there is not one Irish Nationalist member. It was 17 days under discussion before that committee; 17,000 questions were asked; several costly parliamentary lawyers had to be retained; after it finally left the committee it was opposed by the gentlemen referred to above; and it is possible that after all this expense and trouble, and notwithstanding the wishes of the people concerned, it may be thrown out by the House of Lords, unless Lord Salisbury condescends to give it an active support. Surely this is a practical argument for Home Rule, not to mention many others.

It is now three years since a series of highly interesting Gaelic meetings were inaugurated in Dublin and the recent assemblies have been more interesting and successful than those even of the two preceding years. These "Oireachtas," or Irish literary festivals, were as is known, instituted by a certain number of those learned Gaelic soldiers who are anxious to see the revival of all that pertains to native Irish literature, and the native tongue itself.

Notwithstanding that the English laws which strove to kill everything that was national made the use of the Irish language penal, the people of three of the provinces so cling to it that even to-day it is spoken by a quarter of a million of the people and is known to as many more. But as the language was forbidden in all Government-aided schools, it would have died out in another generation or so were it not for this movement amongst Irish scholars, such as His Eminence Cardinal Logue, Dr. Douglas Hyde, etc.

With the hearty concurrence of their fellow-countrymen, of all classes,

these scholars started annual assemblies at which were to be competitions for handsome prizes, the competitors to be Irish speaking men and women from all parts of the country—country- Irish speakers, Irish musicians, singers, pipers, harpers and dancers of the famous old Irish dances, reel step dancing. The result has been a series of the most interesting meetings. His Eminence Cardinal Logue, presided at the principal Oireachtas, held recently, opening the proceedings with a speech in the musical native tongue. His Eminence is a Donegal man of striking presence; a quiet, thoughtful Celtic face, with deep-set grey eyes, overhung by thick black eyebrows; simple and gentle in manner. Around him on the platform were many noted scholars, lay and cleric, Catholic and Protestant, with delegates from Scotland, who spoke in the Highland Gaelic and wore what is now the Highland Scotch dress; the ladies were wearing the long tartan scarf from the left shoulder, the gentlemen in the kilt, sword and philabeg, once the Irish dress, brought hence to Scotland. There were delegates from the Welsh Eisteddfod, whose addresses and songs were in the Welsh language, and from nearly every county in Ireland came the Irish Gaels to show their proficiency in the long treasured poetry, oratory and song, not forgetting that a platform was brought in upon which the dance-prize winner footed it, to the delight of every one, while every toe in the vast rotunda irresistibly beat time.

The splendid victory of the Home Rule Liberal candidate in the East Division of Edinburgh, has raised the spirits of the Irish Nationalists in the old Scottish capital, and has increased their confidence that Scotland will soon return a large majority of Home Rule members, such as they did in the active days of Mr. Gladstone's later political life. Thus the former member, Dr. Wallace, whose sudden death caused the vacancy, was a Home Ruler. But this time the Home Rule Liberals' majority was doubled. That is the significant element about it. Another Home Rule victory in the South Division of Edinburgh is confidently expected.

The important address of Lady Aberdeen at the opening meeting of the Council of Women, of which she is president, came up fully to expectations that had been formed regarding it. It was full of sound common sense and practical suggestions. "The Home is the great field for woman's action and influence," might be said to have been her main theme.

Mr. Chamberlain is so busy with his favorite pastime of bullying the Boers in South Africa, that he has little time left to look after the French Shore question in Newfoundland. The outlook in the Transvaal is very threatening, and war is feared by some.

The Irishmen of Liverpool and other large centres of population in Lancashire are now actively engaged in that all important work—the organization of their votes. The organization of the various branches of the Irish National League of Great Britain is being strengthened, and preparations are being made to put up a determined fight at the next general election, when it is expected that a Home Rule government will be elected.

There is good news to chronicle from Rome. The municipal elections that have just been held there resulted in the victory of practical Catholics over Masonic Infidels! This is the first time the Catholics—the clerical party, and the Vatican party, as they are termed by the Protestant newspaper correspondents—have had a majority in the city Council of Rome since 1870, when the usurper, King Victor Emmanuel seized the Eternal City.

Two prominent Belgian physicians are conducting experiments at the Brussels Hospital, under the auspices of the Belgian Medical Academy, for the cure of cancer by serum. Cancer is now known to be a microbe disease, like phthisis, diphtheria, etc.; and strong hopes are entertained that such a boon to so many thousands of sufferers from this terrible malady as an efficient serum will be shortly discovered.

Catholic Notes

And Comments of Real Interest

A CATHOLIC CLUB'S INFLUENCE

The Catholic Club of New York City, is now almost a national institution. It is known far and wide over two continents, its influence is certainly to be counted with whenever any important political, national, or legislative movement is on foot. The Legislature of New York State recently took into consideration a certain "Educational Bill," which had for direct object to grant control of the various private institutions of a correctional or charitable nature to a single public officer who was to be endowed with powers of an extraordinary character. The Catholic Interests Committee of the Club took the matter in hand and made such efforts that the measure was defeated. An American exchange says, editorially: "The importance of a bill of this kind will readily be appreciated by our readers if they will recall the watchword of the anti-Catholic Societies: 'Open the convents,' the convents meaning unto these people every hospice for the aged, the insane, the infirm, the orphan or the corrigible or incorrigible. Were such a law to be favorably received in so leading a State as New York it would not be long before the legislatures of all our States would be invaded by bigotry seeking to have itself framed into law. The defeat of the measure thus early insures Catholics throughout the country relief from many possible attacks upon them and their institutions, calculated to arouse anew the spirit of bigotry and intolerance, and for having done so much the Catholics of New York are to be congratulated."

Here is an object lesson that it might be well to carefully study and strive to put into practice. We do not pretend, for a moment, that in Canada we have any Catholic organization of its class that can approach in importance, influence and effectiveness the Catholic Club of New York; but we do claim that it is possible for us to have such an association. And even were we never in this generation to have one, at least we have societies and organizations that are proportionately as important to us Catholics in Canada as is the Empire City's Club, to the Catholics of that metropolis. The difference is that while the latter body exercises all its influence in the cause that it is intended to uphold and defend, the former are, more or less, careless in regard to all such matters. It seems to us that we could so combine the strongest and most influential representatives of our various societies into one powerful body, that would aim at safeguarding the special rights, privileges and interests of Catholics, that would follow closely our various municipal, legislative and parliamentary representatives, and be ever prepared to step in and have a say in the making of our laws or in the administration of the same. Until such an organization exists it is vain to hope for due political or other influence. Will not some one of our national, benevolent, literary, or purely religious associations take the initiative? It would be a movement that would eternally redound to its credit.

A CATHOLIC VICTORY.

So persecuted have been the Catholic religious orders throughout Europe, that, since the beginning of this century it has been almost the rule that whenever any conflict arose between the religious and civil powers in any country, the expulsion or the suppression of convents, monasteries and houses of education followed. In the light of the history that the past fifty or sixty years have given us, it is really a grand triumph that the Church has won in Baden. The following paragraph explains the case, and it is one of deep interest to all Catholics:—

"The Catholic members of the lower legislative chamber of the Duchy of Baden won a victory a few days ago, when the subject of consideration was the exclusion from the Duchy of the religious orders. The Catholic parliamentarians opposed the existing law, which excludes certain orders, and demanded that concessions should be made. The National Liberals strongly opposed the proposal, but the Democrats and Socialists cordially supported the Catholics, holding that the law against convents is unfair and vexatious. The debate resulted in the passing of a resolution modifying the existing law and authorizing the religious orders to possess houses in the Grand Duchy, provided they notified the government. The adoption of the resolution does not mean that the end in view is attained, for the Upper Chamber has to consider the matter, which must also come before the Grand Duke if the law is to be altered. But the vote of the Second Chamber indicates that

the orders have public opinion on their side."

FUNERAL TROLLEY CARS.

Oswego, N.Y., is evidently an electric city. They wish to progress there at a trolley-car rate in every department—even in that of funerals. However, the attitude of Rev. Father Barry, pastor of St. Paul's Church, Oswego, shows that fast as affairs may whirl along the Catholic Church can keep pace with them—when it is either necessary or advisable. Here is the statement that gave rise to our comment:—

"Trolley car funerals to a Catholic cemetery are a prospect of the near future in Oswego, N.Y. Father Barry of St. Paul's Church has announced that representatives of the street railway company have informed him that the company proposed purchasing in the future a large funeral car. It is to be fifty feet long and will be fitted up in a manner in keeping with the object for which it was intended. On the front of the car will be an apartment for the casket, and just behind this will be a place for the immediate family and friends of the deceased. Other cars will be provided for additional mourners if there be any."

"Father Barry said that with the road equipped and operated as at present he would not ask the congregation to use the cars for such a purpose. He said, however, that when he considered the road in proper condition and capable of giving good service and suggested to his congregation the advisability of holding funerals by such means, he hoped they would not stick to the old idea of carriage funerals. The new method means, he said, much smaller expense, which means a great deal in poor families."

A VAGUE NOTION.

The Springfield Republican, seems to have very vague notions concerning the devotion to the Sacred Heart, which constituted the subject of the Pope's last encyclical. The sentiments expressed in the following paragraph are highly creditable and sincerely Christian; but it is from the Protestant standpoint that the subject is considered. It is not at all likely that Leo XIII. would attempt to bring all the people—Protestant, Jew or Gentile—into the "League of the Sacred Heart." Nor is it likely that a Catholic Archbishop, or Bishop could see his way to introduce such a feature into his dioceses for Masses and other matters. Any way here is what the Republican says—we can take it for its value, or leave it:—

"The Pope has sent out to the Roman Catholics of the United States a call to consecration on the Feast of the Sacred Heart, which occurs Friday. The people of the country at large are perhaps ignorant that this country, so far as the Pope can make it so, is solemnly consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. It is well to add that it would be most desirable that this consecration should be real and embrace all the people of the United States. Nothing is more needed in this age of the world than a renewal or a beginning of the following of Jesus. If that were the animating principle of us all, we should not be suffering the manifold evils and perplexities which now afflict us. The example of Jesus would make us at once human and humane; the reign of corporate wealth, the rage of militarism and the killing in Asiatic islands would cease. The Pope misses of saying this in his rescript, and the Archbishops do not put it into their directions for devotions, Masses and other matters."

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS A NUN.

Silver and Golden Jubilees are sufficiently frequent in our day not to attract any great degree of wonder, but rare is the diamond jubilee, either in religious or secular life. On the 7th instant, Rev. Sister Genesee Mattingly celebrated her seventy-fifth year of religious life. The ceremonies took place at Loretto, Ky. In June 1824, she received the veil from the hands of the saintly founder of the Loretto Society—Rev. Father Nerinckx. The Order was founded in Kentucky, in 1812. The following sketch of the lengthy career of the venerable sister comes to us through a Catholic American exchange. It reads thus:—

"In June 1807, was born in 'Old Kentucky' a little girl who received at the baptismal font the name of Ellen. The parents Basil Mattingly, and Monica Miles, were from Maryland. Little Ellen was one of a family of fourteen children, one sister becoming in later years, like herself, a member of the Loretto Society. The others settled in various parts of the Union, where they led most exemplary Christian lives. Two of her

sisters married brothers to the great Archbishop Spalding. The religious strain running through the family may be better emphasized by remarking here that about thirty or forty of Sister Genesee's cousins, living and dead, belong to the Loretto Order. The eloquent Bishop of Peoria, Right Rev. J. L. Spalding, Rev. Thomas Miles, S.J., and Rev. David Russell, chaplain of Nazareth, are near relations, while Mr. Sylvester Johnson, who was knighted by the Holy Father for his philanthropy, and Mr. E. L. Miles, who is as great a benefactor to the little town of New Hope as Mr. Johnson was to New Haven are own cousins. Major Lancaster, General Vincent and others of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Pentross, of Vicksburg, the Lancasters, Mattinglys, Miles, Smiths, Monarchs, of Kentucky, Louisiana and elsewhere are counted among the relations of Sister Genesee, to whom we will now return. At an early age, perhaps at reason's dawn, the child was sent to "Little Loretto," the first school opened by the Loretines. Even now Sister Genesee has a vivid recollection of those happy far-off days, and tells many pleasing anecdotes illustrative of that tenderness towards the little ones of Christ ever shown by the Holy missionary, Father Nerinckx. Sister received her entire education from the Loretto Sisters, who even at that early period were noted for thoroughness.

"In 1824, when Miss Mattingly, then about seventeen, was still a school girl, Father Nerinckx announced his intention of visiting the Loretto schools recently established in Missouri. Such a journey was quite an undertaking in those days, so the good mother superior, or dear mother as she was then styled, knowing Miss Mattingly's desire to become a religious, advised her to receive the veil before Father Nerinckx's departure. The young girl joyfully consented, so the bright June morning that ushered in the feast of St. Anthony of Padua found Ellen Mattingly kneeling before God's altar to consecrate her life to His Holy service. In those primitive days no regular novitiate had been established, the novices being assigned to duties in the various houses immediately after their reception. By the advice of Father Nerinckx, Sister Genesee was sent to Gethsemane, at that time a Loretto girl's school. The young novice from the beginning of her religious career showed that sincere piety, mildness and devotion to duty characteristic of the true religious. Her first vows were made Aug. 25th, 1825, and her final vows were pronounced November 1, 1828, at Loretto.

"Sister Genesee was a fine music teacher, especially proficient on the guitar, which instrument she had learned from a French master, Henry Socie; she taught with great success in the various schools in Kentucky. She was superior for a time at St. Genevieve, Missouri, then assistant superior at Loretto, afterwards succeeding Sister Isabella Clark in the office of mother superior. This important position proved too trying for Sister Genesee's delicate constitution; her health failed and she was sent to Bethlehem Academy, Kentucky, where she remained for fifty years, an invalid most of the time. She was finally called to Loretto, where she has since remained an honored and tenderly cared for inmate of the Loretto infirmary with more youthful Sisters who have only passed sixty or seventy years in religion. Remembering that perhaps two-thirds of Sister Genesee's long religious life have been spent in the infirmary, her present mental gifts and well-preserved appearance at the age of ninety-two are truly remarkable. Loretto must certainly be careful of her invalid Sisters."

FOLLY IN FUNERALS.

The action of a Long Island surrogate, in refusing to allow certain funeral expense accounts presented to the administrator of an estate, is a fresh illustration of the prudence of comparatively poor people to provide extravagant funerals for members

of their families. Even people who are absolutely poor indulge in this foolish extravagance, and contract debts which it often takes years to pay. The leading motive is, of course, a good one—namely, to manifest respect for the dead. But the love of display is frequently another motive; and this should be discouraged. It is the height of folly for a poor family to impose onerous financial sacrifices upon itself in order to have "a fine funeral" for one of its deceased members.

A respectable funeral in which all the elements of proper reverence for the dead are secured, can be obtained for a very trifling annual fee by joining the Co-operative Funeral Expense Society of Montreal. Its advertisement often appears in the columns of the "True Witness." Mr. W. A. Wayland, the managing-director, is an Irish Catholic, and a member of one or more of our national societies. The terms are so reasonable that every one, young and old ought to join the society.

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VACANT FARMS IN ENGLAND.

A special correspondent of the New York Sun, has recently described in graphic terms, the distress and impoverishment amongst the agricultural districts of England, and has sent some details concerning the novelist, Rider Haggard's study of the question. While we are not in a position here to give much or any practical advice upon the subject, still it may interest our readers to know, how much less prosperous the farmers in England are when compared with those in our young Dominion. We quote the Sun's correspondent:—

"The number of agricultural laborers in the eastern counties of England, for instance, has decreased fully 12 per cent. in the past twenty years. The general population of these counties has also shrunk considerably in that period, although the population of England and Wales as a whole has increased more than 6,000,000 in the same time. It is even true that the population of many rural villages is smaller to-day than it was in the Middle Ages. The abnormal make-up of the present population of rural England is strikingly revealed by recent statistics. The number of marriages is more than 33 per cent. below normal, while more than 50 per cent. of the deaths are of persons more than 60 years of age. The latter fact might be taken to indicate high longevity and a very healthy climate, but the truth is that it is accounted for by the absence of residents between the ages of twenty and sixty."

Let us now take a few paragraphs from Rider Haggard's study of the situation; they are at least very interesting and possibly may prove instructive:—

"It may be taken as a proposition beyond reasonable doubt," Mr. Haggard went on to say, "that the laborer is leaving the land, because in the present depressed state of the great agricultural industry in our part of England the cultivator of the land cannot by any possibility manage to pay him a better wage and live himself. Into the vexed question of whether or not the young fellow who thus departs to find employment elsewhere really betters his position at the 'far-end,' I have no time to enter at length."

"Well, as this emigration is going on, and if some way is not found to check it it is likely to go on, it may be worth while to glance at its probable results. As regards the land, they seem to be that within the next twenty years or so a great deal of the poorer soil—the very heavy and the very light—will go out of cultivation; the grass area will be largely increased, while such lands as remain arable will have to be cultivated by machinery directed by a few highly-paid mechanics. This, in its turn, would mean that small fields must be done away with, since steam ploughs, etc., cannot be used in them to advantage. You can form your own opinion as to whether this prospect is pleasing to agriculturists or advantageous to the villages and small country towns which are in process of desertion."

"The next question is:—What will be the effect on the large towns toward which this migration flows, and especially on London? I have from time to time been credited with some powers of imagination, but I confess that they fail me when I think of this England of ours, spotted over with huge overgrown cities, surrounded each of them by market gardens and beyond by great stretches of what in unimproved or scarcely improved country, broken here and there by the mansions of rich colonial or city men, encircled by their areas of sporting lands. Yet, appalling and in some ways almost ludicrous as is the picture, it is one that human eyes may see unless the country folk cease running to the towns and agriculture once more becomes a paying pursuit,

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or, rather, unless this last happens, since all these questions hinge on the prosperity of the agricultural interest."

After vainly seeking for remedies to this condition of affairs, Mr. Haggard safely leaves the matter in the hands of the authorities, but in so doing he has a fling at the Government, which is too rich to let pass, and which is not unlike what might be expected from an Irishman dealing with the land question in his own country. Mr. Haggard says:—

"Then, what is there that could help the land and, therefore, help the laborer? I venture to suggest one of two things. Very stringent measures which would make it impossible for the farmer to be defrauded by the sale as his produce of that which he never grew; the equalization of rates and taxation on real and personal property, thereby lessening the burdens that now fall on the land; and the making it impossible in fact as well as in name for carriers to transport foreign goods at cheaper rates than they grant to British produce. But I do not go into this subject at length, for after all, it is not our province to decide on the remedies. I suggest that what we have to do is to call the attention of those in authority to a certain grave state of affairs, and ask them to deal with it, for a Government is immeasurably more clever and full of ideas than all the chambers of agriculture put together can be. Moreover, it has the power of translating its ideas, into some practical and useful action."

It is thus he closes, and, in so doing, fires a Parthian shot:—

"For my part, I do not suppose that the Agriculturist, for its mere love of him, would be likely to get anything from this Government, since it is our common experience that when he asks for bread he receives a stone, and I may add that he is fortunate if that stone is not violently thrown at his head."

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY, July 1, 1899.

DOMINION DAY.

This is the first of July—the natal day of our Canadian Confederation. Thirty-two years have passed over this vast Dominion, and in that comparatively short space of time this young country has made more progress—in every sense—than any of the nations of the Old World, in ten times that number of years.

In order that such a desirable consummation may be attained it is necessary that a certain degree of unity should prevail. We should bury in the waves of the Atlantic all the faults, follies and misfortunes of the Old World, and begin upon this virgin soil the honest labor of building homes for ourselves and heritages for our children.

Our ideas should be as large even as our mountains and lakes, and our spirit of tolerance should be as sublime as the Rockies, and as boundless as our great prairies of the West. The territory of this Dominion is so vast that it is still absolutely impossible to employ it in a practical manner; yet when confederation took place but a small portion of all that rich heritage was known.

To our fellow-countrymen and co-religionists we say:— "Take full advantage of all the liberties accorded you by the constitution of our Federated Dominion, and you will be building up your own fortunes, proving to the world what heights Irishmen can reach, when under the paternal and honest system of government that prevails in this land, and assisting in the material and moral elevation of this home of their adoption, until it shall eventually become what a Canadian poet once described as:—

"The Northern whose vast proportions, Span the sky from sea to sea, From Atlantic to Pacific, Home of unborn millions free."

JACQUES CARTIER BANK

From a perusal of the report of the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Jacques Cartier Bank, which we publish elsewhere, it will be seen that this financial institution has in some

measure shared in the prosperity of the country during the past year, and is increasing its strength. As the president, the Hon. A. Desjardins, announced, a dividend of 6 per cent. has been paid the sum of \$15,000 added to the reserve fund, \$5,000 set aside for the establishment of a guarantee fund, and a balance of \$17,000 carried forward to the credit of the profit and loss account.

FATHER FALLON.

Sincere regret is being expressed by the Irish Catholics of Montreal at the approaching departure from amongst us of the Rev. P. Fallon, of St. Patrick's Parish—a departure rendered necessary on account of his health.

Father Fallon, who is a native of Montreal, and who received his elementary education in the Christian Brothers' School here, was ordained for the diocese of Alton, Ill., to which he will return from this city on August 1st next, at the request of Bishop Ryan of that diocese. He came to St. Patrick's from Alton, in January, 1897, and has since that time made for himself hosts of friends not only in the parish with which he is about to sever, reluctantly, his connection, but in the four other Irish parishes of Montreal. It is owing to the effect of the extreme cold of our recent severe winters that he is now obliged to go back to Alton.

During his too brief stay at St. Patrick's Father Fallon, in addition to his ordinary duties, had spiritual charge of the English-speaking patients in the Montreal General Hospital, and was director of the Christian Brothers' Schools of St. Patrick's and of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. He is a model priest, zealous for the salvation of souls, as well as for the temporal welfare of the people; and an able and fluent pulpit orator, as those who listened to or read the report of his eloquent panegyric of Ireland's patron Saint, on March 17 last, are well aware.

Father Fallon will carry back with him to the diocese of Alton, the best wishes and kindest feelings of esteem of the Irish Catholic people of Montreal.

ANOTHER WARNING NOTE.

We learn as we go to press that the vacancy in the office of the collector of the Lachine Canal Tolls, created by the retirement of Mr. John O'Neill an Irish Catholic, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. George Bourgoin, a French-Canadian merchant of this city. The position to which Mr. Bourgoin has been appointed has it may be pointed out, a salary of \$2,200 a year attached to it. In the same office another vacancy has occurred, as the result of the retirement of another Irish Catholic, Mr. Thomas McNally, cashier, whose salary was \$1,200 a year, and who, like Mr. O'Neill, has a record of over 40 years of faithful and efficient service in the Canal office. Efforts are being made we are credibly informed, to fill Mr. McNally's place by a French Canadian also.

In connection with the filling of the first named position, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be another evidence of the rank injustice that is being constantly meted out

to our people of late. At no other period in the history of the Irish Catholics of Montreal, during the century that is drawing to a close, have there been such evidences of antagonism displayed towards us in regard to our representation in public offices as has been furnished during the past few years. In fact nearly every public office of importance, which at one time or another during the past quarter of a century has been occupied by an Irish Catholic and vacated through death or retirement has been given either to English-speaking Protestants or French Canadian Catholics. To such an extent has this policy of injustice been carried out that Irishmen noted for their broad views in regard to race and religion are beginning to ask themselves whether the Irish Catholics of Montreal have any rights at all.

Of course, all right-thinking men who have watched the trend of events in the past know that in a very great measure the humiliating position in which our people are placed to-day is due to their lack of appreciation of the value and importance of distinctively Irish Catholic institutions in Montreal. Time there was when no government or municipal body or commercial corporation or any association of individuals would attempt to take the stand they do to-day in opposition to the rights of fair representation of the Irish Catholic minority in Montreal. But despite the fact that we are encircled, so to speak, with Irish Catholic societies of every character, religious, national, and benevolent, we are losing position after position in public life.

There is sad need of unity in our midst. There is sad need for such an amount of enthusiasm on the part of Irishmen of wealth and social position as would impel them to come forth from their seclusion and join hands with their less favored brethren in an endeavor to put an end to our present condition. There is sad need, too, for the Irish Catholics of Montreal to put a curb on the ardor of their political attachments.

THE CARE OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

The "Daily Witness" in a recent issue, had a very lengthy article regarding the important question of "Neglected Children." The purpose of that graphic description of the many wrongs and burdens inflicted upon young boys and girls, is to further the ideas, and assist in the work being done by Mr. J. J. Kelso, of Ontario, and all those under his supervision. Having pointed out how the law seems to be inadequate to protect and provide for those numberless waifs, thrown on the world, probably through the vices of their parents, the "Witness" says:—

"Mr. Kelso's work is to superintend for the provincial government the thirty odd Children's Aid Societies in the various cities and towns of the Province, and to promote the forming of new ones. The best exponent of the principles under which the Provincial work is carried on is the Children's Aid Society of Toronto. This society makes it its business to attend the trial of all children under sixteen years of age in the Police Court, and as far as possible investigate the home life of the child and help the magistrate decide what is best to be done with each individual case.

"It investigates complaints of alleged cruelty or neglect of children and seeks by remonstrance and warning to lead the parents to mend their ways.

"It receives at the 'Children's Shelter' confirmed truant or other children whose parents are unable to control them or children whose parents are from any cause unable to support them.

"It superintends the placing of all infants sent from maternity homes.

"It selects foster homes for children who have become its permanent wards, and co-operates with other institutions both in the city and province for the help and protection of children."

Without going further into details, we have here a striking evidence of the minute interest taken by our Protestant fellow-citizens in such important questions. We are perfectly aware that behind this active philanthropy, there is ever the idea of the religious propaganda, and the design of swelling the future ranks of Protestantism with the recruits thus brought under its influence. But all this in no way detracts from the merit of unbounded energy displayed and of immense sacrifices of time and money made in the cause of the very neglected ones. That all these methods are advisable is a question open to serious discussion; but certainly we Catholics cannot afford to criticize, when we are so very deficient,

in such organizations and lack the same constant endeavor as is exhibited by the non-Catholic Christians.

However, in this connection, we would like to quote a few lines from an address delivered on May 20th, by Hon. T. M. Mulry, of New York, at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections held at Cincinnati. He spoke on the "Case of Dependent and Neglected Children," and, amongst other things said:—

"Do not be in a hurry to send children to an institution until you are convinced of the hopelessness of preserving the home. Remember that when the home is broken up even temporarily, it is no easy task to bring it together again, and that a few dollars of private charity, a friendly visit, a kind word, and a helping hand will lift up the courage of the deserving poor, and this is half the battle—because discouragement begets carelessness.

"It is often through kindness, a mistaken kindness, that homes are broken up and children scattered. It is as bad for the parent as for the child. There is something ennobling and soul-inspiring in the spectacle, in a good woman working and saving, if you will, to keep her little family together, and if instead of turning over such families to relief societies or to public charge, as is frequently done, the charitable men and women of this land would all take a personal interest in such cases, if each would take under his or her care such a family, help them materially, give them also the alms of good advice, and kindly listen to the story of bitter struggles which will always be found ready for a sympathetic listener, give the assistance in a way which will not degrade the beneficiary; do this and you will have done much to advance this great question of the care of dependent children.

"There are homes in abundance throughout our cities, our towns, our farming sections for every orphan child, if the people will but open their hearts and brighten their homes by looking into themselves and studying in what way, they may best show their love for their less fortunate fellow-beings. When we look about and see the care and money expended on dumb animals, while children are hungering for just such treatment, the thought is very saddening indeed."

Here we have the same subject treated from a very different standpoint, yet, the Hon. Mr. Mulry, as just as enthusiastic an advocate for "Neglected Children" as is Mr. Kelso, or any other gentleman who takes a deep interest in such matters. The "Children's Aid Societies," seem to tend more and more towards the separation of parent and child, while the Convention above referred to, seems to seek to preserve the home, even under painful circumstances. Now both may be right, and both may err in some cases; but evidently the grand aim is the same—that is the preservation and protection of destitute and neglected children.

How would it be if our municipal authorities were to take a step in the direction indicated in the following paragraph of cable news?

"Municipal authorities of Mons, Belgium, have just adopted a resolution which will prevent children from being born paupers in that city. Every child born in Mons, after being registered officially, will have a bank account opened in its name with the city savings bank. The authorities will deposit a small sum for the infant, who, when he arrives at a sufficient age, will find this a nucleus to augment with his penny savings. The original deposit cannot be drawn at any time, but the interest accruing is the property of the young depositor."

NOTES FROM ONTARIO.

One of the matters at present awakening attention in Toronto, is the proposed jubilee of St. Michael's College. This cannot be quite looked on as a local affair since hundreds of the old institution's graduates come from all parts of the continent. The College was founded in 1852, consequently its golden jubilee will take place during the summer of 1902. It may appear early to commence organizing for an event, that is three years off; but owing to the form that the testimonial proposed will take, it is not too long a time in order to secure a success.

According to the circular now issued; "In the fifty years of the existence of St. Michael's College they (the Basilian Fathers) have asked nothing from their students, but the bare cost of their training. They have desired nothing more." We can easily imagine the truth of another remark

to the effect that, "after conquering an army of difficulties, the old college is about to reach its golden jubilee." The students of former days wish to mark that year in a special manner. And they have decided to present their Alma Mater with a large sum of money to be used in improving the college buildings. Thus the gathering in of funds will go on for a couple of years, and according as amounts swell, the Basilians will add whatever improvements that circumstances demand, to the college. Therefore when the General Assembly takes place in 1902, it will be inside the walls of an almost entirely new building, and that building will constitute their own gift to the institution. Of the committee formed to carry out this plan, the Right Rev. Mgr. E. Heenan, V. G., of Dundas, Ont., is President, and Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V. G., of Toronto, is Secretary. The various other members of the committee both clerical and lay, to the number of twenty-six, belong to the various centres in Ontario and in the United States. Contributions are to be sent to the Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V. G., Secretary and General Treasurer, St. Mary's Church, Toronto, or to the College Treasurer, Rev. M. Mungovan, C.S. B., for Canada; in the United States the members of the committee will act as local treasurers in their respective districts. It is expected that the undertaking will be a grand success. It is for the members of committee to put forth their best efforts and for the alumni of the college to prove their devotion to their Alma Mater in a practical manner.

THE LATE MR. O'GARA.—In the death of the late Martin O'Gara, Q. C., and for long years police magistrate of Ottawa, the capital has lost one of its oldest and most important citizens, Ontario has lost one of its most prominent and able magistrates and the Dominion has lost one of its most distinguished and patriotic Irish Catholics. The public funeral accorded the deceased gentleman was a well-earned tribute of esteem and regret; for during a quarter of a century he had been a most faithful, energetic and successful public servant. Born in the County of Mayo, Ireland, in 1836, Mr. O'Gara came to Canada in 1857, and established himself at Ottawa. He studied law in Toronto, in the office of Sir Oliver Mowat, and in 1861 was admitted to the Bar of Ontario. About 1874 he was appointed to the position of Police Magistrate of the then increasing and developing capital of Canada. Since that day he has been one of the most conspicuous personages in the city of Ottawa, and his fame as a magistrate was only surpassed by his high reputation as a lawyer. He was a devout Catholic, an enthusiastic Irish patriot, and a profound lover of Canada—may his soul rest in peace.

OBITUARY.

LATE JOHN MOORE.—We are called upon this week to chronicle the death of another well known Irishman of Montreal, in the person of Mr. John Moore, father-in-law of Mr. Geo. Clarke, so well known in A. O. H. circles, who had been employed in the Engineer's Office of the Department of Public Works for nearly two generations.

Deceased during his long career always took an active part in public demonstrations held in connection with the Irish national organizations of this city. He was highly esteemed by a large circle of citizens, who doubtless will recall, on reading this notice, his many stirring recitals of the events which occurred in his native parish, in the Old Land, during the troublous times of the Repeal Movement.

Mr. Moore leaves to mourn his loss, a widow, one daughter, and one son. The latter holds a leading place in the circles of the machinists of this city. The funeral took place to St. Ann's Church, where a splendid choral service was held. The cortege was large and comprised many leading citizens. Mr. Moore's decease leaves a void in Irish Canadian circles that will not be easily filled. One by one the veterans are disappearing, men who in their day made the name of our people respected.

THE LATE MRS. PHELAN.—Amongst the recent deaths is that of Mrs. Phelan. She was one of the oldest Irish ladies in the city and was a devout member of St. Ann's congregation. Her death took place at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Patrick Brennan, St. Antoine Street, but by her own special request made shortly before she died her service was held at St. Ann's Church. Rev. Father Strubbe officiated, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. A solemn Requiem Mass was sung by a full choir under the direction of Professor Shea, organist. Amongst those who were in the funeral ranks were Mr. Justice Curran, Wm. J. Power, J. Slattery, P. Flannery, C. A. McDonnell, Frank J. Curran, Ald. Gallery, J. Killoran and many others.

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

Mrs. A. Menzies, 218 St. Martin St. begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations received for St. Patrick's Fancy Fair, in aid of the Catholic High School:—

- Mr. T. Lynch \$ 5.00
Dr. Roddick 10.00
Dow & Co. 10.00
Hudon & Hebert 5.00
L. J. Forget 5.00
Honey & Co. 5.00
Canadian Rubber Co. 5.00
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Robert Bickerdike 5.00
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A. Baile 2.00
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Mrs. Delorey 1.00
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Geo. Sadler 2.00
Daniel Kearns 1.00
D. Murphy 1.00
Mrs. Geo. Sibley 1.00
T. Finnerty 1.00
J. Rodden 1.00
Thos. McDougall 1.00
E. Elliott 1.00
Garand, Terroux 1.00
A. S. & W. H. Masterman 1.00
Mr. Skafie 2.00
Delorme Bros 1.00

Mrs. Menzies wishes to acknowledge with thanks the following donations received for the "At Home" in aid of the High School:—

Mr. C. McCarey, Richmond Square, Mrs. Welch, Balmoral Hotel, Mr. Shea Westmount, Mr. C. Alexander, St. James Street, (Ice Cream); R. B. Hall, St. Catherine street, cake; Mrs. Burns, Beaver Hall, strawberries; Miss McCurragh, Mance street, cake; Mr. McKeown, St. Antoine street, cake; Mr. Watt, St. Antoine street, cake; Miss McCarvey, Palace street, cake; Mrs. Nicholson, Mance street, cake; Miss Cassidy, cake.

Mrs. Thos. C. Collins acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the "At Home" held in aid of the Catholic High School.

Donations of Cake from Lady Hingston, Mrs. W. McNally, Mrs. C. F. Smith, Mrs. M. Feron, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Thomas McNally, Mrs. Sweeney, Mrs. Lanning, Miss Conway, Mr. Prowse, Mr. M. Burke, Miss Irvine, Mrs. J. Collins, Miss Colman, Mrs. Bond, Miss Farrell, Mrs. E. Innis, Mrs. T. D. Tansey, Mrs. P. McCreey, Miss A. Dwan, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. P. McDermott; Cream: Mrs. Gallagher; Sugar and hams, Mrs. McNamee; Cut flowers and palms, Mr. S. S. Bain; Flowers, Mrs. Buchanan; Candy, Mrs. J. Dwan; Tea, Miss Darragh, milk and cake, Mrs. T. C. Collins; tea, Mrs. P. S. Doyle.

WEDDING BELLS.

A very pleasing event took place Wednesday morning in St. Patrick's Church, when the Rev. Father Shea, of St. Anthony's united in the bonds of matrimony, Mr. William Brennan and Miss May Cunningham. The bride carried a bouquet of white roses and looked charming, gowned in mauve silk with lace trimmings and hat to match. She was led to the altar by her father, Mr. Thos. Cunningham, and the groom was attended by his particular friend, Mr. Jos. Fahey. After the ceremony the bridal party returned to the home of the bride's father, where a richly prepared banquet awaited them. The presents were beautiful and valuable, and here testimony of the high esteem in which the happy couple were held. At 10 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Brennan left for Albany and New York, where they intend spending the summer vacation.

Mr. Brennan has been principal of St. Mary's School for the past five years, and has ever proved himself an active and energetic tutor, courteous and gentlemanly with the professors and practical and liberal with his advice to the students. And we only echo the sentiments of all his pupils and countless friends in wishing him and his bride health and happiness for many years to come.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

The regular weekly concert of the Catholic Sailors' Club, is largely attended. On Wednesday the hall was crowded with citizens and seamen. Mr. M. Hicks occupied the chair, and several citizens and ladies were in attendance. The programme, which consisted mainly in vocal music, proved very interesting. Miss Reilly accompanied at the piano. Songs were rendered by Messrs. Furguston, Bain, Nucleet, Auburn, Smith, Williams, McDonald, Ward, Greenwood, Donnelly and Hostneck, and Master Haekel. Messrs. Ward and Hostneck added characteristic dances, which were greatly appreciated by the sailors present. A dialogue was recited by the Misses Sangster, Mr. Stephen Mortimer directed the entertainment.

Mrs. Jane Harvey, has kindly consented to take part in next week's concert. She will be assisted by her two daughters who will render a pleasant Japanese song, composed by Prof. Starr. The latter will accompany them at the piano. Songs will also be given by Misses Nory and Hildred Coghlin.

NEW BISHOP OF LONDON.

It is rumored as we go to press, that the Right Rev. Mgr. McEvoy, rector of St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton, has been appointed Bishop of London, Ont.

Sonora Ray Castillo, a Mexican lady surely holds the world's record for multiple widowhood, as she has worn the weeds seven times between the years 1880 and 1895.

THE CONNAUGHT RANGER'S CORNER.

The Ladies of the Gaelic Class have taken their vacation for the summer months, but will resume their studies in the grand old tongue next September. The progress made by the class since its organization is really phenomenal. While all the ladies of the class are deserving of the greatest praise for the patriotic manner in which they have striven to propagate a sentiment in favor of the organization, one in particular is worthy of mention owing to the earnest and indefatigable manner in which she has worked since the inception of the society. We refer to Miss Gertrude Stafford, daughter of the sturdy executive member of the S. A. A. A. Mr. Jas. Clarke and Mr. Jas. McHugh, who had charge of the class are also to be congratulated on the good work they have accomplished.

In the class composed exclusively of members of the Knights of Columbus, the Hon. Justice Doherty takes the lead. At the entertainment of the Gaelic Society held on the fourth of March last, the Hon. Judge made the statement that he would never address an assemblage of Irishmen, until he could do so in their native language. He has faithfully kept that promise, I am informed by the President of the Gaelic Society that it would do one good to hear His Honor converse in the melodious tongue.

There will be no vacation during the summer months by the members of the Gaelic Society, their meetings will be held regularly on every Saturday evening, and the classes will be started at half past eight sharp.

St. Patrick's Society will hold its regular monthly meeting on next Monday evening, it is necessary that every member of the Society should be present as I am informed matters of the most importance will be discussed. The question whether we shall have the national hall, will come up for consideration. I hope the matter will be settled one way or the other, and that the committees appointed will have their reports ready, if not discharge them at once.

The Knights of Columbus had a very pleasant trolley drive to Boute de l'Isle, on Monday evening. Two special cars left the city at half-past eight, a most enjoyable time was spent by the Sir Knights.

A special meeting of the Young Irishmen's Association was held on Friday evening in their hall on Dupre Street. There was a large attendance of members. The Association intends celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary during the summer, but in what manner has not been decided on. It is twenty-five years now since this popular society was organized, and during that time the Association has contributed in various ways towards advancing the cause of the Irish people besides aiding in a great degree to inculcate a love for the national literature of Erin. Many of the most prominent Irish Canadian Society and business men made their debut in its debating classes and a

glance over the roll of membership will show the names which are familiar in the fields of politics, literature and the various professions. The question of a new hall is being seriously considered by the members, and I fail to see why an amalgamation with St. Patrick's Society could not be arranged on this very important matter. It should not be a question of supremacy of any particular organization, but one of thorough unification which would result in the attainment of the great object. An excursion down the St. Lawrence is also in contemplation, and a committee has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The reports of the Picnic Committee of the 21st of May, showed the affair to be very successful.

The first annual entertainment of Division No. 2, Ladies Auxiliary, A. O. H., held in the Sarsfield hall on Monday evening the 12th inst., was one of the most successful functions held under the auspices of the Daughters of Erin. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion, with both banneries and bunting of green and white. The hall was in charge of a squad of the Hibernians Knights under the command of Lieut. Doyle, who assisted in divers ways to make the affair a success. Ice cream and cake were served galore, and every one of the nine hundred who were in attendance left thoroughly satisfied with the evening's entertainment. The singing of Miss Marie Hollinshead was of a high standard. The Rev. W. O'Meara, P.P., St. Gabriel's, presided; and amongst those present were Rev. Frs. McDonnell, Casey, and Shea, ex-Ald. Tansey, ex-Ald. Connaught, Mr. W. Rawley, County President, A.O.H.; Lieut. and Mrs. Doyle; Denis Tansey, jr., President Division No. 7, and Mrs. Tansey; Mr. M. Lynch, President, Div. No. 2, and Mrs. Lynch; Mr. M. Phelan, Pres. Div. No. 5; Ald. Gallery, Pres. Div. No. 3; E. J. Colfer, Treas. Div. No. 2; J. Colfer, Fin. Sec., Div. No. 7; Miss S. Lyons, Pres. Div. No. 2, L. A.; Mrs. Allan, Pres. Div. No. 1, L. A., and a large gathering of other prominent Hibernians.

Division No. 4, A. O. H., held its semi-monthly meeting on last Monday evening, and transacted a large amount of business, president Kearns presiding. Five new members were initiated, and applications from seven candidates received. By a unanimous vote it was decided to comply with the wishes of the County Board, and make the testimonial to Bro. E. B. Devlin, as successful as possible. Since the meeting the Division has lost one of its charter members in the person of the late Brother James Shaw, who was buried on Wednesday morning. The funeral was largely attended by members and friends.

Branch No. 1, C. M. B. A., Grand Council of Quebec, held its regular meeting in the Seminary hall on Monday evening, president O'Rourke presiding. Two new members were initiated, and other business of importance transacted.

The insurance amounting to two thousand dollars on the life of the late Brother Haddisley having been paid, a letter of acknowledgement for the promptness of the branch was read from Mrs. Haddisley. This branch is in a very progressive state and its officers are working most assiduously to make it the strongest in Canada.

Division No. 1, A. O. H., held its semi monthly meeting on Wednesday evening. Several new members were initiated. The picnic committee reported that complete arrangements had been perfected for the annual outing on Dominion Day. The officers elected at last meeting were installed by H. T. Kearns, Provincial President, and addresses were delivered by both Mr. Kearns and Mr. John Lavelle, President of Division No. 8. Mr. Lavelle made a very strong plea for the Irish language, and invited every member of the Division to attend the Gaelic classes.

The last monthly meeting of St. Mary's Catholic Young Men's Society was very numerously attended. Mr. E. W. Kearns, the president presided. The report of the committee which had charge of the Cornwall excursion on the 24th of May was presented, showed the affair to be most successful. The hall of the Society on Notre Dame street is well equipped with all modern athletic appliances. There are billiard and pool tables, as well as the necessary apparatus for innocent and harmless games. The beautiful silver trumpet won for the second time by this popular society, in the annual competitions between the Catholic Young Men's Associations, as pointed to with pride by the members who have already a first and second mortgage on that much coveted trophy.

Hurrah, for Cornwall on Dominion Day. Hip, Hip, Hurrah, for Otterburn Park, don't forget St. Rose, and remember the annual excursion of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society on next Monday.

The regular meeting of Division No. 2, was held on last Friday evening in St. Gabriel's Hall. Several new members were introduced. The Division decided to support the proposal of the County Board in the matter of the Devlin testimonial.

Division No. 6, A. O. H., at its regular meeting held on Wednesday evening decided to support the proposed testimonial to be presented to Mr. Devlin by the County Board. The meeting was presided over by President J. B. Lane. Applications from ten candidates were received. A committee was appointed to devise ways of arranging for an excursion or picnic. The meeting also decided to advertise its meetings in future in the "True Witness." The officers elected were installed by County President Rawley, and after adjournment a pleasant and sociable time was spent.

CONNAUGHT RANGER.

Once it is established, taught and believed that the Bible is only a human work, the term Christian no longer applies. If the Bible be only a human fabrication the logical conclusion is that Christ was only a man, but not Divine. Daily it becomes clearer that Protestant Christianity is growing weaker, and that eventually all seekers after God's truth will have to come to the Catholic Church for enlightenment and certainty.

FORTUNE TELLING.—The Manchester magistrates recently fined a woman \$50 and costs for telling some ladies' fortunes after examining their hands, and receiving a shilling for each. The case was appealed to the High Court of Justice in London, and the remarks of the judges, in pronouncing upon it, are very amusing as well as instructive. The law said to be violated consists in a statute that was passed in the reign of George IV, which renders liable to punishment, as a rogue or a vagabond, every person pretending or professing to tell fortunes, or using any subtle craft means or device, to deceive and impose on any of His Majesty's subjects.

Now we quote the report:— "Mr. Justice Denman had said that no sane man believed that it was possible to tell fortunes. Upon this Mr. Justice Darling, who was also upon the Bench interjected:— "That was in 1887, I would not say that now. People now believe much more than they did." Mr. Justice Channell capped this with the crushing judicial sarcasm, "I believe certainly that there has been an increase in insanity."

It seems to us that people who go to get their fortunes told are equally, if not more to blame than the fortune teller. It would not be safe to say that every person who frequents a fortune-teller is a fool; but it certainly is beyond all doubt that every such person is lacking in something—either mentally or morally. It is strange contradiction of human nature to find that persons who have no faith in miracles believe in spiritualistic and other similar wonders. They do not put trust in what is taught them concerning Christ, but they put faith in what is told them by a common fortune-teller.

Of course our readers are aware of the strict attitude of the Church in regard to this practice, but all are not equally ready to follow the teachings, advice and commands of the Church. There are Catholics who make it a practice to have their fortunes told; who, on every slight occasion, strive to penetrate the future through the medium of cards or some such device. They are not aware that the veil of the future is woven by the "Hand of Mercy." Apart from the superstition of the thing, it is the height of folly and self-deception to squander money by paying for that which we know to be of no absolute value. These fortune-seekers are generally young girls; but the list contains many of the male sex, and many elderly females.

Even as a pastime fortune-telling is always injurious. If it had no other effect, it is a cause of dissatisfaction with our circumstances, it engenders morbid fancies, and it causes people to live in a world apart from that which is real; consequently duties are neglected, peace of mind is destroyed, and a true sense of religion is effaced. The fortune-teller is scarcely ever a dupe; but her clients are always dupes.

SOMETHING ABOUT GLASSES.

An eye-glass to have the right effect on the eyesight, must be right. What is right for one may be injurious for another. The oculist keeps a stock of different kinds of glasses and a slight error in the prescription means unsatisfactory effect. The same, exactly, is true with Luxfer Prisms. The Luxfer Prism Company, keeps in stock thousands of pieces of glass of over 50 different kinds, and from this stock, after a careful examination of your premises, "prescribes" the prism best suited to your case and guarantees to correctly fill the "prescription." If an error be made, the guarantee covers the doing of the work over again, and it will be right when finished. At the Company's office, 1833 Notre Dame St., the subject is fully explained and illustrated. The Company consider it a privilege to make any desired explanations. Effects illustrating accurate "prescriptions" can be seen at the offices of the City and District Savings Bank, and the Moisons Bank, both on St. James Street.

DIED.

MOORE.—In this city, on June 27, 1899, John Moore, at the age of 87, native of County Meath, Ireland, and for forty years, employed in the Engineer's Office of the Public Works Department, County Meath papers please copy.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.
The regular monthly meeting of St. Patrick's Society will be held in the St. Patrick's Hall, 9, St. Alexander Street, on Monday evening, 3rd July, 1899, at eight o'clock.
By Order, J. CROSS, Secy.

IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

The seventeenth Irish Catholic Pilgrimage under the able and worthy direction of Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.S.R., and the other Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Parish, to the famous shrine of miracles, St. Anne de Beaupre, and the favored chapel of our Lady of the Holy Rosary, Cap de Madeleine, took place on Saturday last, and was most satisfactory in every respect. Although the number of pilgrims (three hundred) was somewhat less than in former years, they made up in devotion what they lacked in numbers and the pilgrimage was fruitful of many graces and spiritual favors.

It was three o'clock p.m. when the Steamer "Three Rivers" left the wharf at the foot of Bonsecours St., amidst the sweet notes of the "Ave Maris Stella," which was sung by the ladies' choir. The weather was all that could be desired. It was an ideal June day which made the sail down the river most delightful and refreshing, as seated upon deck all admired the endless borders of beautiful scenery dotted at intervals by the quaint little villages that fringe both banks of the St. Lawrence. The Rosary was recited at 5.30 p.m., after which supper was served. The pilgrims arrived in Cap de Madeleine at nine o'clock the same evening, where a sermon, solemn Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament and veneration of the relics took place. The way from the boat to the chapel was illuminated with numerous torch lights and the shrine itself was one mass of lighted tapers and decorations. Prominent amongst the latter were noticed the gold crown, gold heart and marble heart which were donated by the English speaking ladies of the Montreal branch of the Third Order of St. Francis. Rev. Father Strubbe delivered the sermon. He said that many people make pilgrimages year after year to the shrine of St. Anne or the Blessed Virgin Mary and are perhaps displeased with good St. Anne or the Blessed Virgin because their requests seem not to have been granted. However, the matter rests entirely with themselves. There are three obstacles in the way. The first is because their soul is not properly disposed. To obtain favors from Almighty God we must have purity of soul; and the purer our souls are the closer we are to God. The second obstacle is because they ask God for a favor, but not with the proper dispositions. The manner in which they approach the Throne of Mercy is not satisfactory to the Divine Goodness. They have no faith in the power of God nor in the influence of the saints. The third barrier is, we ask for something that is not good for our souls. The reason we make a pilgrimage is to dispose the saints to exercise their influence with God in our behalf. We should therefore first of all ask for graces and blessings and when we ask for temporal favors we must ask for them conditionally. Just so far as they will benefit our souls. They should finally write in their

hearts lively sentiments of faith, hope and charity and Almighty God through the intercession of His Blessed Mother and Good St. Anne, will grant them any favor that will benefit their souls.

The sermon was followed by Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and veneration of the relics. All then paid a brief visit to the new church, which is nearing completion. They returned immediately to the boat which continued on its course. St. Anne de Beaupre was reached at five o'clock Sunday morning. Rev. Father Holland, C.S.S.R., meeting the pilgrims at the wharf. Upon arriving a procession was formed by all the pilgrims, four abreast and reciting the beads. Headed by the shrine of St. Anne, they wended their way to the Church where all attended Mass and received Holy Communion. After breakfast each one performed the various devotions, visiting the scala Sancta, Calvary, the side chapels, the treasury, etc. Extensive improvements have been made since last year in the grounds in front of the church. The railway station has been removed two hundred feet further away and the entire grounds are enclosed by a massive brick wall, eight feet high, with two iron gates. Within the enclosure a beautiful garden has been formed being sodded and having paved walks, flower beds and trees. The refreshment shed has also been renovated. The proposed electric railway between Quebec and St. Anne's is not running yet.

The blessing of articles of devotion took place at half past ten and was followed by a sermon by Father Holland. He spoke of the pleasure he felt at seeing so many pilgrims from St. Ann's own parish in Montreal. He exhorted them to have confidence in St. Ann's power and not to be afraid to ask for their needs, above all spiritual ones. They should also in return for these favors to be grateful to St. Anne by making a sacrifice of some object that was dear to them, or by overcoming some bad habit or vice. Sacrifices were pleasing to God in the old law and so also will they be to-day. After the sermon Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament took place and was followed by the veneration of the relics of St. Anne. The pilgrims left St. Anne de Beaupre at noon and arrived in Quebec at two o'clock. Special arrangements had been made by Father Strubbe with the Quebec Street Railway for a two hour's trip through the Ancient Capital; and five special cars awaited the arrival of the boat. The trip through all the principal streets of the old historic city was much enjoyed. By all the departure from Quebec was made at four o'clock and all arrived home at six o'clock the next morning.

There will be a pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre for men in July, and a visit will be paid to the Catholic summer school, Plattsburg, on August 5th.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A RELIGIOUS WAR-WHOOP.—It would seem that the efforts of Episcopalian and Salvation Army Ministers of the Gospel have been having a hard time of it with some of the Vancouver Indians. They await the return of their agent to have an explanation why their war-paint was suddenly daubed over them, and the hatchet was hastily withdrawn from its place of peaceful repose. Here is a despatch from Vancouver, B.C., that reads like one of Fenimore Cooper's imaginative and exciting pages:—

"Salvationists and Episcopals have been very busy in mission work among the northern Indians now camped around the canneries waiting for the salmon fishing. So quick been subdued. One thousand Indian Salvationist soldiers, headed by a brass band, met in a narrow street going in opposite direction one thousand Episcopalian soldiers also headed by an Indian band. Neither the Episcopals nor the Salvationists would budge an inch. The missionaries urged, exhorted, entreated and demanded them not to fight, but love one another in the name of the Lord. It was no use. Angry looks led to white man's oaths and oaths to blows. The bands led on the conflict by snatching their instruments to pieces over the heads of their rival. The fight was bloody, but was stopped by Indian policemen, more by persuasion than by force, before murder was done."

Just contrast this scene with that reported last week when 5,500 Indians of the coast and island sang the requiem service over the late Mgr. Durien, of New Westminster. What

comment could be more glowing than the simple recital of these true facts? What better evidence of the respective claims and the unquestioned superiority of Catholicity in the missionary world.

RELIGION WITHOUT FAITH.—A week ago, in American Notes, we published an account of an organization in New York, the object of which is to secure a Christian unity. We remarked that it was intended to have a union of all Christian denominations—except the Catholic Church. The recent Briggs controversy has served greatly to start this movement. There seems to be a section of the Protestant world that absolutely clings to the inspiration of the Scriptures, while an equally large section teaches that the Bible is a fallible human production, "containing revelation." The result is that the younger generation of Protestants is losing the old faith in the Bible. The "Sun" commenting on this phase of an important question says:—

"Recent literature bears notable evidences of this change; it is losing its Biblical color. Many men in the Churches who once accepted the Bible unquestioningly and without a thought of criticising it, have now ceased to regard it reverentially. Dr. Briggs professes, with the assent of Bishop Potter, that he has made it more 'vital,' but he has killed the book for all those who have been affected by his teachings. That is a fact apparent to every observer, and there is no getting away from it. The Bible no longer has power with men who criticise it as a merely human pro-

duction, for, of course, it cannot stand scientific investigation, since its authority rests primarily and necessarily on miracles."

Very truly does the writer of the above paragraph point out that it must be a unity of unbelief and not one of belief that is sought. And in reasoning out the matter, there is an allusion to the Church of Rome, that is worthy of attention. It says:—

"The unbelievers, as we have said, may combine to get up a new Christianity, with a purely ethical system as a substitute for the old theology. But the believers, where will they go? It seems not improbable that they will undergo a change of sentiment toward the Roman Catholic Church, with which they will be in sympathy, so far as concerns the infallibility of the Bible, while they must turn away sharply from the infidelity of the Briggs disciples. Really the great rock of defence of the inspiration of the Scriptures is now the Roman Church, and its exclusion from consideration by the proposed conference on religious unity suggests that the movement is propelled specifically by the new unbelief in the Bible. That it is a project for unity in unbelief rather than belief, for a sort of agnostic combination, the interest in it and sympathy with it manifested by Unitarians seem to bear witness."

Of course this movement can never come to anything because it is based on a negation and has nothing positive to offer. Yet, we see in it a very strong sign of the times, Protestantism is entirely founded on the Bible. Take away the Bible and you remove the foundations of the many-angled edifice. What then is to become of the various conflicting sects, since the grand general tendency is to ignore the inspiration of the Scriptures?

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From 5 Years to 20 "	1.75 "
From 20 " to 45 "	1.50 "
From 45 " to 65 "	1.50 "
From 65 " to 85 "	2.50 "

If you are not already a member of our Society, do not wait until too-morrow to join; it might be too late. Outside of our subscribers' funerals we are prepared, on the shortest notice, to undertake all classes of funerals at moderate prices. If you wish to become a member, telephone and we will call immediately. Specialty: Scientific Embalming.

W. A. WAYLAND, Manager.

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FRIED VITOS, VITOS CRIDDLE CAKES,
And BAKED VITOS PUDDING.**
FRASER, VIGER & CO.

LIGHT WINES FOR SUMMER DRINKING.

We desire to draw attention to a small parcel we have just received of 50 cases Claret and Southern Wines from the stock of Messrs. Cruse & Fils, Freres, Bordeaux, comprising:

Cruse's "Saint Julien" Claret, quarts \$6.00 per case, pints \$7.00 per case.
Cruse's "Saint Yve" Claret, quarts \$7.00 per case, pints \$8.00 per case.
Cruse's "Saint Julien" Superior Claret, quarts \$8.00 per case, pints \$9.00 per case.
Cruse's Haut Sauternes, quarts \$11.00 per case, pints \$12.00 per case.
Also a parcel of 50 cases from the stock of Messrs.

ALEX. ANDREA, KRAY & CO., Bordeaux.

Complete list of wine prices:
KRAY'S "Bottiller's" Claret (in quarts only)..... \$ 9.00 per case
KRAY'S "Saint Julien" Claret, in quarts..... 7.00 per case
KRAY'S "Pontet Canon" Claret, in quarts..... 7.00 per case
KRAY'S Chateau Laffite, 1891, in quarts..... 14.00 per case
And KRAY'S Chateau-Mareaux, 1891, at..... 20.00 per case

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,
Italian Warehouse,
207, 209 & 211 St. James Street - - - Montreal

LEAFLETS, From My Literary Diary.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

I think it was John Boyle O'Reilly who said that the beginning of the twentieth century would see all Catholics and Jews in possession of the literary field.

To-day there came to my desk a beautiful little volume of poems published by the Angel Guardian Press, of Boston.

Its marked characteristics are reverence, sincerity and truth. It is keyed to the beauty and sublimity of the Catholic Faith.

O'er the horizon, through cloud rifts, The sun-god peeps before he lifts, The curtain of the skies;

Kissed by the sunshine, washed with rain, The face of Nature smiles again, The brooks laugh as they flow;

The sun dissolves the misty veil, Which, rising leaves a shining trail, Behind of silver thread;

The great orchestra softly plays An overture of joy and praise, A new day has begun;

Like seeds up-growing through the earth, Thus we must struggle for new birth, New growth, new life divine;

Many a silver and golden jubilee on this earth will have no counterpart in heaven.

Speaking of jubilees reminds me that the Sisters of Loretto in this city celebrated a few days ago the golden jubilee of their establishment in Toronto.

The good work of the Loretto Sisters is known in two hemispheres—on four continents.

High Schools of Commerce have long existed in France and Belgium, and recently one of a similar class has been founded in connection with the University of Leipzig in Germany.

Thomas Holdich in which he stated that: "All good geographers will rejoice in the fact that a school of geography is likely to be started at the University of Oxford, the first school of its sort that has ever been inaugurated in England."

While it is admitted that the present university training, in a mere academic way, is most valuable, still it requires to be so specialized as to impart to the student a practical and indispensable knowledge of all that may be required in the prosecution of foreign commercial enterprises.

The same authority—Sir Thomas Holdich—says: "It would not be difficult to adduce instances in which thousands, not to say millions, of pounds have been misspent."

In commenting upon the foregoing remarks, and in the course of an article, which we have thus summarized, the New York Herald says:—"No amount of business experience, skill, tact and training in the most

ing years blessing and beautifying the homes of our land.

While listening to a lecture delivered a few evenings ago, at the Horticultural exhibition in this city, by Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, I was struck with the romantic background which our beloved Canada possesses.

Grand Pre! What a sad epic is connected with this name. Yesterday I took up Miss Saunders' "Rose a Charlotte." It is one of a number of novels which have their root in the sweet sad story of Evangeline.

Miss Saunders has been for some years before the public, as a writer, and is justly claimed as one of Canada's brightest women writers. She possesses the literary instinct and much sympathy.

There are few other or more logical thinkers among the Catholic laity of America than Dr. Conde B. Pallen, of St. Louis. He is essentially a thinker.

Dr. Pallen has published in the last three years two works of great merit—Philosophy of Literature and Epochs of Literature. In both works Dr. Pallen gives evidence of a thorough mastery of his subject.

Dr. Pallen's Epochs of Literature is we think an abler work than the Philosophy of Literature. The sentences are more clearly cut—more pointed—and his grasp of the dominant spirit—the informing principle of the different epochs, firm and secure.

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veteran merchant can take the place of the technical knowledge required in those who are to be managers or important servants in carrying forward the great ventures of export and import trade, or who are to act in the capacity of consuls.

This is a subject which must come home to the majority of our people in Canada. It is an indication of how absolutely indispensable a sound and high commercial education has become in this age.

That there is something going wrong with the moral and social machinery of the world is beyond all question and doubt.

From Lansing, Mich., we learn that: "After a warm discussion, the Legislature has adopted the report of the special committee which investigates the charges of cruel treatment of girls in the industrial home at Adrian."

We need not load our article with any more quotations. Here are four all from very different sources, and all of very different natures, that should suffice.

An intelligent and fairly well-to-do father leaves his little three-year old daughter to die in an attic, and the mother supports the father in his criminal act by still more unnatural and unmotherly brutality.

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establishment of such a higher commercial education as is above described, at least we can make the most of the advantages we do possess, and aim perpetually at the elevation of our status in the commercial world.

That the subject is attracting a great deal of attention in New York, is evidenced by the fact that Commissioner Miles O'Brien, has inaugurated a project of a Commercial High School.

"The purpose of the Commercial High School," says Commissioner O'Brien, "is to take the boy who has passed through the elementary schools and fit him for a business life."

"In general the plan of education in the new Commercial High School contemplates a course of training in the first two years on lines similar to the course in the other high schools.

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lamented Dr. Tabaret, O.M.I., "if the world has ameliorated, men have deteriorated." And that deterioration can be easily traced to the lack of solid Catholic principles in the generation of to-day.

THE LATE MGR. DURIEN.

In our second last issue we referred to the recent death of the Venerable Mgr. Durien, Bishop of New Westminster, B. C.

The purpose of the Commercial High School," says Commissioner O'Brien, "is to take the boy who has passed through the elementary schools and fit him for a business life."

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blood can pass. The arteries, however have strong walls and withstand the pressure of the shrinking tissue, so that while blood is coming in through the arteries all the time none can escape through the veins. This congestion causes the disease known as appendicitis.

To give the doctor's treatment requires a nice knowledge of the muscles and their actions. In emptying the appendix Dr. Helmer takes advantage of the location of the psoas magnus, one of the larger muscles of the body.

When one lies on his back the appendix is the nearest psoas muscle. By bending the leg up and giving it a quick turn outward the muscle thus into action and snaps up against the end of the colon and the appendix.

The hand which is held on the abdomen during the operation, is to prevent too violent an action of the psoas as that might tend to rupture the organ, which would cause death.—Exchange.

A CHILD'S SUFFERING.

MR. WM. MCKAY, CLIFFORD, N.S., TELLS OF HIS DAUGHTER'S CURE.

She Was First Attacked With Acute Rheumatism, Followed by St. Vitus' Dance in a Severe Form—Her Parents Thought She Could Not Recover.

From the Enterprise, Bridgewater, N. S. Wm. McKay, Esq., a well-known and much respected farmer and mill man at Clifford, Lunenburg Co., N. S., relates the following wonderful cure effected in his family by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Three years ago my little daughter Ella, then a child of ten years, was attacked with acute rheumatism. It was a terribly bad case; for over a month she was confined to her bed, and during most of the time was utterly helpless, being unable to turn in bed, or in fact to move at all without help.

She could not even hold use of her limbs had entirely gone and the pain she suffered was fearful. By constant attention after a month or so she began to gain a little strength, and after a while improved enough to be taken out of bed after a fashion by means of a support.

But now she was seized with a worse ailment than the rheumatism. Her nervous system gave way, she appeared completely shattered. She shook violently all the time, would tumble down in trying to walk. In attempting to drink from a cup her hand shook so as to spill the contents all over herself. She was a pitiable object.

The doctors were called to her again and said she had St. Vitus' dance in the worst form. She took the medicine prescribed and followed the instructions of her physician for some time, but without apparent benefit. She wasted away almost to a skeleton and we gave her up for lost.

At this time I read in a paper an account of a great cure of nervousness effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and resolved to try them. I bought six boxes and the little girl began using them. The good effects of the first box were quite apparent and when four boxes were used she seemed so much improved that the pills were discontinued.

After a few weeks was as well as ever. We were told that the cure would not last, that it was only some powerful ingredient in the pills which was deceiving us and that after a time the child would be worse than ever. All this has proved false, for now nearly three years she has had unbroken good health, nerves as strong as they are made, and stands well as a mature person. We have no doubt about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills restoring to us our little girl, whom we looked upon as doomed to an early grave.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or shattered locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after-effects of la grippe, headache, erythema, erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, building up the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Protect yourself against imitations by insisting that every box bears the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If your dealer does not have them they will be sent, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A slight chisel cut which passed unnoticed at the time caused the death from lockjaw of Walter L. Dunham, forty-four years old, of Bayshore, L. I., at St. Mary's Hospital Brooklyn, last week.

Dunham, a mason and builder was engaged in his usual work on June 1. In cutting a piece of wood the tool slipped, slightly wounding his left thumb near the nail.

The news comes from Antwerp, that Drs. Reurette and Lebro, of the Belgian Medical Academy, have discovered a serum for the cure of cancer. Experiments made upon twenty horses have proven conclusively the efficacy of the treatment.

At the Red Rose Club, London, Eng. Lord Lansdowne's speech at the annual dinner was directed to the praise of the militia and the possibility of conscription.

SICKNESS WILL DISAPPEAR AND HEALTH WILL BRIGHTEN WOMAN'S LIFE IF SHE USES Dr. Pierce's FAVORITE Prescription IN ALL CASES OF FEMALE WEAKNESS.

ANNUAL MEETING Of Banque Jacques Cartier.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Jacques Cartier Bank took place on Wednesday, the 21st of June, 1899. Amongst those present were Hon. Alph. Desjardins, President; Messrs. A. S. Hamelin, Vice-president; Dumont Laviolette, G. N. Ducharme, L. J. O. Beauchemin, N. Ducharme, L. J. O. Beauchemin, Hon. J. G. Laviolette, Ald. H. Laporte, Dr. J. C. Laviolette, J. H. Wilson, J. C. Beauchamp, representing the estate, Hon. Chas. Wilson; Dr. A. A. Bernard, F. Pauze, L. A. Bernard, J. P. Lebel, O. Martineau, P. Garon, H. H. Ethier, J. E. Beaudry, S. J. Joubert, J. R. Laurendeau, Hubert Desjardins and others. On motion of Mr. A. S. Hamelin, seconded by Mr. Dumont Laviolette, Hon. Alphonse Desjardins was unanimously chosen chairman of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. L. J. O. Beauchemin, seconded by Mr. J. P. Lebel, it was decided Messrs. J. E. Beaudry, General Manager should act as scribes and that Mr. Tancrede Bienvenu, General Manager, should act as secretary of the meeting.

The report of the directors was then read as follows:—

The Board has the honor to present you a report of the operations of the Bank for the year ending May 31st, 1899.

Balance to credit of Profit and Loss 1898 \$16,690.21
Net profits for year ending 31st May, 1899, after deducting expenses of administration, interest on deposits and amount of losses \$50,418.17

From which have been deducted:—
Dividend No. 66, 3 per cent., paid December 1st 1898 \$15,000.00
Dividend No. 67, 3 per cent., payable 1st June, 1899 15,000.00
Carried to Reserve Fund 15,000.00
Creation of a guarantee fund 5,000.00
Balance to the credit of Profit and Loss on 31st of May 1899 17,138.11

\$67,138.41

These figures show that the Bank has maintained and developed the satisfactory operations indicated by the report presented last year. The statement of the last twelve months shows a net surplus exceeding 10 per cent. after full payment of the expenses of management and ample deduction for losses. If the shareholders take into consideration the increasing competition existing between banks and which has for a first effect the lowering of the rates of interest and

ances. It is also a pleasure to inform you that as a result we have been able to rent the space at our disposition at a remunerative price. The Head office and the several agencies have been regularly inspected and we have only words of praise for the zeal, activity and intelligence with which our General Manager and the several officers of the Bank have discharged their functions.

(Signed)
ALPH. DESJARDINS, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE JACQUES CARTIER BANK,
TO 31st MAY, 1899.

Liabilities.

Bank Notes in Circulation \$ 475,336.00
Deposits bearing interest 3,596,751.77
Deposits not bearing interest 817,200.95
Due to Bank's correspondents abroad 111,255.81

\$5,008,584.56

Paid up capital 500,000.00
Reserve fund—accumulated profits 265,000.00
Reserve on account of discount on bills not yet due 25,000.00
For guarantee fund 5,120.00
Profits and losses—balance of available profits 17,138.11

Total capital and surplus \$812,258.11

Unclaimed dividends 925.26
Dividend No. 67, payable 1st of June, 1899 15,000.00

\$5,831,769.23

Assets.

Gold and silver 45,226.64
Dominion notes 321,654.00
Deposit with Federal Government guaranteeing circulation 21,000.00
Notes and cheques of other banks 329,015.22
Due by other banks in Canada 14,013.22
Due by other banks in Europe and the United States 19,587.07
Call loans on shares and debentures 327,706.57
Loans to municipal corporations 362,964.00
Federal Government and municipal corporation debentures 138,389.52

\$1,577,586.21

Notes under discount \$3,937,069.50
Notes due 41,943.80
Due by branches of the Bank in daily exchange 38,034.29
Mortgages 30,369.61
Real Estate 130,000.00
Bank buildings, head office and branches 57,148.26
Furniture, vaults, stationery and other values

\$1,251,182.99

(Signed)
TANCREDE BIENVENU, General Manager.

The President, Hon. Alph. Desjardins moved and the Vice-president, Mr. A. S. Hamelin, seconded the adoption of the report, which had just been read and that it be published for the information of the shareholders. Adopted.

The president then made the following remarks:—

Gentlemen.—As the report has just stated, the Bank has continued during the year its work of reform and progress, to which I drew attention last year, with results which are shown in the general statement which the General Manager has presented to you. In spite of the extreme competition that exists between the banks your institution has received its part for we again notice this year more than \$750,000 of deposits added to the surplus of last year. This competition necessarily diminishes the profits of the general operations which we had to meet by the activity and resources which I am glad to have to say here have never failed on the part of your General Manager. Taking in-

commission, they will not fail to congratulate themselves upon the success which your institution has met with. They have received six per cent. interest on their shares and the security of their investments is increased by an addition of \$15,000 to the Reserve Fund, which is now increased to 53 per cent. of the capital. They will also notice that we have this year assigned an amount of \$5,000 as the first payment for the creation of a guarantee fund and that after several appropriations there still remains for the contingent fund the sum of \$17,138.11. We have profited by the general increase of Bank deposits in a proportion which shows that we have a large part of public patronage, our deposits increasing to the end of the year to the sum of \$4,413,992.72 or over three-quarters of a million more than at the same date last year. We have realized during the course of the year, the project which we had for some time entertained, viz., additions to the bank premises which had become necessary in order to utilize to advantage the upper storeys and so decrease the annual establishment charges. We have kept within reasonable limits the cost of these improvements and we have been able to give the bank the benefit of the most modern appli-

cation on 31st May, 1899, after deducting expenses of administration, interest on deposits and amount of losses \$50,418.17

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Due by other banks in Canada 14,013.22
Due by other banks in Europe and the United States 19,587.07
Call loans on shares and debentures 327,706.57
Loans to municipal corporations 362,964.00
Federal Government and municipal corporation debentures 138,389.52

\$1,577,586.21

Notes under discount \$3,937,069.50
Notes due 41,943.80
Due by branches of the Bank in daily exchange 38,034.29
Mortgages 30,369.61
Real Estate 130,000.00
Bank buildings, head office and branches 57,148.26
Furniture, vaults, stationery and other values

\$1,251,182.99

(Signed)
TANCREDE BIENVENU, General Manager.

The President, Hon. Alph. Desjardins moved and the Vice-president, Mr. A. S. Hamelin, seconded the adoption of the report, which had just been read and that it be published for the information of the shareholders. Adopted.

The president then made the following remarks:—

Gentlemen.—As the report has just stated, the Bank has continued during the year its work of reform and progress, to which I drew attention last year, with results which are shown in the general statement which the General Manager has presented to you. In spite of the extreme competition that exists between the banks your institution has received its part for we again notice this year more than \$750,000 of deposits added to the surplus of last year. This competition necessarily diminishes the profits of the general operations which we had to meet by the activity and resources which I am glad to have to say here have never failed on the part of your General Manager. Taking in-

commission, they will not fail to congratulate themselves upon the success which your institution has met with. They have received six per cent. interest on their shares and the security of their investments is increased by an addition of \$15,000 to the Reserve Fund, which is now increased to 53 per cent. of the capital. They will also notice that we have this year assigned an amount of \$5,000 as the first payment for the creation of a guarantee fund and that after several appropriations there still remains for the contingent fund the sum of \$17,138.11. We have profited by the general increase of Bank deposits in a proportion which shows that we have a large part of public patronage, our deposits increasing to the end of the year to the sum of \$4,413,992.72 or over three-quarters of a million more than at the same date last year. We have realized during the course of the year, the project which we had for some time entertained, viz., additions to the bank premises which had become necessary in order to utilize to advantage the upper storeys and so decrease the annual establishment charges. We have kept within reasonable limits the cost of these improvements and we have been able to give the bank the benefit of the most modern appli-

cation on 31st May, 1899, after deducting expenses of administration, interest on deposits and amount of losses \$50,418.17

\$67,138.41

From which have been deducted:—
Dividend No. 66, 3 per cent., paid December 1st 1898 \$15,000.00
Dividend No. 67, 3 per cent., payable 1st June, 1899 15,000.00
Carried to Reserve Fund 15,000.00
Creation of a guarantee fund 5,000.00
Balance to the credit of Profit and Loss on 31st of May 1899 17,138.11

\$67,138.41

These figures show that the Bank has maintained and developed the satisfactory operations indicated by the report presented last year. The statement of the last twelve months shows a net surplus exceeding 10 per cent. after full payment of the expenses of management and ample deduction for losses. If the shareholders take into consideration the increasing competition existing between banks and which has for a first effect the lowering of the rates of interest and

ances. It is also a pleasure to inform you that as a result we have been able to rent the space at our disposition at a remunerative price. The Head office and the several agencies have been regularly inspected and we have only words of praise for the zeal, activity and intelligence with which our General Manager and the several officers of the Bank have discharged their functions.

(Signed)
ALPH. DESJARDINS, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE JACQUES CARTIER BANK,
TO 31st MAY, 1899.

Liabilities.

Bank Notes in Circulation \$ 475,336.00
Deposits bearing interest 3,596,751.77
Deposits not bearing interest 817,200.95
Due to Bank's correspondents abroad 111,255.81

\$5,008,584.56

Paid up capital 500,000.00
Reserve fund—accumulated profits 265,000.00
Reserve on account of discount on bills not yet due 25,000.00
For guarantee fund 5,120.00
Profits and losses—balance of available profits 17,138.11

Total capital and surplus \$812,258.11

Unclaimed dividends 925.26
Dividend No. 67, payable 1st of June, 1899 15,000.00

\$5,831,769.23

Assets.

Gold and silver 45,226.64
Dominion notes 321,654.00
Deposit with Federal Government guaranteeing circulation 21,000.00
Notes and cheques of other banks 329,015.22
Due by other banks in Canada 14,013.22
Due by other banks in Europe and the United States 19,587.07
Call loans on shares and debentures 327,706.57
Loans to municipal corporations 362,964.00
Federal Government and municipal corporation debentures 138,389.52

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Due by branches of the Bank in daily exchange 38,034.29
Mortgages 30,369.61
Real Estate 130,000.00
Bank buildings, head office and branches 57,148.26
Furniture, vaults, stationery and other values

sources had placed at its disposition. In a word, the funds which have been confided to our care have not been allowed to remain idle, but have been put into full activity and have produced the good results so noticeable to-day.

Ald. Laporte, seconded by Mr. J. R. Laurendeau, tendered the thanks of the meeting to the President, Vice-President and Directors, adding that it would be quite useless to sound words of praise for these gentlemen as they are all so favorably known to the public in general, and that the direction of the Banque Jacques Cartier could not be confided to better hands. Carried.

Mr. A. S. Hamelin, seconded by Dr. J. G. Laviolette, proposed that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the General Manager, to the Inspector, and to the Branch Managers and other officers of the Bank for the services rendered during the past year just closed.

This motion having been unanimously adopted, the General Manager spoke as follows:—

I am very grateful to you gentlemen for the thanks which you have been kind enough to tender the General Manager and the other officers of the institution, I do not desire to make a parade of your zeal, but permit me to say to you that the position which I assumed in accepting the office of General Manager of your Bank, has not been a sinecure for me. As for the other officials, it is a pleasure to me to testify to their devotion and to the zeal which they display in the interests of the Bank. No one perhaps amongst you can realize the amount of work which must be performed in order to arrive at satisfactory results, because the rates of discount and commission diminish every day to a considerable extent. Business men who are here to-day who want discounts, will rejoice perhaps at this reduction of interest and commission, but in your capacity as shareholders, kindly remember how great are the difficulties for the bank to follow the course of these reductions and to present at the same time satisfactory and profitable statements. We have, however, to congratulate ourselves upon the encouragement which we receive from the public in general and we have reason to believe that before long we shall be able to give even a greater degree of satisfaction to our Shareholders.

Upon motion of Mr. J. P. Lebel, seconded by Dr. A. A. Bernard, the meeting proceeded to the election of directors.

A single ballot was cast and taken as the unanimous decision of the meeting. The vote having been taken, the scrutineers presented the following report:—

We the scrutineers duly appointed at the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Banque Jacques Cartier this day, declare that the following gentlemen have been elected as directors of this Bank for the current year:—
Hon. Alph. Desjardins, A. S. Hamelin, Dumont Laviolette, G. N. Ducharme, and L. J. O. Beauchemin. The Hon. Alph. Desjardins then offered the thanks of the meeting to the scrutineers. The meeting then adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Hon. Alph. Desjardins was elected President, and Mr. A. S. Hamelin, Vice-President.

SALES OF PATENTS.

The profits of a new invention, patented one works in a practical direction, are well set forth in the list of assignments of patents given below. If one has a patentable idea which is of real value, he has not much trouble in getting a purchaser for it.

1. Albert J. Fisk, assignor, to Bullis Ball-Gear Co., Rochester, N. Y.; invention gear wheels, consideration, \$60,000.

2. The National Fence Machine Co., assignor to Geo. W. Taylor, Geo. D. Davis, H. M. Keuper, and Wm. B. Packard; invention, shot and wire fence machine; consideration \$10,000.

3. J. L. Blossing, and F. M. Fisk, assignors to C. C. Adams, of Sorrento, Fla.; invention, liquid measure; consideration, \$1,500.

(Communication from M. M. Marion & Marion, Solicitors of Patents and Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal.)

According to the Montreal Herald a testimonial of \$100,000 is proposed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as a recognition of his services to the country. The following committee has been named to carry out this proposal:—

President, R. Prefontaine, Mayor of Montreal; treasurer, Robert McKay, L. O. David, Hon. A. Blair, Hon. Dr. Borden, J. Sutherland, M.P., R. Dandurand, and Lawrence Wilson.

"As soon as Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal heard that the committee had organized, he wrote warmly endorsing the project and eulogizing

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and he concluded by offering his check for ten, fifteen or more thousand dollars, and more if necessary."

PAINT YOUR CHECKS.
Not with paint on the outside that is easily washed off. Put the color on from within. Scott's Emulsion fills the checks with rich red blood. It is a color that stays too.

You can buy
Eave Troughs and
Conductor Pipe

from us—cheaper than you can make them, and you're always sure of perfect quality and fit.

We use only the best brands of Galvanized Steel Plate, and in addition to our many stock lines will make any special pattern to order.

Our Corrugated Expansion Conductor Pipe is ahead of any other pipe made—it allows for contraction and expansion and comes in 10 feet lengths without cross seams.

Why not write for our Catalogue and Price List?

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
MANUFACTURERS, TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED 1832.
CHS. LAVALLEE,
Successor to A. LAVALLEE,
IMPORTER OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
of Every Description.
A complete assortment always on hand. Repairs of all kinds made on short notice.
Ladies' and Artists' Violins made to order.
Agent for the Celebrated HORN: P. BEYON & CO., London, Eng., PELISSON, GUINOT & CO., Lyons, France, GEROME, THEBEAUVILLE LAMY, Paris, France.
35 St. Lambert Hill,
MONTREAL.

REFRIGERATORS.
The Public are taking advantage of our Great Clearing Sale and Discount of 30 per cent. off Catalogue List. Buy while this chance offers.
Several sizes already sold out.

GEORGE W. REED & CO.
MANUFACTURERS.
783 and 785 Craig Street.

COWAN'S
HYGIENIC
COCOA.
THE COWAN CO., TORONTO.

BON BOURGEOIS Claret.

BON BOURGEOIS
Claret is sold by every first-class Club, Hotel and Restaurant in Montreal.

BECAUSE
It is the best value imported from the Vineyards of France.
BON BOURGEOIS is a delight to consumers and a mystery to competitors.
BON BOURGEOIS is bottled at 56 cents quart and 25 cents pint bottle.
The profits are small but the sales are large.
Gentlemen will please see that the name "La Ce des Vins de Bordeaux" appears on every label and the name "Bordeaux Claret Company" stamped on every cork.

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO.,
Sole Agents for Canada
MONTREAL Office, 87 St. James Street
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Mantels
Hardwood
Brick and
Tile.

Tiles for
Bathrooms,
Fireplaces,
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ANDREW F. MURRAY & CO.
CONTRACTORS and IMPORTERS.
40 BLEURY STREET
MONTREAL, Que.

Brass and Wrought Iron
Fireplace
Furniture.

Gas Logs,
Gas Fires,
Gas and
Coal Grates.

Designs and Estimates Submitted

The best service that Irish men and Irish women can

THE DEMOCRATS And the Next Presidential Campaign

Recently the "Times-Herald," of Chicago asked members of the National Democrat Committee what should be their party's battle-cry in 1900. Some said "Free Silver;" others said, "Down with the Trusts," and again others said it would be both of these. Some say "Militarism," or "Imperialism," will be one of the prominent issues. Only one, of all, said that the issues of 1900 should be the same as those of 1896. Let us take a few of the reports to show how divided opinions are:

Thomas C. McRae (Ark)—"In my opinion the national Democratic convention should reaffirm the Chicago platform, and in addition denounce trusts, imperialism, and extravagance."

Here is one who talks plainly:—
J. J. Dwyer (Cal)—"No man can tell where we will be in 1900. Predictions must, therefore, be based on 'ifs.' If the Philippine war is still in active progress in 1900, or if the president and his Pretorian guard are then actively engaged in carrying out their conspiracy to steal Cuba, and especially if both these foreign questions remain unanswered, there will be but one issue, and that will be 'imperialism.'"

Adair Wilson (Col)—"In my opinion there is no doubt that in the next presidential campaign the money question will be the leading issue, as it was in the last, and that bimetalism—the restoration of silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1—will be the battle-cry of the Democracy. The Democratic party has always opposed trusts, and possibly, in view of recent events, in its platform of 1900 public attention may be more forcibly called to this question, but in no such sense as to supplant the financial issue."

The following is about the most statesmanlike utterance of all the number. At least it is easily understood:—

Clark Howell, jr. (Georgia)—"Until a new platform is made, we should stand by the old platform, except, of course, on such questions as might arise out of conditions which are new, and which were not under consideration at the time of the meeting of the last national convention, and even on such questions, I doubt the propriety of the national committee taking the declaratory position in advance of the meeting of the party conventions."

In the several states. The two questions which are now uppermost are imperialism and the concentration of capital in trusts and combines. As to the latter question, the general attitude of the party is already well defined in the national platform."

As to the question of Imperialism, expansion, or by whatever other name it may be called, I am inclined to think it would be very unwise for the party to commit itself now to any declaration pending the changing conditions, which, as readjustment proceeds, will give the people of the whole country better data from which to reach a satisfactory conclusion as to the national duty."

Now we have J. G. Johnson, of Kansas; C. A. Walsh, of Iowa; and Mr. Woodson, of Kentucky, declaring that the Chicago platform of 1896, will be that of 1900. The same opinion comes from Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina, from B. R. Tillman, of South Carolina, from Jas. M. Head, of Tennessee; and to these are to be added, Dr. Seth C. Gordon, of Maine; John J. McHilton, of Montana; and such men as W. H. Thompson, of Nebraska, who startled the Democrats by the following:—

"The battle-cry of the Democracy in 1900 should be the financial question as by it declared in 1896, and anti-Trusts and anti-militarism and anti-Anglo-American alliance."

Still here are a couple of statesmen and like the others, they are not very compromising in their assertions:—

Peter J. Otey (Virginia)—"I think that the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform is a certainty, and hence the silver question can be no less prominent in the future than it was in the campaign of 1896, though the fight against trusts and imperialism and militarism will be equally pronounced."

William White (Oregon)—"In 1900 the Chicago platform of 1896 will be reaffirmed in its entirety. Free silver will not be abandoned, but the fight will be against the money Trust and the industrial Trusts as well. If the Democracy party opposes the retention of Porto Rico and the Philippines under the control of the United States the party will be defeated at the polls."

With all those, and many others, it is evident that the Democrats are not certain as to their policy.

quired the adjoining property. They will open a private Academy there in September.

Rev. Father Brunet of Portage du Fort, was in the city last week in connection with the proposed construction of a railway in that locality.

Rev. Father Chartrand has been appointed assistant to Rev. Father Labelle of St. Paul's Aylmer, Que.

The distribution of prizes at the Aylmer Convent, in charge of the Grey Nuns, took place on the 23rd instant.

The St. Anthony Society of Aylmer held a picnic at Queen's Park, on the banks of the Ottawa, on the 19th instant.

BRIEF NOTES OF NEWS.

FROM A FIRECRACKER BURN.—Thomas Ryan, fourteen years old, of No. 209 West Nineteenth St., N. Y., was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital this morning, suffering from lockjaw, the result of a burn from a firecracker.

GERMAN STRIKERS KILLED.—Three strikers were killed on Tuesday during the rioting at the Bochum coal mines, Berlin. The troops who were called to protect the non-strikers were attacked by the rioters and compelled to use their side-arms and fire-arms. The strikers fired on the miners' houses, and the gendarmes returned the fire. The number of men wounded is not known, as many of them were spirited away to private houses. Thirty-six arrests were made.

THE WAR GOES ON.—Secretary Alger, Adjutant-General Corbin, and Col. Bird, Assistant Quartermaster-General in charge of transportation, had an hour's consultation with the President a few days ago, at Washington, relative to the question of reinforcements for Gen. Otis. A definite decision has been reached to continue recruiting men at all the recruiting stations for service in the Philippines, and secretary Alger said when he left the White House after the conference that Gen. Otis would have 40,000 men when the rainy season closed for a resumption of active operations.

TREASURE IN AN OLD OVEN.—Silas Hawks, a farmer living near Little York, Hunterdon county, died several months ago, leaving his property to his son, Silas Hawks, jr. The property was encumbered with a mortgage, which it was doubtful that Hawks would be able to raise.

The young man was tearing out an old brick oven in the house a few days ago when he found a rusty tin box. He pried it open, and, much to his astonishment, found a large quantity of old silver and gold coins, which are said to be worth \$2,800. The house has stood for nearly a hundred years. The value of the coin will be sufficient to clear the property of the mortgage.

A STRIKE OF CONVICTS.—The news comes from Des Moines, Ia., that five hundred convicts in the Anamosa penitentiary have refused to work, claiming that their rations are insufficient in quantity and inferior in quality. The trouble began in the quarries, where about 100 men are employed.

THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.—In the British House of Commons on Tuesday, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question asked by Mr. Michael Flavin, member for North Kerry, said that the Government was negotiating for the purchase of Tintern Abbey as a profitable investment.

Mr. Flavin asked: "Why not purchase the Lakes of Killarney?" To this Sir Michael replied: "I know of no reason. I believe that such a purchase would be a profitable investment."

RACE RIOTS IN THE SOUTH.—Three negroes were killed and others wounded in a fight between whites and blacks, on Tuesday, in Brookside, Ala. Both sides are heavily armed, and it is feared there will be more bloodshed.

The race war is the result of the efforts of several posses of armed white men to capture John Shepherd, a negro, who on Tuesday last assaulted Mrs. Monroe Jones, of Walver county, and left her in a critical position.

Sheriffs of Walker, Jefferson and Fayette counties, with bodies of deputies, made strenuous efforts to capture the negro, who was seen in the neighborhood of Blossburg Tunnel, but were unsuccessful.

A PLUCKY LAD.

John Borley is a young Liverpool lad who is anxious to make his way to Canada. The other day he gave evidence of a determination that should certainly land him some time or other

SPECIAL DESIGNS.

We have our own factory and make special designs in furniture from our own plans. That's one reason why you can buy patterns from us that you cannot buy elsewhere. We also make a specialty of making to order from your own designs.

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652 CRAIG STREET.—Branch 2442 St. Catherine St.

on Canadian soil. He joined a ship in Queenstown which he thought would take him to the Great North-West, and was somewhat startled when the vessel was being towed out of Cork Harbor to learn that she was bound for Simon Sam's black republic of Hayti. That trip was not in his programme, and addressing the "old man" he said, "You'd best put me ashore, captain." Thereupon an officer who was standing by took the recalcitrant in hands. "He punched my nose," said the boy, "and then I began to dislike the officer as well as the voyage, and made up my bag quietly and my mind at the same time to clear." The lad was not slow in making his preparations, and before the remainder of the crew saw the youngster's game he had thrown his bag overboard and followed immediately himself. A half hour's swim didn't do the young sea dog any harm and having been picked up by a local boat he joined another ship which will not take him so far south of his destination as Hayti.

The New York Police Commissioners' report urges the necessity of more policemen; the public press of New York claims that expense in the Police Department would be better diminished than increased. In 1876, there was one policeman to every 475 inhabitants, now there is one to every 555 inhabitants. But the ratepayers say:—

"The proportion of policemen to the number of inhabitants may be less than it was twenty-five years ago, because with the city's increase and by the application of improved methods—patrol wagons, ambulances, harbor boats, a larger number of courts and station houses, a higher rate of pay and a more orderly community—the requirements of individual service are less arduous."

Co Keep Cool

is the aim of the business man and the pleasure-seeker these oppressively hot days. Iced water is effective for a moment, but the reaction is worse, and, besides, it is dangerous to drink when heated. Here is the remedy. A teaspoonful of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

taken in a tumbler of water, makes a most refreshing and agreeable beverage. Besides quenching the thirst and cooling the blood, it tones the system, and its use keeps one in a state of perfect health. Recommended by physicians and medical journals and sold by all druggists at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size 25 cents.

\$300

is not much to pay for a full sized Cabinet Grand Piano made by a first-class firm and fully warranted. A handsome sweet toned Piano containing every improvement of note, including full extra heavy iron frame, Ossian Banjo Attachment, solid oak back, ivory keys, best spruce sounding board. HOWARD is the name of this Piano; made by the D. H. Baldwin Co., of Chicago and Cincinnati. Terms \$7 monthly if you wish. Exchanges also made for old pianos.

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SEASONABLE Shoe Hints.

Laced shoes are cooler than high laced boots, and when \$1.00, \$1.25, up to \$2.50 will buy such fine quality in all colors and shapes as we sell, you'll find it cheaper to wear our shoes.

SLIPPERS

Are the coolest shoes to wear in the house. For \$1.50 we sell a patent leather and Vic kid two-trap slipper, with or without French heels. Other very nice ones for \$1.00 and \$1.25.

White Canvas Boots and Shoes

For men, women and children, from 75c to \$1.50.

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK.

Our Ladies' and Men's \$4.00 Calf and Kid Boots

Reduced to \$3.00. Come quick before all sold.

E. MANSFIELD,
124 St. Lawrence Street,
Cor. LaGauchetiere Street.
Phone Main 540.

packers at \$4.75 per 100 lbs. for desirable light bacon hogs, although some were delivered at \$5, but they were on former contracts.

The ashes market is quiet at \$4.00 for first pots and \$3.80 for seconds.

Tallow is quiet at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 for refined and 2 1/2 to 3c for rough.

The wheat market is quiet and quotations on spot are nominal, owing to the absence of business. It is said that a few days ago a lot of No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat was sold at Fort William at equal to \$1c above Montreal. It has sold at Fort William since our last report at 70 1/2 c down to 74c above. Ontario red winter wheat is quoted in the West at 71c to 71 1/2 c with an easier feeling.

Oats have improved somewhat since last week holders having realized 1c over the lowest price quoted last week sales during the last few days being reported at 34 1/2 c above to the extent of about 50,000 bus. Also sales in car lots in store have transpired at 34c.

Barley is nominal at 49 to 51 c for milling grades and 43c to 45c for feed. Buckwheat is quiet because there is none of the grain here to trade in. Prices are stiff at 61c above. Rye is quiet at 62c to 63c.

The receipts of live stock at the East End Abattoir market, Monday morning were 500 cattle, 300 sheep, 200 lambs, 200 calves, and 50 pigs. The supply of cattle was larger than for some time back, but notwithstanding this fact the tone was firm and prices were fully maintained. The demand from butchers was good and trade was active, especially in the better grades of stock. Choice heaves sold at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 good at 4 1/2 to 5c; fair at 2 3/4 to 4 1/4 and lower grades at 2 1/4 to 3 1/4 c per pound live weight. There was some demand for sheep from shippers and they paid 3 1/4 for suitable stock and for yearlings butchers paid as high as 3 1/4 c per pound. Lambs met with a good demand at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$4.25 each, and calves sold readily at from 2.50 to \$10 each. Young pigs brought from \$1 to \$4 each as to size. Hogs were rather plentiful and prices were easier. Straight lots weighed off cars sold at \$4.35 to \$4.60 per 100 pounds.

It is better to be cut by God's pruning-knife than to be cast out by His rake.

Some critics cut the meat out of the Bible and then complain that it is all bones.

The sunny Christian is the one who keeps near the Light of the world.

Don't be over-anxious to give some one "a piece of your mind;" the loss may be too keenly felt.

When you talk about the check-book of faith, you must remember that God's bank is for deposit also.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

Tuesday, 20th June, witnessed the closing of the Scholastic Year at the Convent of la Congregation de Notre Dame, Gloucester Street. At nine o'clock all the pupils habited in pure white, were assembled in the commodious Academic Hall, their joyous faces showing forth the happiness they felt in that, in presence of their parents and friends, as well as of a number of clergymen, members of Parliament, and Senators, they were about to receive their rewards for their close application to their studies and their exemplary conduct. There is, however, no pleasure without alloy, and this was the feeling of those amongst them who, having completed their course, were about to sever that sweet and pleasing intercourse which had throughout existed between them and the "Good Mothers" the spiritual daughters of the Venerable Margaret Bourgeoys. The hall itself was beautifully decorated with that taste and appropriateness which so distinguished the institution.

Addresses in English and French preceded the distribution of prizes, and this again was interspersed with music, vocal and instrumental, all showing forth as well the proficiency of the performers as the evident care and attention bestowed on their training. A Latin hymn rendered with solemnity as well as the most perfect harmony, brought this part of the proceedings to a close. The Rev. Father Portelance, parish priest of the Sacre Coeur, then addressed the pupils in words of encouragement and advice, and of eulogy of the teachers, the result of whose unremitting attention they had had such full proof that day. He was followed in the same strain by the reverend chaplain, who further added his personal knowledge of the exemplary manner in which all the pupils had attended to their studies and to their religious duties, and of the unceasing solicitude of their teachers. The visitors then dispersed and the young people descended to the chapel of the Holy Angels and, there deposited a beautiful white crown at the feet of the

Blessed Virgin. Following are some of the prizes bestowed:—

Medals for excellence awarded to ex-graduates, Misses Major of Papineauville and Larue of Ottawa.

Graduates' Diplomas: Misses McMillan, Houde, Street, Egan, Robillard, Lynch and McCarthy.

Medal presented for general science by His Excellency the Governor General, Miss Street.

Medal for Ecclesiastical History, presented by His Grace Archbishop Duhamel.

Medal for Religious instruction, presented by Very Rev. Dr. Constantineau, Rector of the University of Ottawa: Miss Champagne.

Medal for Christian Doctrine, presented by the reverend chaplain: Miss Egan.

Prizes for Domestic Economy, presented by Her Excellency the Countess of Minto: Miss Le Bel.

How deep and heartfelt was the regret felt at the demise of the late Mr. Martin O'Garra, LL.D., Q.C., who for the long period of thirty-six years had filled the important position of Police Magistrate in this city, and how much he was respected by all classes, creeds and nationalities, was fully demonstrated by the thousands who followed his remains to St. Joseph's Church, on Tuesday morning last. It was one of the largest funeral trains that ever passed through the streets of the Capital. Mr. O'Garra was in his sixty-third year, having been born in Ballaghaderreen, County Mayo, Ireland, in October, 1836. During his short illness of a few days expressions of regret were heard on all sides, and when the sad news of his death became known on Sunday afternoon, universal gloom prevailed. Stricken down on Wednesday, his life long prayer was heard, and he was vouchsafed consciousness long enough on Thursday to receive Holy Communion.—R. I. P.

The Christian Brothers are building a residence in connection with the La School on Sussex Street, having ac-

WHAT OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER HAS TO SAY Regarding Sacred Objects.

"Familiarity breeds contempt," and "no man is a hero to his valet," are two very old and very true sayings. In my Bohemian-like rambles I have discovered that both of these proverbs find very general application. Since I have earned deservedly or not a reputation of fault-finder, or rather of fault-exposer, I consider that I can lose nothing by taking advantages of the circumstance and writing down, for the public benefit, some of my own reflections upon what I see and hear. I will, therefore, without further ceremony, state that I purpose this week to deal with the question of familiarity with things sacred. There are holy and sacred things with which it is well that we should have frequent communion, there are others that it is essentially better that we should know and see at a distance. We cannot be too familiar with the church; yet we may possibly make too free with it. We cannot be too intimate with the Sacraments; but we can be wanting in that profound respect and reverence which is due to all connected with their administration. I have been led to these reflections by the following circumstances:

Sometime ago I had occasion to visit a store where church ornaments were sold. I was shown, as an interesting and curious idea a set of altar vessels of a very diminutive size, and

was told that they were sold as play-toys for children that had a liking for imitating the Mass. Amongst other objects was a small missal and corresponding stand, a censor, and incense holder, a chalice and paten, an ostensorium, a pyre, and a set of candlesticks. Some of the objects were sold at a low figure on account of their size; others were of real gold-plate, and quite large size; of the latter class the chalices ranged from two to four dollars and the other objects in proportion. In fact they were real altar vessels in every sense—save that a child of four or five years could handle them with ease. It was this fact that gave rise to the reflections I am about to make.

We all know how imitative young children are, and how they love to play at what they see the older people doing in earnest. A little girl dresses and nurses, chats with and teases her doll; and, for the time being she is, in imagination, a mother taking care of her child. A boy wants a rocking-horse, that he may ride and drive it, just as he sees his father ride or drive a real horse. And if he cannot get a hobby-horse he will straddle a chair, place a string around a post, and with a tiny whip will gallop away for an hour. It is that peculiar faculty of imitation that thus develops in children. A boy of three or four years is taken to Mass. He is attracted by the lights, astonished at the music, charmed with the ceremonies, and, if he be possessed of the least degree of imagination and memory, when he returns home we will find him trying to do what he saw the priest do. Had you taken him to a circus the effect of the performance would have been similar—he would want to turn hand springs, twist his limbs into all manner of shapes, or play antics like the clown. Each of these attractions he will forget as soon as something entirely new claims his attention.

While it is well that a child should receive what I call object lessons in religion, and be made to conceive a liking for a pleasure, in the ceremonies of the Church, still it is not proper that he should be allowed to become too familiar with things sacred. He will turn from his hobby-horse (when tired of it), to play Mass with his chalice and other altar ornaments and sacred vessels; but (when tired of that game) he will turn equally from it to take up his whip, or to play at cars, or steamboat, or baker, or butcher, or shop-keeper, or any other game, of the imitable class, that he may have in his mind. What must be the natural result? He will place no more value on a chalice or a pyx than he does upon a hobby-horse, or a Jack-in-the-box. When he sees a real horse it reminds him of his wooden

one at home; and when he sees his wooden horse it reminds him of the real animal. In the same way, when he handles his toy chalice—without any more reverence for it than he has for his shovel, whip, bat, or ball—it recalls to his mind the real chalice that the priest uses; and when he attends Mass and sees the real chalice he has no more respect for it than he has for his toy-chalice at home, or for his toy-horse.

Possibly, I do not make my meaning clear; but I wish to establish the fact that it is unwise and certainly injurious to give a child, as a play-toy, that which his young mind cannot dissociate from the original sacred object. The more reverence the child is taught for all that is connected with the Church, and the less familiarity he is permitted to have with all that he should learn to hold sacred, the better for his future. Personally, I would never give my child a chalice—even as a toy—to play with; I do not know how I could later on, attempt to inspire him with that wholesome awe of all things connected with the Divine Sacrifice of the Altar, after he had played on the floor, and kicked about, in his childish ignorance, that same class of vessel. Consequently I believe that more wrong will result from the fabrication, sale and use of these toy-altar

vessels than from any other species of children's commodities.

And this brings me to another consideration. The familiarity which certain children are allowed, as far as things sacred are concerned, and the increased familiarity allowed to youths with the Church, the Mass, and the priest, too often lead to a contempt for or an indifference towards these objects in later life. I have seen altar-boys going about a church in somewhat the same manner as they would go around a theatre or a play-ground. Not many days ago I went into a church in the centre of the city. It was after a low Mass had been said. The priest had just left the altar. The boy who had served the Mass came back into the sanctuary, blew out a candle at one side of the altar, then crossed over and blew out the other candle, without even as much as bowing his head—not to speak of genuflecting—when he rushed across the altar steps; yet the tabernacle contained the Host. Evidently, familiarity had destroyed that respect, that care, that thoughtfulness which should mark our movements in such a place. It may be said that all this is none of my business; but some one must make it his business to call attention to such matters.

There is another lack I have notic-

ed in the majority of our Catholic boys; they never, or scarcely ever, salute a priest when passing on the street. Last winter I was standing at the corner of Henry and St. Catherine streets waiting for a car when a gentleman, with whom I had a slight acquaintance, came along and stopped beside me. He also was waiting for a car. We exchanged a few words about the weather, when a priest came down the street. The gentleman in question raised his hat slightly and bowed; the priest touched his hat, and went on. The priest's face seemed to me familiar, but I could not recall where I had seen him. I asked my acquaintance who the priest was he answered that he did not know. "I thought," I said, "you bowed in a manner that denoted an acquaintance, ship." "Not at all," said he, "I merely saluted the priest, the man is a stranger to me." I need not dwell upon the lesson these words teach. I will just simply add that if our boys were taught to touch their hats whenever they pass the door of a church, it would soon become a custom—and decidedly a most laudable one—it would be. As I am not a teacher, nor a trainer of youth, I expect that I have gone sufficiently far into this subject, any more might expose me to certain criticisms—and like all the world, I like to be criticized, but I don't want others to criticize me.

Notes of Irish News.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

LORD GREVILLE APOLOGIZES.—In answer to a resolution calling him to attend and address the Westmeath County Council with regard to certain expressions in the speech which he made in the House of Lords on the Ritualistic practices in the English Church, Lord Greville has explained to the Council that nothing was further from his thoughts than to offer an insult to Catholics. His speech made no allusion whatever to Catholicism, and was addressed entirely to a particular church in Brighton. Mr. J. Tuite, M.P., asked if Lord Greville unreservedly apologized for the use of the particular words, "idolatrous images" as applied to the Blessed Virgin. Lord Greville said he absolutely apologized for using the words if they hurt, annoyed, or irritated the feelings of Catholics. A resolution was adopted declaring that the explanation and apology of Lord Greville were accepted as satisfactory.

A NEW CHURCH.—A new church attached to St. Patrick's Training College, Drumcondra, was opened on Sunday by a High Mass, at which His Grace the Archbishop presided. The Very Rev. Father Connee preached in eloquent sermon on "The Irish Catholic Schoolmaster."

THE CONGRESS OF WOMEN.—At the International Congress of Women, which is to be held at the end of the month in London, Ireland will be represented Mrs. Haslam, the indefatigable hon. sec. of the Women's and Poor Law Guardian Association, and Mrs. Maurice Dockrell, of Camolin, Monkstown, is expected to speak in the Political section.

Englishmen have no conception of Orange savagery in Belfast because their papers give little or no space to what happens in that plague spot, says the Catholic Universe. What occurred on Friday last? During the dinner-hour a Catholic employe of the Queen's Island was set upon by five hundred fellow-workers. They dragged him along the roadway, kicking him on the head and body. The unfortunate man grasped a lamp-post. To make him let go his hold he was booted on the knuckles and in the abdomen. Having torn him from the lamp post he was literally kicked into the dock almost lifeless. By a lucky coincidence some men were bathing close to where he fell, and they rescued him. The outrage is truly Orange in all its brutal features. Belfast is the only city pretending to be Christian and civilized in which anything of the kind could happen. The victim's crime is that he professes the Catholic Faith. The report states that the murderous crew numbered five hundred.

Let us suppose that they did not count more than one hundred men. Did not they present a splendid example of Protestant chivalry? Some thousands are employed in shipbuilding at the Queen's Island. It was the dinner-hour, and there must have been swarms of men lounging about, and doubtless enjoying the sport if they were not taking part in it. No one attempted to save the "Innocent Papist" from his "God-fearing" murderers—for murder was their fixed purpose.

On Sunday, July 23rd, the Most Rev. Dr. Foley, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, will solemnly consecrate the new High Altar (the bequest of the late Patrick Maher, Ballyellen), recently erected by the Right Rev. Messrs. Burke, P.P., V.F., Baginbstown, Co. Carlow, in the Church of St. Lasernan Balleukillen, High Mass, Coram Pontifice, will be celebrated at 11.30 o'clock, and a sermon will be preached by the Very Rev. J. Foley, D.D., President College, Carlow, after which will take place public procession of the Most Holy Sacrament. The church is at present in course of renovation.

THE OIREACHTAS AT DUBLIN.—The Third Oireachtas or Language Festival, promoted by the Gaelic League, held last week in Dublin, eclipsed in brilliancy and effectiveness either of the similar festivals that preceded it. At the vast gathering which filled the historic hall of the Rotunda on Wednesday evening, His Eminence Cardinal Logue presided, and was surrounded not only by all the distinguished promoters of the Gaelic Literary Movement in Ireland, but by the representatives of delegations from Celtic countries beyond the seas. The Cardinal opened the proceedings with a brief speech in Irish, in which he referred in terms of praise and congratulation to the splendid efforts of the Gaelic League to restore the ancient language of Ireland, which he described as being of as great antiquity as the Hebrew; and possessing greater wealth and power of expression than the Greek. At the conclusion of the proceedings, which were of a most varied and interesting character, His Eminence distributed the prizes awarded by the judges who presided at the competitions in the forenoon—for recitations in Irish, original poems, rendering of songs and music, etc. From a spectacular point of view this phase of the proceedings was most impressive—as each prizewinner, on ascending the platform, reverently knelt before the robed Cardinal, who had a word of paternal kindness and encouragement for all.

A conference of managers of industrial schools in Ireland took place recently in the Gresham Hotel, Dublin, His Eminence Cardinal Logue presid-

ing. The chief matter with which the meeting concerned itself was the consideration of the circular issued by the Lord Lieutenant with reference to the regulations for admission to industrial schools in Ireland. In opening the proceedings, His Eminence said that with regard to the effect of that circular on the working of the industrial schools, facts had come under his notice, even in the short time that had elapsed since the publication of the circular, which made it evident to him that if the position taken up by the Government were maintained it would mean the end of the industrial school system in Ireland. It was decided to appoint a deputation to call on the Chief Secretary, legal evidence having been first obtained. An Association of Managers was formed whose business will be to give all assistance and advice in their power to the managers. It was also decided to ask the County Councils and Borough Councils of Ireland to pass a resolution asking for the withdrawal of the circular.

The new pulpit which is being erected in the Carlow Cathedral as a memorial to the late Most Rev. Dr. Comerford, Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, will when completed be a monumental work of which the town may feel proud. It has been executed in rose cushion oak of the finest color and quality, being designed in accordance with the architectural features of the Cathedral, which are those of the fifteenth century, commonly called Tudor period.

In opening the Commission for the City and County of Dublin, Mr. Justice Gibson, addressing the Grand Jury, said that there were only ten small cases to engage their attention. The condition of the county, was, as usual, quite satisfactory.

"Simply disgraceful," are the words applied by His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel to the indifference of the public regarding the evicted tenants. Dr. Croke sent a subscription of £20, which, with £50 sent recently, is practical evidence of his sympathy with the wounded soldiers of the land war.

The death of Mother M. Bernard is announced. It occurred at the Convent of Mercy, Dundalk, in the 41st year of her religious profession. The deceased lady was a daughter of the late Mr. John Segrave, J.P., New Barn, Co. Dublin.

A PECULIAR CAREER CLOSED.

The Liverpool Catholic Times, gives the following brief account of the recent death of one of the most "all around men" in the British Parliament, and one of the most humorous members of the commons. His death so sudden, and while about to pour out a flood of his original and striking wit, will allow of the com-

ment that he "died in harness." The Times says—

"Lord Chatham (the elder Pitt) died on the floor of the House of Lords. It is almost true to say that Dr. Wallace, M. P., died on the floor of the House of Commons. On Monday night he rose to speak on the Kitchen vote. The house was then full, and it composed itself to hear the witty and sarcastic remarks which seasoned every speech he made in Parliament. Only a few sentences had fallen from his lips when an ominous pause ensued. A glass of water was fetched, but he dropped into his seat, and the house was hushed in apprehension. The doctor had swooned, and was carried out. Several members of the medical profession were soon in attendance. He was conveyed to St. Thomas' Hospital, where he died at a quarter past two on Tuesday morning, cerebral paralysis having been the cause of death. Dr. Wallace was a remarkable man. A distinguished churchman, he became a doctor of divinity. Having wearied of ecclesiastical work, he turned pressman, and was appointed to the editorial chair of the Scotsman. After four years his fancy led him to the legal profession. In the pulpit, at the press, and at the Bar he rose above the average rank. In 1886 he turned his attention to Parliamentary action, defeating in that year Mr. Goschen, whom he challenged for the division of East Edinburgh. Again in 1892 and 1895, he fought and won the same constituency. As a man of great wit, humor and eloquence, Dr. Wallace always commanded an attentive audience, and never failed to elicit roars of laughter. It is curious that in a few weeks Edinburgh should have lost two of its members, both dying suddenly."

A VILLAGE IN RUINS.

The entire business centre of the village of St. Raymond, Que., was reduced to ruins in a short time on Sunday last, between twelve o'clock and six o'clock p.m. The loss is estimated at from \$150,000 to \$170,000 a little over half of which being covered by insurance. Owing to the complete lack of fire appliances and the high wind which was blowing at the time, within half an hour from the time the fire originated, some fifteen buildings were enveloped in flames. It is estimated that not less than 350 people were rendered homeless, as a number of the houses were tenements.

COST OF THE PLEBISCITE.

In reply to Mr. Foster, the Premier stated that the cost of the prohibition plebiscite up to June 23rd last, had been \$192,541, and \$1,000 extra would cover all outstanding liabilities.

When you find a man chuckling because a neighbor has been caught in evil, watch him, and you'll catch him next.

Notes From American Centres.

At Lawrence, Mass., on the 17th inst., the corner stone of the new High School was laid with great solemnity and circumstance. Able addresses were delivered by the Mayor, by the Superintendent of Schools, by Principal J. D. Home, and Hon. R. O. Towksbury. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. E. Walcott at the opening of the programme. The closing address and prayer fell to the lot of the Rev. J. T. O'Reilly, D.S.A., Rector of St. Mary's Church, and a strong advocate of Catholic Schools. It is rarely that such an occasion arises, and never was one taken advantage of in a more praiseworthy manner. So admirable, so timely, so genial, a note was the address delivered, that we give it in full. It is a model for the imitation of all who may ever chance to be in the same position. Father O'Reilly said—

"My presence as a Catholic priest at the laying of the corner stone of a public building, to be devoted to a system of education without religious calls for a word of explanation. I am here in response to the courteous invitation of our well-meaning executive, who, no doubt, intended by his invitation to demonstrate that our public schools belong to no one class or sect, but to all citizens alike. In this we agree with him, that the schools belong to the public, but I realize the apparent inconsistency of religious exercises over the foundation of a building, within whose walls religion shall not be allowed to enter.

"Here the intellect alone shall be trained, the field of knowledge shall be limited to the cold science of material things. Within these walls it shall not be lawful for the Christian teacher to proclaim that Christ is God; nor for the unbeliever to assert that Christ is not God. Here during all the important years of the formation of the character of our future men and women, there can be no fixed and reliable standard of morality. The better part of their nature must suffer. The love that God implanted in the heart of man to assist him to reach out and possess eternal happiness, shall have no sustaining influence, no inspiration such as religion alone can offer.

"Our public schools are the outgrowth of a thirst for knowledge, but they fail to supply the wholesome, life-giving draught. There is, here, then, room for prayer; a prayer in which all may join with the fullness of their hearts. Our present system of public education, largely in the experimental state, seeks to shut out from our youth a knowledge of God; but God, who is knowledge itself, shall make the light to shine in the darkness—and out of the foolishness of man's pride shall demonstrate his own infinite wisdom.

"He is looking down on us with eyes of love. Let us turn to him in all humility, and ask that He shall bless

this work of our hands; that in this building, dedicated to the cause of education, may, at least, be created a thirst for real knowledge, that prejudice and bigotry may never find therein a resting place; that those who shall have the care of our children's instruction in our public institutions may be guided by Divine wisdom, and that all teachers and pupils, may daily spend themselves in searching for the only real being, that can satiate the soul's everlasting thirst.

"To this end, then, I salute Thee, my Creator, Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy Name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen."

Elsewhere in this issue we refer to the Lansing, Michigan, excitement over the representations made to the Legislature regarding the abominable treatment of young girls in the industrial School at Adrian. It appears the matter will be probed to the bottom. Women have control of this school, and they have proven that "man's inhumanity to man" cannot even approach in wickedness "woman's brutality to woman."

The following is an account of punishments inflicted which we take from an exchange—

"Girls have been whipped on the bare flesh with rubber tubing, three-quarters of an inch in thickness.

"They have been beaten with rulers paddles and wooden planks, and they have been plunged into baths almost hot enough to blister the skin.

"Some girls have been kept in shackles and handcuffs for many hours.

"In the discussion of the report in the Lower House, the investigation of the Elmira Reformatory was cited by some of the members, and it was declared that the horrors there disclosed did not exceed those at Adrian.

"There was a fierce struggle on the part of the political friends of the accused women officials to protect them from the consequences of this exposure the recommendations of the committee, however, were finally adopted.

"It is said that Gov. Pingree will act promptly upon the recommendation that Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Sickels be removed from office and replaced with women of known humane tendencies."

In conjunction with comments of the "True Witness," made last week on Masonry, in which we pointed out that Masonry was distinguished from other societies by the fact that it is a religion, a culte, an irreligious religion, we take the following extracts from a letter of protest, sent by Rev. **Continued on Page Eight.**

OUR SCHOOLS.

The Days of Closing Exercises.

"The long, long wished for hour has come," said the Irish poet, and so sing in spirit, the children of the various schools. The day of rest, the time of well-earned rewards, the moment of freedom from the class and its lessons, the study and its books, the school and its discipline, are at hand, and all rejoice. There is nothing more fitting and indispensable than a regular midsummer vacation, and yet it brings with it certain sad-hued reflections amidst the glow of universal happiness. It is certainly a time of home-coming, but it is also a time of separations—some of them to last but a couple of months more of them to last for the rest of life.

If the pupils are glad of the rest from study, the tired and hard-worked teachers are none the less in need of a few weeks of peace and repose that come once yearly into their lives. For the pupil, each vacation brings him a regular distance closer to the end of his student days; for the teacher it only marks another year of labor done, and constitutes a short breathing space, before another similar year commences. The teacher has no rewards, save that of a happy consciousness of work well done, no prizes, except that of a successful year in the results attained by his pupil. The pupil who has won prizes has an incentive to continue efforts in the future, the pupil who has failed to secure rewards, has received a lesson that must stimulate him to greater exertion during the coming year. But all would do well, during the vacation, to review, from time to time, the work of the last term, in order not to be lacking in due preparation for the promoting of the term to commence in a couple of months. And all those who leave school for a last time will soon learn that they are about to enter upon the rude course of life's university, and that for them there is no vacation in the years to come—none until the great and unending vacation of eternity dawns. May that one, when it comes, bring its crowns, its prizes, and its unending rewards to all the pupils of our schools to-day.

ST. PATRICK'S BOYS' SCHOOL.
The distribution of prizes to the pupils of St. Patrick's Boys' School took place in their school hall, on Friday last, 23rd inst. A very agreeable programme was well prepared and most ably carried out. Masters J. McEllan, J. Wall, W. Murphy, J. Altamas, E. Lemieux, and P. Cote were at home in the sidesplitting farce "Dr. Diaconum." Edw. O'Flaherty's recitation "Seminole's Reply," was loudly applauded. Rev. Father Quinn-Dunne presided, and Fathers Fallon, Driscoll, and Armour showed how greatly they are interested in the welfare of the boys by their presence at the closing exercises.

Special interest was taken in the drawing for and awarding of six very pretty prizes offered by Rev. Father Driscoll. Mr. Thos. Steven's gold medal for English, and prize for shorthand, were both carried off by Wm. Murphy. E. J. Lemieux, who during the performance had highly amused all present by his ducky doings and dance, was given the first prize of the school, and the scholarship of three years free tuition in Mount St. Louis College.

Following are the names of the pupils in the order of their standing in the first six classes:—

FIRST CLASS.—1 E. J. Lemieux, 2 Wm. Murphy, 3 Thos. Altamas, 4 Jas. Carroll, 5 Wm. Phelan, 6 Chas. O'Brien, 7 Louis Freeman, 8 John O'Neill, 9 J. Banville, 10 Jas. McLaughlin, 11 Edw. O'Flaherty, 12 Jos. Le-cavalier, 13 Patrick O'Brien, 14 John McEllan, 15 Percy Cote, 16 John Altamas, 17 Francis Lukeman, 18 John Sall, 19 Wilbrod Lechebois, 20 Wm. O'Dea, 21 Emile Vandaele.

SECOND CLASS.—1 Thos. Callary, 2 Heber O'Reilly, 3 Jas. Brown, 4 Jas. Luke-man, 5 Thos. Maher, 6 Frederick Greene, 7 Francis Loyal, 8 Wm. O'Brien, 9 John Doyle, 10 Jas. Harper, 11 Frederick O'Brien, 12 Oswald Delaney, 13 Abraham Bernard, 14 Wm. Lynch, 15 Thos. Rafter, 16 Wm. Ryan, 17 Boniface Freeman, 18 Thos. Chauvin, 19 Dan Chambers, 20 Ed. Carroll, 21 Frederick Wait, 22 Henry O'Rourke, 23 Michael Peart, 24 Alex. Cherry, 25 S. Watters, 26 Con. McGee.

THIRD CLASS.—1 Patrick Brown, 2 Martin O'Flaherty, 3 Francis Freeman, 4 Frederick Costello, 5 Michael Delahanty, 6 Wm. Garden, 7 James Burns, 8 Ed. Morton, 9 Wm. Sullivan, 10 Wm. Loyal, 11 Stephen Brady, 12 Wm. J. Cassidy, 13 Theo. Laywell, Francis Dolan, 15 James Beaudette, 16 John McGreevy, 17 Bernard Bolan, 18 J. Wright, 19 Albert Wood, 20 J.

Kelly, 21 Francis Hogan, 22 Edward Pang, 23 Chas. Derby.

FOURTH CLASS.—1 Fred Bertrand, 2 Harry Clarke, 3 Richard Bowen, 4 Jas. Cassidy, 5 Theo. Laewell, 6 Richard Walsh, 7 James Phelan, 8 Wm. Flisby, 9 Patrick Heffernan, 10 John O'Kane, 11 Thos. O'Brien, 12 Sarsfield Carroll, 13 Arthur McDonald, 14 H. Flanagan, 15 J. Robertson, 16 Thos. Skahan, 17 Jas. McIl-haw, 18 Martin Rafter, 19 John Mc-Guirk, 20 Wm. Gaffney, 21 Anthony Schmidt, 22 Charles Duncan, 23 Wm. Smith, 24 Jas. Smith, 25 Robert Banner-man, 26 Walter Hoolahan, 27 D. Whelan.

Assiduity.
Fred. Bertrand, Martin Rafter.

FIFTH CLASS.—1 Michael Quinn, 2 John Daley, 3 Patrick Hughes, 4 Edward Brown, 5 Henry White, 6 Wm. Altamas, 7 Wm. Cummins, 8 D. Maher, 9 James Clarke, 10 Columbia Kerr, 11 Joseph Rowan, 12 Roch Perrin, 13 Jos. O'Reilly, 14 Wm. Redpath, 15 Patrick Burton, 16 Simon Bennett, 17 Chas. Flood, 18 John Garden, 19 Arthur Beaudette, 20 John Mullen, 21 John Platt, 22 Jos. Falow, 23 Ed. Cuggy, 24 Thos. Scollard, 25 John Davis.

SIXTH CLASS.—1 Thos. Stewart, 2 Francis Brophy, 3 Daniel Hennessy, 4 Luke Daley, 5 John Clark, 6 John McBride, 7 James Wynne, 8 Albert Green, 9 Wm. Brown, 10 Jos. Skahan, 11 Arnold Morgan, 12 Alex. Banner-man, 13 Bertie Hyland, 14 Alfred Willie, 15 John Heffernan, 16 Willie Harper, 17 Francis O'Brien, 18 Geo. Flanagan, 19 Thomas Cooney, 20 Wm. Cooney, 21 Ed. Cardiff, 22 Michael Kennelly, 23 Wm. Johnston, 24 Albert Brown, 25 Arthur Bulley, 26 Wm. Corcoran, 27 Percy Tighe, 28 Wm. O'Brien, 29 John Casey, 30 J. Martin, 31 John Gorman, 32 Donald Cairns, 33 Wm. Phalen, 34 Wm. Aspel.

Archbishop's Commercial Academy.

The pupils of the Archbishop's Commercial Academy held their closing exercises and distribution of prizes in Karm Hall, St. Catherine street, on Friday the 23rd inst., at two o'clock. A very large number of parents and friends were present; and among the clergy the following were noticed:—
Mgr. Racicot, Vicar-General, Rev. Canon Dault, Rev. Father Donnelly, Rev. Father Chevreuil, Rev. Luke Callaghan, D. D., Rev. Bro. Edward English Provincial of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, Rev. General Visitor, Rev. Bros. Jerome, Henry and Thomas of Mt. St. Louis College, and Rev. Bro. Halward, Maison-Neuve Novitiate.

Mgr. Racicot presided; and the creditable manner in which the pupils rendered every item of the programme, amply illustrated the excellent training that is given by the Christian Brothers. The exhibition of phonography and typewriting was very practical, and the boys showed wonderful efficiency in these two branches. Declarations by Masters Thomas Mulcair, Frederick Haines, John Mulcair, Francis McShane and Francis O'Flaherty, were also very good. The choir rendered some fine choruses, Prof. Ratto presiding at the organ. Following is the complete prize list:

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.
FIFTH CLASS.—1 Francis Mulcair, 2 Henry McKenna, 3 Martin Callaghan, 4 John McClure, 5 Rosario Leroux, 6 Sherwood Fitzgerald, 7 Gregory Long, 8 Thos. McCutcheon, 9 Robt. Ferguson, 10 Benedict Bellew, 11 Ernest Cloutier, 12 Daniel McDonnell, 13 Ernest Marcell, 14 Geo. Beauvais, 15 Trevor Carby, 16 Ernest Giblin, 17 Henri Page, 18 Joseph Pullam, 19 Leo Anderson, 20 John Stafford, 21 Edmond Huserau, 22 John Stafford, 23 John Pullam, 24 John Ferguson, 25 John Hamilton, 26 Alderic Gravel.

FOURTH CLASS.—1 Louis Plante, 2 Hector Prud'homme, 3 Gaston St-Cyr, 4 Ernest Turcot, 5 Edmond Cardinal, 6 Thos. Mahon, 7 Toussaint Leford, 8 Jos. Charlebois, 9 Frederick Markum, 10 Alf. Huserau, 11 Dollard Desmarais, 12 Victor Cloutier, 13 Henri Gareau, 14 Gladstone Conroy, 15 Edwin Giblin, 16 Frederick Keegan, 17 Leopold Doyevau, 18 Alonzo Blean, 19 Arthur Marleau, 20 Jos. Cusson, 21 John O'Donoghue, 22 Giles Sullivan, 23 Francis McGinley, 24 Mark Travers, 25 Frederick Lefebvre, 26 Chas. Terroux, 27 John Pepin, 28 Thos. Flaherty, 29 James Manning.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.
THIRD CLASS.—1 Aime Bel-langer, 2 John Mulcair, 3 Louis McEvilla, 4 Archibald Kelly, 5

Leo McKenna, 6 Romeo Valiquette, 7 Henri Soly, 8 Francis Clarke, 9 Chas. Murphy, 10 Ernest Gravel, 11 Zacharie Menarbre, 12 Andrew Duggan, 13 Herbert McShane, 14 Henri Forge, 15 Chas. Conroy, 16 Edward McMahon, 17 Louis Roussin, 18 Clodomir Leblanc, 19 Jas. Gabourg, 20 Jean B. Leroux, 21 Alph. Tessier, 22 Bernard Tansey, 23 John Larkin, 24 Jos. Tessier, 25 Jules Lusignan, 26 J. Wynne, 27 John Barrett, 28 Michael Lee, 29 Ernest Souliere, 30 Jos. Sauvageau, 31 Jas. Sullivan, 32 John Maloney.

SECOND CLASS.—1 Henry Bellew, 2 Geo. Gagnon, 3 Thos. Gooley, 4 Herbert Carbray, 5 Florimond Leblanc, 6 Wm. Gooley, 7 John Doherty, 8 Roch Guindon, 9 D'Arcy Kelly, 10 Arthur Nugent, 11 Wilfrid Levesque, 12 Elzear Lemieux, 13 H. Barrett, 14 Lucien Prefontaine, 15 Wilfrid Gagne, 16 Thos. Mulcair, 17 David Walsh, 18 Jerome Prud'homme, 19 Francis McGeremie, 20 Alex. Green, 21 John Callaghan, 22 Emile Geoffrion, 23 Ernest Mahon.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT, SPECIAL CLASS.—1 Donat Crevier, 2 Jos. Decary, 3 Arthur Larche, 4 Wm. Dwyer, 5 Geo. Hollahan, 6 Alcime Dufresne, 7 Albert Forest, 8 Jean B. Marion, 9 Ernest Messier, R. H., 10 Samuel Lacaille, 11 Chas. Hickey, 12 Armand Cypriot, 13 Hebert Meehan, 14 Emile St-Germain, 15 Henri Wilscam, 16 Leopold Brasseur, 17 Rodolph Cardinal, 18 Henri Poirier.

FIRST CLASS.—First Division.—1 Raoul Daoust, 2 Jos. Walsh, 3 F. McShane, 4 Francis McKenna, 5 Antoine Leroux, 6 Napoleon Gagnon.

Second Division.—Arthur Dubuc, 2 Leo Leclair, 3 John Mulcair, 4 Frs. O'Flaherty, 5 Bernard Tansey, 6 Emile Lapiere, 7 J. Arthur Perreault, 8 Leandre Quessel, 9 Frederick Haines, 10 Anatole Rolland, 11 Alvin McMahon, 12 Raphael Chadillon, 13 Liboire Guertin, 14 John Cullinan, 15 Joseph Benard.

The following pupils were inscribed every month on the Roll of Honor for the school term 1898-99.

R. Daoust, J. Walsh, F. McShane, A. Dubuc, J. Mulcair, L. Leclair, F. O'Flaherty, B. Tansey, D. Crevier, J. Decary, A. Larche, A. Dufresne, S. Lacaille, E. Messier, H. Bellew, G. Gagnon, R. Valiquette, L. McEvilla, L. Plante, G. St-Cyr, E. Turcot, F. Mulcair, H. McKenna, J. McClure, M. Callaghan, G. Long.

Special prize, Christian Doctrine, presented by Rev. G. Gauthier, awarded to R. Daoust.

Special Prize for the Sanctuary, presented by Mrs. Wm. McLaughlin, awarded to G. Gagnon.

Commercial Diploma, Grade A, awarded to R. Daoust.

Commercial Diploma, Grade B, awarded to Joseph C. Walsh.

Gold Medal for Excellence awarded to Master Raoul Daoust.

Gold Medal for Phonography awarded to Master Joseph C. Walsh.

The prizes for the Roll of Honor were presented by Messrs. Patrick McCrory and Michael J. Walsh.

St. Mary's Boys' School.

The Commencement Exercises of this school took place on the afternoon of the 23rd inst.

The following honored the occasion by their presence and assisted in the distribution of prizes to the prize-winners as given below. The Rev. Fathers O'Donnell, Shea, McDerrott and Heffernan, Mr. Richard Fitz-Henry, Ecclesiastic of St. Laurent; College; Mr. T. O'Bryan, journalist; Mrs. P. J. Shannon and Miss L. Shannon.

PRIZE LIST.

First Class.—Chas. Shannon, first prize and school medal; Henry Allaire second prize; Ernest Stuart, Percy Reynolds, James Flynn, Andrew Purcell, Jos. Lamoureux, Ed. Doran, special for History; W. Clark, Wm. McDonnell and Geo. Byette.

Second Class.—Alphonse Johnson, first prize; Herbert Reynolds, Arthur Lozon, E. English, G. Lebeau, Aiph. Boulanger, Chas. Ryan, John Purcell, Chas. Bouchard, Albert Langevin, H. Desjardins, Arthur O'Brien, special prize, and Henry Kindstern.

Third Class.—James Jarrett, first prize, General proficiency; Adelard Lamoureux, second prize and special Arithmetic; Daniel Cummins, Michael Flynn, Arithmetic; Francis O'Rourke, good conduct; J. Phalen, good conduct and proficiency; J. O'Reilly, P. Ryan, M. Walsh, Raoul Rocheleau, E. Whalen, Evariste Narbonne, John McCahey, Chas. Bouchard, Francis Caragher, Mark Mallette, Wm. O'Hara, Frank Noel, Henry O'Reilly, T. Perry, Arthur Lamoureux, Raoul Saunders.

Fourth Class.—E. McDunough, Ed. O'Rourke, Desmond Daly, Francis Dockrell, Bernard Daly, Gordon Adams, Thos. Fitzpatrick, D. Whalen, D. Robinson, Chas. Fianigan, Patrick Henry, John Finnegan, E. Hillman, A. Chevalier, Arch. Burns, T. O'Sullivan, E. Robitaille, Thos. Manilla, M.

Bernstein, A. Lariviere, P. O'Connor, Fifth Class.—Ernest Hennessy, first prize; W. Saunders, Leo Charbonneau, Jos. Bracken, John Fortin, Thomas Doyle, Andrew Hardigan, W. Brown, S. Murdoch, M. Clearey, E. Keinedy, John Bracken, Maurice McShane, John Smith, E. Toohy, Hector O'Brien, J. Morton, Hector Comtois, Ernest Minto, M. McAuliffe, M. Hurley, James Kilcullen, Eddie Storey, Ed. O'Brien.

Sixth Class.—R. Saunders, O. Lariviere, W. Scott, J. O'Hara, S. Flynn, L. Fox, F. McKeon, D. Mallette, C. Chaumette, Wm. O'Connor, Ad. Charbonneau, Ed. Duffy, Geo. McCullough, Frank Jarrett, Ed. O'Connor, J. Hart Alb. Papineau, C. Buxey, Jas. Kelly, W. Adams, Chas. Fox, Jno Shea, A. Gillis.

Seventh Class.—Jno. Kelly, first prize, Jas. Cahill, J. O'Rourke, Martin Green, Mich. O'Connor, Valentine Kane, W. Oliver, D. Kaniff, J. Sheehan, Jas. Bracken, Chas. McCarthy, T. Douglas, Fred. Campbell, Jas. Dermo, Francis Howard, Albert Morris, Geo. Whitmore, Wm. Dockrell, William Finnegan, Jos. Farrell, Wm. Meehan, A. Aspell, C. Daly, Jas. Gallagher, A. Cullen, M. O'Reilly, Thos. Kane, Jos. Burns, Wm. O'Hara, Jas. McAllindon, Jas. Toohy.

The singing of the different sections under the superintendence of the lady teachers gave unbounded satisfaction particularly that of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes, which showed that a nice sense of harmony in these senior classes was general, and also, that the instruction given was excellent.

The reverend Father gave some sound advice to the parents and pupils, particularly to the former in the matter of sending their children to other schools. He explained pretty clearly that people who do must be ignorant of the fact that had they sent their children to St. Mary's School, the school would have received a larger grant of money and thereby be enabled to establish it on a sounder and more advanced basis. It has been proved that no other school in the city has done so much good during the six years of its existence. Many pupils have returned to it after an experience of other schools, proving that St. Mary's has not failed one jot in its mission as an institution for the acquisition of a sound commercial English education.

A PLEASING EVENT.

Last Friday, the 23rd inst. being the Commencement day of St. Mary's Boys' School, the teachers and pupils took advantage of that joyful day in showing their appreciation of Principal W. J. Brennan, by a splendid address and presentation of a work of art and elegance in the shape of a beautiful clock. The hall was crowded with eager and happy faces and Master Percy Reynolds, while reading the address, was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause, showing how well the boys admire their principal. The following is the address:—

To William J. Brennan, Esq., Principal.

Dear and Kind Sir.—We the boys of St. Mary's School to whom you

have always been a sincere friend, are glad to have this opportunity of showing our love and admiration of you on this happy occasion of your marriage.

Now-a-days it is the custom to offer presents on such occasions, and we feel perfectly sure that you will accept ours in the spirit in which it is offered by your affectionate boys. Our chief regret is that our notice of your approaching nuptials, being such a short one, prevents us from doing as we would wish, that is, making the offer such that it would be worthy of this occasion, and a lasting memorial of school life in this early part of your career.

We always considered you a kind and indulgent director, not prone to be too severe. Yet firm and thoughtful, as well as earnest for the welfare of us lads, and we should be very ungrateful indeed did we not show some gratitude towards one who was always anticipating an opportunity of doing us good—ever willing to assist and take part in our pastimes, and pleasures, and ready with kindly sympathy and words of encouragement to urge us on when the difficulties appeared insurmountable.

We shall always look back with pleasure to the happy school days passed under your jurisdiction, and no matter what the future may bring us to fortune or fate we confidently look forward to seeing you as we should wish; happy and prosperous, while taking a leading part in the career you have chosen.

We offer you this small testimonial, not intending it as being adequate to your merit, or being important enough to honor this grand event of your life.

We have the humble desire of honoring you in the good old-fashioned way which deemed a present as being an indication of the love and warm heart of the donor. In our case, no present could measure the affection and respect which we have and always had for you, and we desire in the most earnest manner that you convey to your intended gracious lady that our good wishes and esteem are extended to her in the sincerest and most heartfelt manner.

You may also assure her that your conferees—the teachers of St. Mary's School join us in congratulating you and your happy choice, and it is needless to add that teachers and boys shall pray to God and His Blessed Mother to render your lives happy, while fulfilling your allotted part in the business of life.

In conclusion, we hope that during the vacation, you and your amiable spouse shall enjoy yourselves, and when the dear old school-days return, we shall behold your cheerful and happy countenance among us once more, ever ready to urge us on the difficult and toilsome road to the fountain of learning—days which in the distant years to come will be remembered as the happiest days of our lives.

On behalf of fellow-pupils,
CHAS. SHANNON.

that palpitate with a desire to join in the new crusade against infidelity and error. The field of strife is the civilized portions of the earth. And the result of the anticipated victory, must be the triumph of the Church Militant, through the medium of the Sacred Heart.

The Catholics of the world to-day do not number much more than two hundred and fifty millions—about the sixth of the population of the earth. Even were every Catholic in the world to be a devoted member of the League of the Sacred Heart, it would mean that only one-sixth of the human family loved the Saviour who came to redeem all mankind. But small must be the number of those who really love Jesus. From the vast assembly of men must be taken the five-sixths of the whole; then all the unfaithful, sinful, unrepenting, sacrilegious and blasphemous Catholics; all the indifferent, lukewarm, easy-going members of the Church. When the calculation is made the result is somewhat discouraging.

It was this serious view of the situation combined with his personal devotion to the Sacred Heart, that prompted the Holy Father to add this last glittering gem to the chaplet of his Pontifical pronouncements. And, inspired by his words, we are led to take a more hopeful view of the situation. When we consider that the membership of the Apostolate of Prayer, of that glorious League of the Sacred Heart, in France alone already amounts to over three millions, in Canada to over three hundred thousand, and in the diocese of Montreal, to over twenty-five thousand, we cannot but feel that this is the new crusade destined to save the world, crush Luciferanism, to wipe out infidelity and to bring about the Kingdom of Christ, the reign of Jesus, amongst men.

A SUCCESSFUL MUSIC TEACHER.

Mrs. Michael Casey of Coleraine St., Point St. Charles, has been successful in gaining her first grade certificate from the Montreal Conservatory of Music for Piano Playing and Theory of Music. Considering the short period Mrs. Casey has attended the Conservatory of Music, it reflects great credit on her. The "True Witness" extends to Mrs. Casey every good wish for future honors. It may be stated that Mrs. Casey is a member of St. Gabriel's Church.

It is the practice of hypocrites to spiritualize the precepts and accept the promises as practical.

When we believe that God has a plan for our lives, we will cease planning for our selfish ends.

A great many who are called light-hearted are misjudged by a wrong location of the buoyancy—it's in the head.

It makes all the difference when you pray whether you feel that you are using a long-distance phone or just talking in the ear of your friend.

REFLECTIONS SUGGESTED BY A SERMON.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

In the handsome parish church of Boucherville, on Sunday last, a most eloquent, practical and illustrative sermon was preached by Rev. Father Cadeau, S. J., of St. Mary's College, Montreal. The subject was the Apostolate of Prayer, and the devotion to the Sacred Heart. While your correspondent was not in a position to take down the words of the reverend preacher, still it might not be unconstructive to give expression to some reflections suggested by the remarks of the Rev. Father, and somewhat similar to the language that he used on that occasion.

There are periods in the world's history when the supreme will of God is made manifest in extraordinary actions and marvellous achievements on the part of man. In the Middle Ages, when the Saracen held possession of the Holy places in the East, and these semi-barbarian fanatics desecrated the shrines of faith, and even the tomb of Christ, Peter the Hermit arose and at Clermont, all Europe, called upon the Christian prince and warriors to unite in an effort to rescue the Land and Sacred Memories from the grasp of the Infidel. The cry went forth, "God wills it," and the effect was electric. Then did men behold such leaders as Stephen of Blois, Godfrey of Bouillon, Bohemund of Tarentum, and Richard the Lion-Hearted, with three hundred thousand followers, don the armor of the Cross, traverse all Western Europe, tread the wilds of Torus, walk under the suns of the Orient, and at last, behold, set in the emerald meadows that line Orontes, the grey walls and the grim battlements of the Syrian Antioch. Wonderful the faith that filled the world in those

days, when all Christendom was Catholic, and Catholicity was a badge to civilization.

During the glorious but troubled reign of the great Pontiff, Pius IX., the same cry, "God wills it," went up throughout Europe and America; Canada heard it, and in the persons of her Pontifical Zouaves, girded on her armor and rushed to the centre of danger—the Eternal City. From the confines of the Papal States to the Porta Pia, Charotte and his battalions of children of the Church, proved how ready are the adherents of the true faith to do battle, when necessary, in the sacred cause of our Holy Church. It has been the same in all ages, and will be the same unto the end of time—whenever the grand voice of Christ's Vicar is raised, it reverberates throughout the world and finds a stimulating echo in the hearts of millions.

It has been reserved for the present Pontiff—Leo XIII.—to proclaim at the very sunset of the nineteenth century, and in the twilight hours of his own wonderful career, to proclaim a new crusade, another call to arms, and the universal voice of the Church has taken up the cry and answered—as did the men of old—"God wills it." But this time it is neither with a sword, or cannon, or rifle, or bayonet, that the warfare is to be prosecuted; it is an invasion not of the Holy Land, nor yet of the Papal States that is proclaimed. The arms are the Cross, the Image of the Sacred Heart, and the Litanies and prayers of consecration prepared in the armory of the Vatican, by the Pontiff in person, and distributed throughout the world, by his Generals and Lieutenants, the Archbishops, Bishops and Priests of the Church, to the millions

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ARCHBISHOP WALSH And the Irish Question.

No man has a finer and more enviable reputation, for wisdom and foresight, than His Grace Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, and when he makes a serious statement concerning any religious or political question, it may be safely concluded that he has struck the right note. It is not often that he pronounces in political matters, but when he does it is with a force that is effective. His utterances recently concerning the divisions between the leaders of the Irish cause are most emphatic; one of these is remarkable, equally for its boldness and timeliness. It is to the effect that if the leaders of the National movement should keep up factional strife, the people should thrust them aside.

In the course of a lengthy and admirable article on this remark of the Archbishop, the "Catholic Times" says:—

"This advice from a prelate holding Dr. Walsh's position and exercising his authority is a hopeful sign at a time of depression. We are come to a period which is critical for the Home Rule cause. There are certain Irishmen who would fain persuade themselves and others that everything looks rosy, and they have minor satellites in the press who, so far as their feeble efforts go, try to keep up the delusion. But everybody, of course knows that it is a delusion maintained from motives which are evident enough. We are approaching a general election, and both Conservatives and Liberals are making preparations for it. What are the Irish Nationalists doing? Two things they must do:— their cause is not to recede—they must secure unity by adopting Archbishop Walsh's advice in Ireland, and they must assert their electoral power in Great Britain in an independent spirit. If a political movement is to advance, it must be promoted, just as a building is erected, by intelligent exertion. The man who builds a house lays one stone upon another. If the structure is injured he repairs the damage. If the workmen are apathetic or quarrelsome he warns them and if they persist in their apathy or quarrelling he dismisses and replaces them. Thus must Irishmen act in regard to Home Rule; otherwise it will be shelved.

Here is material for serious reflection. Rarely, in so short a space, can you find such an amount of solid ad-

vice. And it is well supplemented by the following paragraphs:—

"Many Liberals in Great Britain are at present declaring with great emphasis that Home Rule is dead. Some do this in private and others in public speeches. But when an election comes on the renunciation is not made. The question is simply shelved. We are not now referring to honorable men such as Mr. John Morley, the Marquis of Ripon, and many others who are ever true to their principles and faithful to their pledges, but to Parliamentarians whose hearts were never in genuine sympathy with the demands of Irish Catholics, and who now join hands with the Liberal Unionists because they imagine they can safely break faith. And yet some Irish Catholics have been so hypnotized by the Liberals that they resent any protest against such back-sliding."

The second paragraph—a concluding one—reads thus:—

"The Irish leaders should have no interests to serve but those which are associated with the cause of Ireland, and of the people, and whilst they honor genuine Liberals and are ready to work with them, it must be on terms that are mutually satisfactory. Recreancy they will not tolerate, and it must be distinctly understood that if Liberal candidates are to have the support of Irish Catholic electors, they must be prepared to treat them with due consideration. Only by the adoption of such a course as this in Great Britain, and of the advice given by Archbishop Walsh in Ireland, will Home Rule be kept to the front, and within measurable distance of realization."

It seems to us that this attitude is one calculated to advance the Irish cause to a considerable degree. Long ago we wondered how it was that in Ireland, unlike any other country, the political leaders in the national cause could not be forced by the people to either come to a mutual understanding, or else to get out and let men who could agree take their places. The people are as much to blame, in one sense, as are the political leaders, because the former have the votes and can make or unmake an M. P. at will. It would be a blessing for Ireland and a guarantee of the Home Rule cause succeeding if the advice of Dublin's Archbishop were taken and put into practice.

ive of results, the most gratifying to us and commendable in you.

We cannot but be sensible of the many advantages afforded by your institution to the people of this section, over other scholastic establishments. The moral and religious training given to the children under your charge, forms one of the most gratifying and beneficent features attaching to that conventional life, to which you have all dedicated your lives, abilities and energies.

We were highly delighted with the discipline which pervaded the whole atmosphere of the Convent, and which cannot but be of estimable benefit to your pupils, not only in the present but in their after life, when they will look back with feelings of gratitude and satisfaction to the days of their childhood when there were inculcated in fruitful season, those proper ideas of method, order, propriety and decorum, which should constitute the ground work of well-regulated minds.

Where all was found so admirable it may not, perhaps, be invidious, to make special mention of Sister St. Elmira, who has charge of the Junior First Class, and of Sister St. Jane, who shares with her her heavy responsibilities. To the untiring efforts of the those two estimable ladies is attributable the success of the plan proposed by the present trustees, having for its end the remodelling of the class, which in size had become so unwieldy as to be entirely beyond the control of any one teacher, however able and zealous, and who was also handicapped by the fact that many of the French children had to be taught, as well, the rudiments of the English language. The tender age of the chil-

dren and overcrowded condition of the class-room added to the difficulties with which the teacher had formerly to contend. We still realize, too, that with over sixty pupils in one class-room, and fifty in the other, the teachers have yet great difficulties with which to cope in that respect. Sister St. Agatha's class, who take the second part of the first book, have made most satisfactory progress and her pupils have the advantage of her excellent sense, her tact and her urbanity. The same remark applies to those in the Second and Juniot Third Classes, under Sister Mary of Loretto, while the more advanced pupils, who are preparing for the High School Examinations under Sister St. James, give evidence of the high scholarly attainments which characterize their teacher, and which she, so successfully, imparts to those under her tuition.

In conclusion, may we be allowed to express the earnest hope that the Reverend Authorities of the Mother-house may see their way to permitting us to have during the coming year, a continuance of those benefits and advantages, which have been derived during the one now closing, from the present excellent staff, who will we trust, return to us with energies renewed, and with health recuperated by the rest and holiday which they so richly deserve.

Signed
DUNCAN T. CHISHOLM,
LAUCHLIN P. McDONALD,
JOHN A. McKINNON,
D. D. McDONALD, M. D.,
Chairman. Trustees.

Alexandria, Ont., June, 19th, 1899.

A PLEA FOR EDUCATION.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

Last week we had the privilege of publishing the address of the Very Rev. H. A. Constantineau, O.M.I., D. D., Rector of the University of Ottawa, delivered at the Fifty-first annual Commencement, Wednesday, June 21st, and we are positive that the admirable, logical and fervent remarks of the young and distinguished Rector have had, already, most beneficial results. While the address was to a great extent local in its application, yet it contained remarks that that can be applied universally throughout Canada. In the course of his address the Very Rev. Rector said:

"That our university and the many opportunities which it offers are highly appreciated by Catholics, parents and students is made plain by the increasing number of young men that come here from the neighboring great Republic, and even from distant Mexico. Notwithstanding this ever increasing attendance at the university, may we not, however, with justice, tax a certain class of our Catholics with apathy and indifference in regard to the success and prosperity of Catholic higher education in this Province? We stand here, in Ontario, a Catholic University, an unendowed institution, carrying on a noble self-sacrificing work. We are laboring for no financial remuneration, but for God, for home, for country. Have we not the right to expect on the part of the Catholic laity, generous support and hearty co-operation? When shall we see the wealthy Catholics of the Dominion imitating the example of their non-Catholic brethren in the matter of endowing our institutions of learning? Catholics elsewhere understand their duty better. Last summer, it was my good fortune to visit, amongst other famous seats of learning, the great Catholic universities of Louvain, in Belgium, and of Lille, in France. There Catholic laymen contribute towards the support of the university by annual subscriptions. Without this generous support these great centres of education would not be able to carry on their noble work. If, then, the Catholics of Ontario desire to have a university that will be in every way worthy of the name, let them further its interests by every means in their power. It would be a mistake to imagine that we require to have no assistance—to think that large and financial buildings are an indication of financial prosperity. In our case they merely indicate that our credit is good; that our borrowing limit has not yet been overstepped. Let us hope that our Catholic laity may soon realize the necessity of co-operating

with us in the great work of Catholic education."

Very little comment is necessary upon these remarks—otherwise a volume of comments would not suffice to exhaust the subject thus briefly and clearly given to us for careful consideration. Not only is the University of Ottawa—or rather its Faculty—performing a noble, a patriotic, and a worthy work, but almost every Catholic educational institution in Canada is forced by circumstances into a similar route. While we love to admire the imposing aspects of our various institutions, to point out the beautiful buildings to the stranger, yet we never dream of contributing anything towards the maintenance or the foundation of such establishments. As long as others assume the responsibility, and so long as we are in no way requested to add our mite to the general fund, we seem to be perfectly indifferent to the sacrifices and labors of those who do the work. This is an ungenerous and a non-Catholic way of showing our patriotism and love of religion. In order that we may have universities, colleges and other institutions, that can aspire to the level on which many Protestant educational establishments rest, we must have willing, self-sacrificing men. No great institution, much less, no individual ever succeeded without having met with reverses and difficulties, and patience combined with sacrifice are absolutely necessary to-day if we are to compete with the hundreds of non-Catholic establishments.

There is more than one way of sacrificing a life to the cause of a people, more than one way of silently deserving. It is not absolutely necessary that one should let the whole world know what is taking place—in fact such a course detracts greatly from the merit of the one who has done much in the cause of faith. We could point easily to a striking example—we refer to a man who has for years worked away, bearing all the severest criticism, and defying censure, getting no credit, no praise, no return for his quiet labors. Yet that man—with faith in his heart—is constantly befriending his fellow-countrymen, and supporting his co-religionists. There is no human reward adequate to the work being performed by that man; yet he toils on, burns constantly the midnight oil, and sacrifices more than half his busy life at the shrine of education. Give us a score of men with their spirit modelled up to this one, and inside a limited time you will learn that our institutions rank second to none on this continent.

ST. PATRICK'S CATECHISM CLASSES.

The following is the list of successful contestants for prizes in the Sunday School, attached to St. Patrick's parish. The Sunday School is under the direction of Rev. J. McCallen, S. S., and he seems to have excited quite an interest among the children in their work. The exercises consist each Sunday, in a short opening and closing prayer, the singing of two hymns by all the children, the recitation of a lesson in De Harbe's Catechism, by the more advanced pupils, and in what are termed "The Long" and "Short Catechisms," by the other pupils. Then there are the Prayer classes, for the little tots. The reverend director gives a short instruction on the matters studied in De Harbe's Catechism, and a five minutes exhortation on the virtues to be practiced and the faults to be avoided by children. Three public examinations take place during the year. The subject matter is usually the instructions given in the pupil by the reverend director. The questions are asked publicly by him, and each teacher receives the answers of the pupils and in a note book marks the results of the examination, which are submitted on printed forms to the reverend director. Notes are given by the teachers for punctuality, attendance, recitation, good conduct and for matters of the three public examinations.

As soon as the prizes had been distributed on last Sunday, one of the more advanced pupils stepped into the middle aisle and read in the name of all the pupils a very touching address, thanking Father McCallen for the interest he had taken in the Catechism classes, and for the instructions in the Christian Doctrine which they had found so interesting—expressing their sorrow that duty called their director away to other work during the coming year, and the hope that the absence would not be for long, and that they would have him again in charge of the Catechism on his return. The Rev. Father, in reply, thanked the children for their kind words and good wishes, and expressed the hope that nothing would occur to prevent his return to his work at St. Patrick's. He commended the children for their assiduity during the year, and for their good conduct. Their teachers, he said, had spoken to him of the success of the examinations, which proved that the pupils carefully followed the instructions—something very much to the credit of children as young as they were. He exhorted them to always be grateful to the good Brothers and Sisters and to the kind ladies and gentlemen, who had so unselfishly given up their Sunday afternoons, to teach them the Christian doctrine, and that their gratitude should manifest itself in frequent and fervent prayer for such kind teachers. He then gave them his blessing and the exercises of the year were closed by the singing of the "Te Deum"—Holy God, we praise Thy Name."

BOYS' CLASSES.

DE HARBE'S CATECHISM.

- Class I.—1 Thomas Altamas, 2 J. Wall, Hon. Mention Wm. Phelan, J. Altamas, Wm. O'Dea.
- Class II.—Ed. O'Flaherty, 2 Ed. Lemieux, Hon. Mention John O'Neill, F. Lukeman.
- Class III.—1 Thos. Callary, 2 Jas. Brown, Hon. Mention Jas. Harper, Master Mahar, Master Lukeman.
- Class IV.—1 Daniel Chambers, 2 Ed. Carroll, Hon. Mention Patrick Fraxley, Wm. Ryan, Wm. O'Brien.
- Class V.—1 Frederick Greene, 2 P. Griffin, Hon. Mention Fred. O'Brien, Francis Lorpe, Abraham Bernard.
- Class VI.—1 Patrick O'Brien, 2 L. Freeman, Hon. Mention Jos. Banville, Wm. Flynn.
- Class VII.—1 R. McClusky, 2 Frank McShane, Hon. Mention Frank Porter, A. Wright.

LONG CATECHISM.

- Class I.—1 Bernard Bolan, 2 Mich. O'Flaherty, Hon. Mention John McGreevy, James Burns, Wm. Sullivan.
- Class II.—1 Wm. Gardin, 2 Francis Brady, Hon. Mention Patrick Flynn, Augustine Ellement, Jas. Dunn.
- Class III.—1 Jos. Robertson, 2 Wm. Gaffney, Hon. Mention Ant. Schmidt, Jas. Cassidy, Martin Rafter.
- Class IV.—1 Jos. Rowan, 2 John Daley, Hon. Mention Denis Maher, W. Redpath.
- Class V.—1 Ed. Brown, 2 Jos. O'Reilly, Hon. Mention John Gardin.
- Class VI.—1 Harry Clark, 2 Fred. Bertrand, Hon. Mention Richard Walsh, Thos. Skahan, Chas. Duncan.
- Class VII.—1 Wm. Long, 2 Jas. Wright, Hon. Mention Jas. Beaudette, Francis Bolan.
- Class VIII.—1 John McShane, 2 H. Waters.
- Class IX.—1 Arthur Richardson, 2 Daniel McDonnell.
- Class X.—1 J. McGinley, 2 J. Gamble.
- Class XI.—1 Jas. Sullivan, 2nd J. Larkin.

SHORT CATECHISM.

- Class I.—1 Francis McLaughlin, 2 Henry O'Brien, Hon. Mention S. Bertrand, Wm. Learo.
- Class II.—5 Richard Dixon, 2 Jas. Kearus, Hon. Mention J. Pennelly, Eddie Ryan.
- Class III.—1 Thos. Stewart, 2 J. McBride.
- Class IV.—1 Chas. Fitzgerald, 2 Mich. Francis Kilkerry.
- Class V.—1 Geo. Flanagan, 2 Wm. O'Brien.
- Class VI.—1 Wm. Kelly, 2 Herbert Healy.
- Class VII.—1 Robt. McDonnald, 2 T. Maloney, Hon. Mention Wm. Foster, Thos. Bovan.
- Class VIII.—1 Edgar Roach, 2 P. Cooney, Hon. Mention Edward Dupont, Jos. Kerr, C. Heineppy.
- Class IX.—1 Wm. H. Mc Closkey, 2 Chas. Wright, Hon. Mention Fred. Morgan, John McCaffrey, Wm. Jones, Duggan.
- Class X.—1 Jos. Skahan, 2 Thos. Cooney.

GIRLS' CLASSES.

DE HARBE'S CATECHISM.

- Class I.—1 Annie Lanning, 2 Mary Bolan, Hon. Mention Hattie Flanagan, Mildred Casey.
- Class II.—1 Edith McCabe, 2 Julia LeBrun, Hon. Mention Katie Ward, Mammie Bowman.
- Class III.—1 Frances McCabe, 2 Alberta LeBrun, Hon. Mention Gertrude McLaughlin, Christian Carbray, Gertrude Flanagan.
- Class IV.—1 Louisa Robertson, 2 Katie Bolan, Hon. Mention Bertha Hayes, Maud Furlong.
- Class V.—1 Evelyn Robertson, 2 A. Wadden, Hon. Mention Eliza Robinson, Lena Hart.
- Class VI.—1 Nellie Ward, 2 Carrie Levesque, Hon. Mention Eileen Lanning, Josephine Mahoney.
- Class VII.—1 Florence Corcoran, 2 Ida Flanagan.
- Class VIII.—1 Eva Lebron, 2 G. Dumphy, Hon. Mention Lillie Costigan, Gertrude Jones, Ethel Comely.
- Class IX.—1 Katie Monaghan, 2 Mary Feeley, Hon. Mention Aurora Viau.
- Class X.—1 Alice McCaffrey, 2 Alice Rowan, Hon. Mention Alice Whalen.
- Class XI.—1 Annie Hayes, 2 Ruby Smith.
- Class XII.—1 Kathleen Murphy, 2 Eva McCaffrey, Hon. Mention Margaret St. John.
- Class XIII.—1 Alice Normandeau, 2 Minnie O'Callaghan, Hon. Mention Minnie Bradley, Katie White, Maggie Monaghan.

LONG CATECHISM.

- Class I.—1 Annie Mahoney, 2 Evelyn Manning, Hon. Mention Mildred Hoodlum.
- Class II.—1 Frances Bickstad, 2 May Coffey, Hon. Mention Lillian Quinn, Ethel Cloran.
- Class III.—1 Katie Tracey, 2 Lizzie Feeley, Hon. Mention Archelia McConehy, Dorothy Thompson.
- Class IV.—1 Elizabeth Wall, 2 Catherine Easton, Hon. Mention Florence Flanagan.
- Class V.—1 Edith Tyrrell, 2 Bouchette McCandley, Hon. Mention Eva Furlong, Madeleine Lovell, Gertrude O'Brien.
- Class VI.—1 Mary Burke, 2 Annie Quinn, Hon. Mention Gertrude Primeau.
- Class VII.—1 Ella Heagarty, 2 B. Maloney, Hon. Mention Lillie Friend, Laura and L. Levesque.
- Class VIII.—1 Stella Gaffney, 2 L. Howard.
- Class IX.—1 Mary, Kate Ryan, 2 C. Brown.
- Class X.—1 Stella Walsh, 2 Sarah O'Laughlin.
- Class XI.—1 Alice Curtis, 2 Mary Groves, Hon. Mention Sadie Milloy, Edith McKay.
- Class XII.—1 Dollie Tansey, 2 Maggie McCrotry.
- Class XIII.—1 Cecelia Donnelly, 2 Inger Nelson.
- Class XIV.—1 Maggie Ryan, 2 Annie Donnelly, Hon. Mention, Lillie Ranger, Maggie Lynch, Lola McGoogart.

SHORT CATECHISM.

- Class I.—1 Kathleen Coffee, 2 Annie Burke.
- Class II.—1 Lizzie Henry, 2 Lottie Greaves.
- Class III.—1 Agnes Giblin, 2 Veronica Caveney.
- Class IV.—1 Nora Bellow, 2 Mary Farney.
- Class V.—1 Mable Doyle, 2 Winnie Reilly.
- Class VI.—1 Emily Cahill, 2 Annie Wall.
- Class VII.—1 Lucy, Durcan, 2 Maggie Lalley.
- Class VIII.—1 Maud Jones, 2 Beazie O'Connor.
- Class IX.—1 Francis McCaffrey, 2 Lily Lukeman, Hon. Mention Margaret Rogers, Annie O'Brien, Pearl Klock.
- Class X.—1 Sarah Ryan, 2 Ellen McGovern, Hon. Mention Mammie McBrien.
- Class XI.—1 May Furlong, 2 Maud Flanagan, Hon. Mention May Costigan, Florence Shannon, Stella Shannon.
- Class XII.—1 Ethel Kelly, 2 Annie McCall, Hon. Mention Pearl Almand, May Cunningham.
- Class XIII.—1 Nora Finn, 2 Katie Moynagh, Hon. Mention, Ida Bourbonnais, Dora Bertrand, May Maglons.
- Class XIV.—1 Louisa Schmidt, 2 Maggie Quinn, Hon. Mention Gertrude Carbray.

About Training in Convents.

The "Ottawa Free Press" recently gave an account of the proceedings by the Baptist Association, on the occasion of the election of officers for the coming term. What most interests us in that report is the address delivered by Professor J. H. Farmer, L.D., of McMaster University, Toronto. The subject chosen by the professor was "Educational work." He very naturally advocated the establishment of Baptist Colleges, and he very properly pleaded, for what he calls residential schools. But, in dealing with colleges for girls, the report gives us the following very characteristic and not very edifying paragraph:—

"We should have colleges for our girls also, said the Professor, 'I deplore and consider it a shame and a disgrace for the Protestant parents to send their girls to convents, where by subtle influences and under the pretence of kindness, their objections to Roman Catholicism are overcome. We should have some Baptist college, where our young people desirous of attending a residential school could go. He also referred to the work that is being done in connection with McMaster College, and asked the churches to subscribe more liberally.

A collection was taken up for the purpose of raising funds to erect a church at Alexandria. The sum of \$26 was raised, A further sum of \$365 had been previously subscribed. It was certainly a fitting peroration to ask for subscriptions to the McMaster University, after one of its professors had stultified himself to the extent of styling the refinement and delicacy of our convent teachers "the pretence of kindness." The report does not state whether or not any money was subscribed for the Professor's object; but it does mention \$26 collected for a church in Alexandria. Possibly, whenever that church is completed, some preacher of the Farmer class will occupy the pulpit, and pour forth a torrent of ignorant prejudice against the nearest convent.

Now, the nearest convent to that future Baptist Church, is that of the Holy Cross, Alexandria. As a contrast that needs no comment, take the following report and address, and

place them side by side with the narrow bigotry of the McMaster University Professor.

A very pleasant function took place at the Holy Cross Convent, Alexandria, on the evening of the 19th inst., when the Separate Schools Trustees read an address to the Sisters, in the presence of His Lordship Bishop MacDonnell. After the reading of the address by Dr. D. D. McDonald, His Lordship made a fitting reply on behalf of the Sisters, in which he commended the interest taken by the trustees in the institution under their charge. The Sister Superior spoke briefly, and expressed her thanks to the Trustees for the kind words of commendation, in which they had been pleased to express their satisfaction with the work done in the Convent. It was the greatest pleasure as well as the duty of the Sisters to instruct the children committed to their charge to the utmost of their ability.

Address to the Reverend, the Sister Superior of the Convent of the Holy Cross, Alexandria, Ont.—

Reverend and Dear Sister,—We, the undersigned trustees of the Alexandria Separate School, desire to avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded us by the visit of the Board, at the conclusion of the summer term to express our sense of the obligation under which the present teaching staff of the Convent has placed all who are interested in the cause of education in this section. Our visit, and the careful inspection which it was, alike, our duty and pleasure to make, satisfied us that everything connected with the institution under your charge, is, and has been, conducted in a manner calculated to promote, in the highest degree, the educational advancement and moral well-being of the many children committed to your charge.

With the limited funds at the disposal of the trustees, and cramped as you must necessarily be, by the somewhat meagre financial assistance which it is in our power to render you, we feel that you have in a singular manner combined that economy which is imperative, with efficiency, the most praiseworthy and product-

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ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI'S LETTER On Our Holy Father's Encyclical.

His Grace, Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, has always had, and still has more than ever, the enviable faculty of beautifying everything that he touches. The most simple and ordinary subjects borrow a fresh and unusual attractiveness when his pen, or voice, presents them to the public; and equally, can it be said that no theme is so elevated, nor so admirably treated, that he does not add some new and striking grace to its form, or its substance. In the case of the last splendid encyclical—"Annum Cæcærum"—that has been issued by His Holiness, Leo XIII., and which was published in our last issue, the pastoral letter whereby Mgr. Bruchesi promulgated in his archdiocese the Papal document, is deserving of careful study and long meditation.

His Grace opens by an explanation to the effect that the encyclical was received too late to permit of the exercises, therein prescribed in honor of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, taking place on the days indicated by the Sovereign Pontiff. However, that fact in no way prevents the execution of the Sovereign Pontiff's wishes, during the month of June, which is the month of the Sacred Heart.

Then the Archbishop dwells, in loving terms, upon the great joy and consolation that the encyclical brought to him, personally. He points out that it was on the feast of the Sacred Heart that he was chosen to occupy the Archiepiscopal See of Montreal; and on that day, very naturally, as a new Bishop, a new Prince of the Church, he consecrated his own future years to the Sacred Heart, and placed his whole diocese under the wing of that same Omnipotent Protector. The next incident related in the Pastoral, is of deep interest to all; some months after his consecration our young Archbishop visited the famed sanctuary of Paray-le-Monial, and there, with his whole diocese in mind and associated with his intentions, the "ex-voto" which he placed near the altar of the Holy apparitions, was as follows:—

"The 29th October, 1897, a pilgrim to Paray-le-Monial, I have consecrated myself, with all my diocese, to the Sacred Heart of Jesus." It is sweet and pleasant for the Archbishop to relate these facts, for they are calculated to awaken a fervor for the Sacred Heart in the breasts of the faithful.

It is also with a sentiment of legiti-

mate pride and of great satisfaction that Mgr. Bruchesi can point out how his diocese is one of those in which the Sacred Heart receives the most homage. At this very moment His Grace is visiting the various parishes of his diocese, and he has noted how in the cities, towns, villages and country sides, in the seminaries, colleges, convents and other institutions the devotions to the Sacred Heart are characterized by fervor and universality; and in this does he behold a grand hope for the future of this country. Then the letter recalls the consoling and beautifully touching promises that Our Divine Lord made to the Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque: "I will give them all the graces necessary for their state; I will introduce peace into their households; I will console them in their sorrows; I will be their assured refuge during life and above all at the hour of death; I will scatter abundant blessings upon all their undertakings; sinners will find in My heart the Infinite source of mercy; timid souls will grow fervent; fervent souls will rise to a great perfection; I will bless the houses wherein the picture of My Heart will be placed and honored; I will give the priests a power of touching the hardest hearts."

After an exhortation to go to the Sacred Heart as to a refuge from all ills, this admirable pastoral refers to the recent serious illness of Pope Leo XIII., and the gratitude that we all should feel towards God, for having prolonged the days of the Venerable Vicar of Christ. Desirous of giving practical form to his personal gratitude, the Pope has consecrated the entire human family to the Sacred Heart by means of a formula dictated by himself. To this end His Grace has issued the following regulations that come into force with the promulgation of the Encyclical:—

1. On the three last days of the month of June, in all the churches and public chapels of the diocese, the solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.
2. At such Benediction will be sung or recited in Latin the litanies of the Sacred Heart approved of by the Sovereign Pontiff.
3. On the 30th June, after the singing, or recitation of the litanies, the priest will read the form of consecration to the Sacred Heart—to which reference has been made before.

face contradicting the story that he is an old man.

"Directly behind the ex-Premier his son, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, sits. He comes from Vancouver to twit the Government about the Klondike.

"Now, as we sit in the gallery and my Scottish friend, who has kindly consented to be my guide and interpreter, points out the different members, and where they come from, I began to realize that these men "rule a vaster empire than has been." That big man there, with one end of his collar at large, comes from the far corner of Nova Scotia, and the short man with careless hair is from Edmonton; away out where the road ends, and the narrow trail leads away into the land of gold, and of the midnight sun. The neat, smooth-faced little Englishman in evening dress comes from British Columbia."

Here are a couple of good anecdotes and they are both characteristic and novel. This is story number one:—

"As we gained the open Mac turned and looked over the floor. 'I want to tell you a story,' said he.

"In the days when Sir John—the great Sir John A. Macdonald—was premier, somebody stuck a little wooden cross up above that door. One of Sir John's ministers came breathlessly to the premier and wanted the thing taken down at once. 'Leave it there,' said Sir John; 'that will help us in Quebec.'"

"Years passed and the little cross kept its place. Finally there came a change. A premier came who was a Catholic. Presently the cross was missing, and a number of the faithful waited upon the first minister to ask that the emblem be restored to its place."

"Is it gone?" asked the premier.

"Yes," they made answer, it is gone."

"Well—let it go. That will help us in Ontario."

We cannot vouch for the truthfulness of this story, for we have never seen the cross in question. The next is still more improbable, but it is so well told, that even a Canadian Bishop, or M. P. might be led to accept it as true. Mr. Wyman says:—

"It seemed as natural for the Canadians to mix religion and politics as for a Kentuckian to mix water and sugar."

"Once when the question of using the Bible in the public schools was up, the minister of education made a book of selections that he thought would be safe and instructive for children. He submitted a copy to the various bishops. The only criticism came from the head of the Catholic Church, and that was merely that the grammar of the bible and the grammar of the modern school was conflicting, and might confuse the children. 'Our Father which art in heaven.'"

"With that exception the good bishops were all satisfied, but not so with the politicians. I forget, now, which party was in power, but it makes no difference. The thing would happen just the same."

"One evening a politician of the opposition was making a public speech. It was near election time, and he was desperately moved. He had never been known as a zealous worker.

in the church, and the audience was not prepared for the emotion he displayed when referring to the abbreviation of the scriptures. When he had recounted all the wrongs, or nearly all, of which the party in power was the cause, he lifted a trembling hand, choked a little, and then said, almost in tears:—

"And now, my dear friends, they crown all this infamy by taking away our Bible. This," he shrieked, "we will never stand. Say to these political pirates, 'Give us back our Bible—we want our Bible, the whole Bible, or nothing!'"

NOTES FROM AMERICAN CENTRES.

Continued From Page One.

Father Day, of Helena, Montana, to the governor of the State. The letter protests against the corner-stone of the State Capitol being laid with Masonic ceremonies on the 4th July next. Grand Master Pomeroy has already been invited to officiate, and has accepted. It is probable that the governor will not cancel the invitation, despite the fact that Father Day represents the voices of 40,000 Roman Catholics. The vigorous letter runs thus:—

"The public press informs us that the State Capitol Commission has invited the Grand Lodge of Masons of Montana to officiate at the laying of the corner-stone of the State Capitol on July 4th. As a citizen of the State I protest against this action, and claim and maintain that in extending this invitation you have violated the common laws of justice, fairness and equity, and acted against the letter and the spirit of our Constitution, and therefore, I request that the invitation be revoked."

"It would be easy to show that the Masonic Order is not entitled to this honor. Neither on account of services rendered, for as an order they rendered none. No matter how many prominent citizens belong to the Order; no matter how much they, as individuals have contributed to the growth and prosperity of the State. Neither are they qualified to act on this occasion in consideration of the number of members, for, though numerous, they constitute only an insignificant minority of the population of the State. Neither on account of the impressiveness of their ritual, since there are other and more numerous societies in the State that have equally impressive services in this special line. It would be easy to prove more at length the above assertions, and thence conclude that in all fairness, justice and equity the Masonic Order should not be invited to officiate in preference to other societies."

"That the State Capitol Commission is a legally constituted commission, created by law and acting in the name of the law, no one will or can deny; that said Capitol Commission has invited the Grand Lodge of Montana is a public fact, and that in so doing it has, always acting in the name of the law, given preference to said Masonic society over other societies in the state is manifest and undeniable. The only point, then, that remains to be proved is that the Masonic Order, as an order, has, and constitutes a 'mode of worship.' This is the case, for the Masonic order holds religious principles and services; its authentic ritual is a regular concatenation of religious observances, ceremonies and prayers addressed to 'the Supreme Architect of the Universe.' Among these observances and prayers some are especially adapted to the laying of corner-stones. Very recently I had the privilege of reading these prayers, and was informed that on the Fourth of July said prayers were to be recited by the officiating clergyman, the grand chaplain, who was to dedicate the building to the 'service' of the Supreme Architect of the Universe. This being the case, if the Masonic Order is not to be considered as a 'mode of worship,' I would exclaim, with the poet of old, 'Rerum amissimus vocabula.' ('We have lost the true meaning of words.')

The Columbus Irishmen gave their President, Hon. J. T. Keating, a most enthusiastic reception the other day, on the occasion of his visit to that city, and his address on the "A. O. H., its Past, Present and Future." Mr. Keating was educated in Cork, his native city, and likewise at the French College at Blackrock.

Since coming to the United States in 1880, success has crowned his efforts. He has been a foremost figure in Irish national affairs. He was a Division President, State President and National President of the A. O. H., and President of the United Irish Societies at the same time. In 1897, Mr. Keating was appointed by Hon. Carter H. Harrison as a member of the Board of Education of Chicago, an unsalaried position, but much sought after as the most honorable office in connection with the city of

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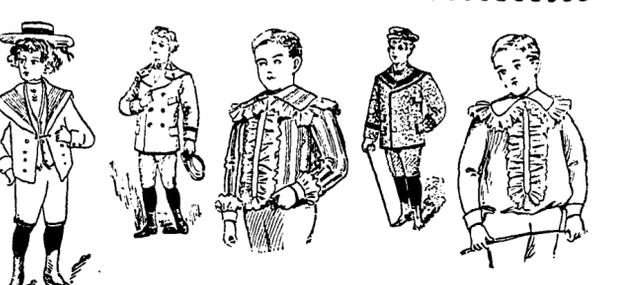
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this, Mr. Keating is one of its most active and interested members. The Irish Fair, which was held for the benefit of the A. O. H. of Cook County, was managed by Mr. Keating and \$11,000 cleared.

He is an eloquent and logical speaker, and is considered to be one of the best Presidents the society has ever had. But it is to his business ability and practical methods that is due most of the effectiveness of his efforts on behalf of the A. O. H. The order is to be congratulated on having at its head men of such fine characteristics and remarkable talents!

HUMORS OF CANADIAN LAW-MAKING.

We are not so thin-skinned that we cannot enjoy a good humorous article, even when the hits are made at ourselves. We are so accustomed to be sneered at and belittled by our American cousins that we have come to take it quite as a matter of course that every Yankee tourist or journalist, should find fault with our country, its people, their manners, customs and characteristics, its institutions, their spirit, methods and further that we would be astonished were one of these gentlemen to give us even a half-hearted bit of praise. But all this amuses them, and does not hurt us. They run down our institutions, but they send their children to them for education; they laugh at our provincialism, but they seek to imitate it in a very awkward manner. Still when one of them comes with a really good and humorous description of something pertaining to Canada we are pleased beyond measure and glad to give it as wide a circulation as possible.

Recently, in the Detroit "Nws-Tribune," Cy. Wyman, the humorous author, tells—from his jovial standpoint, how our laws are made in Canada.

His opening remarks give a very fair description of the House of Commons when in session. He says:—

"Parliament meets in the afternoon at Ottawa, takes recess for supper, reassembles and sits far into the night, unless someone gets tired. Just at the opening of the house the scene is the least bit stately and imposing, but only for a moment, when the sergeant-at-arms enters bearing the great mace, the emblem of authority, followed by Sir James Edgar, author and poet, who is the dignified Speaker of the Canadian Commons. When the mace is placed upon the green cloth covered table Sir James takes the chair, the high-backed, hand-carved chair, that will never be occupied by any other speaker. Not that the present incumbent has a life job, but because when he goes he takes the chair away with him. His successor will have a new one. That is one of the rules of the House.

"The moment the House settles

down to business it becomes simplicity itself. If the people of a staid Canadian town were assembled to discuss ways and means for the purchase of a new car the participants could not be less self-conscious or more at ease, than are these far-called members of Parliament.

"The chamber in which the Lower House sits is very like that of the House of Representatives at Washington. The speaker sits in the same position, at one side, but the seats do not circle; they stand in rows parallel with the speaker's glance as he looks out over the level space where the secretaries and shorthand men, called Hansard men here, do their work.

"The seats all have desks in front of them, where the members write letters home explaining why, when they ought to be listening to the opposition goading the government. The Canadian law-makers lounge in their seats with their hats on and neckties up behind, as carelessly and cadaverously as the M. P.'s lounge in London."

While there may be a good deal of humor in the following paragraph, still it has its serious side, and it clearly shows how truly we enjoy the blessing of responsible government:—

"But I like the way they run the show. It's all open, every minister must be a member and be on hand to explain things away. In this way they keep their scandals pretty well cleared up, instead of keeping them suppressed until the cans begin to explode."

Now as to the extent of Canada and the greatness, in general, of our Dominion, we have this quaint piece of cription:—

"The first six seats in the front row to the right and to the left of the speaker are handsomely upholstered. These are for the ministers, the ins and outs—the ins to the right and the outs to the left. Always in the sixth seat from the end the Premier, who is the leader, sits, and directly opposite Sir Wilfrid Laurier sits the ex-Premier, the venerable Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., the leader of the opposition, his fine old English

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