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Our Paper.

Should be in the hands of every Catholic Family,

Vol. XLVII. No. 81.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

FRIENDSHIP, UNITY AND CHRISTIAN CHARITY."

Order of Hibernians.

A Good Example for the Irish Race at Home—Patriotic Address by Bishop McFaul-Letter of Greeting from John Dillon, M.P.—A Magnificent at the battle of Trenton. Parade.

nounced in its last issue, the great pendence and six framers of the Consti-National Convention of the reunited tution. Ancient Order of Hibernians, held in when united, are invincible. Shall we Trenton, NJ., last week, was a magni- not, then, stand together for race and ficent success. There was not a hitch fatherland? Yes; disunion shall not in the programme, and each day's events have exemplified the motto of the order, lices for union that Ireland may rejsice "Friendship, Unity and Christian in the garlands of liberty, prosperity

The convention opened Monday morn-Mass was celebrated. The officers of the shackles of oppression, take her place Mass were: Celebrant, Rev. D. J. Dug-Father Fox acted as assistant priest and the deacons of honor were Rev. E. S. Phillips and William J. McLoughiin. Father Fox delivered a masterly sermon.

The full Cathedral choir of forty five voices furnished an excellent musical programme.

It was about 230 o'clock when the open session was called to order by Bishop McFaul. As the Bishop wilked out on to the stage he was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause. Bishop McFaul delivered & short address, which was many times interrupted by the plauding.

"This enthusiastic greeting," he said, "renders it impossible to restrain the feelings awakened in my breast by the sight of this convention, composed of delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada, for the purpose of lastingly cementing the union so happily accomplished during this memorable in the nostrils of honest men, who year of '98

'As a man whose pride is to have first seen the light of day beneath the genial sky of the ever-faithful isle, as the chief pastor of the Diocese of Trenton, as Bishop of the Catholic Church, I bid you a thousand welcomes and pray God to bless your deliberations. Questions momentous to the integrity, the progress. the prosperity of your noble order—the questions whose significance and importance are far reaching, not limited merely to the interests of your own organization, but co-extensive with the welfare of the Irish race-will engage your attention. Wherever an Irishman, yea, wherever there dwells a heart in which pulsates Irish blood—and what land vis ited by the sun in his majestic course around the world does not cherish the sons and daughters of Erin?—the principles of Friendship, Unity and Christian Charity here proclaimed by a reunited Ancient Order of Hibernians will meet a generaus welcome and encourage the sea divided Gael to unite for securing the strength and the influence which, joined to that indomitable courage which has never deserted us during long ages of oppression and tyranny, will place dear old Ireland forever in possession of her long-sought liberty.

you that the poet, dwelling in the bitterness of his soul upon the miseries of his native land, has announced their cause in tones which must find an echo in every Irish heart:

'Let Erin remember the days of old E'er her faithless sons betrayed her; When Malachy wore the collar of gold.

Which he won from the proud invader. 'Ah, yes, let us remember the days of our glory and our sorrow, and let no thoughtless word or act mar the magni ficent future of the Irish nation and the Irish race. Looking out into that future, I see the star of Irish freedom rising on the horizon. I behold it approaching the zenith whence it will bathe with generous beam the hills and the vales of

Concerted effort enabled us to retain that faith which we hold dearer than brilliant pages of history, when written, life; disunion caused the tears of the Children of Erin to flow at home.

the Emerald gem of the Western

Disunion had rendered it possible for the poet to describe the woes of an the poet to describe the war as it had present countries, and viding lines that so been done in the Exile of Erin. The long separated the North and the South. Bishop then ably recited this pretty poem of Campbell; and it provoked much applause.

At the close of the addresses Bishop

Grand Convention of the Ancient stand shoulder to shoulder with other nationalities while they laid deeply and firmly the foundations of free institutions in this fair land. For does not history proclaim that one-half of the American Revolution was composed of Irish Catholics and Irish Presbyterians? Here they fought and bled and died for liberty. A memorable example is found in this city of Trenton, where the names of McKonkey, the Irish Presbyterian, and Patrick Colvin, the Irish Catholic, have been rendered glorious by the assistance they gave to Washington and his army

This same spirit made conspicuous the labors of Irishmen and their sons as officers in the army and navy, and even As the True Witness briefly an nine signers of the Declaration of Inde-

> 'These deeds prove that the Irish, weaken our efforts. We have and we shall be generous enough to make sacriand peace.

'Then, O Irishmen, with union at home and union abroad, with fair Col ing, when the delegates assembled in St. umbia extending assistance Erin shall Mary's Cathedral, where Solemn High arise in her might, and, shaking off the

among the nations of the earth. 'Let, therefore, your deliberations this gan, Bordentown; deacon. Rev. George | week he conducted in the spirit of your Osborne; sub-descon, R v. William F. great fundamental principles -- Friend Dunphy; master of ceremonies, Rev. ship, Unity and Coristian Charity; let John McCloskey. Right Rev. Bishop contentions be cast aside, and this will McFaul occupied the episcopal throne. be the grandest convention known in the history of your organization and productive of most important results to the Irish race throughout the world.'

> Mayor Sickel received an ovation when he stepped forward to welcome the delegates. He was followed by P. J. O'Connor, of Savannah, Ga., president of the American wing of the order, and Rev. E.S. Phillips, of Hazleton. Pa. national president of the Board of Erin wing. In presenting these gentlemen, Bishop McFaul paid tribute to their work in bringing about the revnion.

> Father Phillips paid a glowing tribute o Bishop McFaul. 'Fourteen years ago he said, relying on ourselves and listening, perhaps, to unwise counsel, we began to wage a suicidal war on each other, and thus belied the principle taught us in our motto of 'Friendship, Unity and Christian Charity.' Passion, selfishness, urged us on until at last our factional contentions became a stench hated a Hibernianism that was a divided Catholicism. But now, how ever, by the grace of the good God, who loves holy old Ireland, we are united together in one loving body, one full of charity for each other. We have been brought together by the patience and brilliant efforts of a grand churchman, whose high ecclesiastical honors, whose civil and social surroundings never caused him, and I say of him, never will cause him to lose his love for the fair land of his birth and for the children of St. Patrick, the patron of our order.

'My Lord, we thank you, and to the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Ameri ca, for all time, we will leave as a sacred heritage the name of James A. McFaul.

Mr. O'Connor, in repsy to the Mayor, of welcome of the Bishop and Mayor, 'The Mr. O'Connor, in reply to the addresses made a very elequent address. cordial greeting extended to us by his Lordship, Bishop McFaul, is highly ap preciated,' he said. 'Through his earnest and patriotic efforts we are here to complete the unification of our people and receive his blessing. The city of Trenton is bretling with inspiring and historic memories, and the grand result achieved for Hibernianism therein will long be remembered. We are glad to be Here I may be permitted to remind among our New Jersey brethren, composed of men of true manliness, high moral character, emment ability, devotion to the holy church, loyalty to American institutions and with love for the Emerald Isle. We will carry with us from out of the gates of this city the kindest remembrance of the efforts of the people to make this visit one of the sweet memories of our lives. We are proud of the A. O. H., which has for its object the making of its members better as to themselves, better as to their families, and better citizens of their country. Our reports show that we have disbursed more than \$500'000 in charity. Our route. character is co-extensive with the world

> After telling the deeds of valor of Irishmen in the former wars in which this country took part, Mr. O'Connor said: 'In the present conflict our people are nobly doing their part, and the most will be illumined by the brave deeds and valor of our people. And friends, there is one consolation I extract out of the

At the close of the addresses Bishop the Czar lays his hand flat on the top of is an able man, with his head and the Sultan of Turkey what bumptious manner, with his head and the Sultan of Turkey what bumptious manner, also a bled out fathers to temporary organization, announced the grasps his throat lightly with his hand. rather tells against the

other temporary officers. James O'Sullivan, of Philadelphia, national secretary of the American branch; Edward R. Hayes, of New Brunswick, national secretary of the Board of Erin wing, and John P. Dullard, of Trenton, were named as the tempory secretaries. N. J. O'Brien, of Indiana; Charles J. O Neill of New Hampshire, representing the American branch; James J. Carroll, of New York; C P. Boland, of Pennsylvania, represent ing the Board of Erin, were named as the committee on credentials.

In the evening the handsome arch at the corner of State and Warren streets was lighted and the band on top attracted thousands of people to the corner. The arch was by far the most beautiful that has ever been erected in Trenton. On either column supporting the arch were electric lights formed into the let ters "AO.H.," in green, surrounded by white electric lights Across the top and immediately under the band stand was the word "Welcome," displayed in red lights.

The second day's programme started with a morning meeting at the Opera House, at which the following cable was

read: 'All hail to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which has by its union set a good example to the Irish race.

'John Dillon,'

Letters and telegrams of congratulation were read from Bishop Foley and Pending the report of the committee

on credentials the convention adjourned to 3 o'cleck.

Bishop McFaul presided over the day's meetings. At the afternoon accesion, after the Bishop had read the terms agreed upon as the basis of the reunion of both wings, he announced that the next business in order was the electrin of officers. to serve until the election of officers the latter part of the week. Rev. E. S. Phillips. who was at the head of the Board of Erin, nominated P. J. O'Connor. of Savannah, Ga. who was the head officer of the other wing when the reunion took place. Mr. O'Connor was selected by acclamation.

A letter was read from Bishop Foley, of Detroit, in which he expressed his pleasure at the reunion of the order and returned a cheque for over \$219 the sum received in excess of the \$50 000 promised by the order to found a Celtic chair at the Catholic University at Washington, DC.

The reports of the officers followed. That of Rev. E. S. Phillips, of the B of E., was confined to explaining the cause of the reunion of the order, which, he said, was to set as an example to Insimen in all parts of the world and to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the fight for Ireland's frec-

Mr. O'Connor, in his report, spoke of the attention the ladies' auxiliary should receive and the amount of good it has done for four years. The famine in the western part of Ireland, and the need of immediate action by the Ancient Order of Hibernians to relieve the same, and the war between Spain and the United States, were dealt with.

National Secretaries O'Sullivan and Hayes and Treasurer Dondon followed. Secretary O'Sullivan reported that the American branch had 1.491 subordinate bodies and 38 military companies, with 90,967 members, located in all the States and l'erritories, excepting Wyoming, and in New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island. The disburse-ments for two years for sick and funeral benefits were \$517.064 52: for charitable and other purposes, \$412,943; balance in the treasuries of subordinate lodges, **\$**648 **5**25.19.

The ladies' auxiliary has 298 divisions and 19,915 members. It has paid out \$11,087.38 in sick and funeral benefits and \$19,143 S4 for charitable and other purposes, and has a balance of \$48 545.04 Secretary Edward R. Hayes reported that the Board of Erin had about 5,000

Despite the heat Wednesday's parade was a great success, and during the afternoon fully 20,000 persons were at the Trenton Driving Park, where an excellent programme of sports was furnished as well as an abundance of refreshments. At the episcopal residence, on North Warren street, the procession was reviewed by Right Rev. Bishop McFaul and Mayor Sickel, together with the national officers of the two late wings of Hibernians, a large number of priests and the citizens' committee. The re viewing stand, which had been erected for the occasion, was handsomely bedecked with American flags, and as the marchers passed, with heads bared, the eight was a very impressive one.

The parade was a great success, one of the greatest civic demonstrations the town has ever seen. There were a score of bands and about 8,000 Irishmen, or sons of Irishmen, marched over the

All along the line were to be seen decorations. Most of the delegates car ried small American flags, and there was none without a little bit of "Old Glory" in his coat lapel.

The right of line in the procession was given to the Hibernian Rifles of Philadelphia, under Captain Barron, and headed by a military band of thirty pieces. Colonel Michael Hurley was grand marshal of the parade.

MICHAEL DAVITT ON THE "ALLIANCE,"

It Has Died of "Too Much Chamberlain."

Opinions of Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Asquith-Questions Put by Irish Members.

Mr. Michael Davitt, M P., writes as ollows to the Irish World, of New

"Died of too much Coamberlain" will be the verdict which the historian of the Anglo Saxon intrigue against the United States will have to record when today. For I feel convinced that last night's debate in the House of Com-mons, and, particularly, the Colonial Secretary's speech, will open the eyes of the American people as to the unscripin lous seltishness with which England is purating the game of trying to entangle America in British quarrels and intrigues all the world over. And, when once the real object of this game is comprehended on your side of the water, it is safe to assert that American opinion : will declare itself opposed to any such entanglement.

In many respects the debate was one of the most interesting and important of this veston. It revealed, even more completely than the document new known so "the Blue Book" (the official correspondence between Great But un and Russia over the Chinese question). the extent to which the Government of St. Petersburg has triumphed over that of England in the Far Esst. In fact, the discussion between the Ministerial and Opposition benches resolved itself into a controversial combat as to which party, Tory or Liberal, had permitted Russia to humiliate the British Empire the most.

'You permitted Russia to occupy Port Arthur and Tallenwan," cried Sir William Harcourt.
"Yah," retorted Mr. George Curzon

you allowed the same power in 1894 to encroach upon the Painers, and to bring the Muscovite outposts within a few miles of the Indian frontier."

And, so the rival contentions went on in face of a sectling world, proclaiming, as from the housetops, how completely the great empire of the North has vanquished the prestige of her rival in Asia all along the line from the region of the Ganges to that of the Gulf of Pecheli.

What interested listening Irishmen most in last night's rivalries was the references which were made by the leading British statesmen to the proposed Anglo-American 'alliance." Early in the afternoon an Irish member had extracted from Mr. Carzon admissions as to the nature and scope of the commission appointed to settle fishery disputes between America and Canada which exploded the carefully nurtured supposition that this body was, virtually, an "arbitration" tribunal, on a small scale; the thin end of a new arbitration greaty. As in the matter of the fabrica-United States, so was it attempted to mislead opinion on the Continent and in America about the powers and purpose of this commission. But, truth comes uppermost in the end, and it can only be sincerely hoped that this system of diplomatic dodgery on the part of English Ministers will soon become as apparent to gullible people in the States as it has been all along to those of us who are, in a sense, behind the scenes

Sir Charles Dilke is a very level headed English politicism, full of knowledge on all int rnational questions and possessing a very clear judgment on mat ters American. He spoke fairly about the United States, and had the courage to point out how impracticable, if not impossible, an alliance between England and this Republic would be while so important an element in your public life as that made up of citizens of Irish blood remained a factor of antagonism to such an understanding. The point was well put, and its force was not lost upon the minds of his audience. The speech of the evening, however, was that of Mr. Acquith. It was the most dam aging to the case of the Ministerialists of any of the subsequent indictments spoken against Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain. But the late Home Secretary walked warily on the topic of the 'alliance." He did not even use the word. He substituted "understanding," and urged, of course (for England's sake), the cultivation of the triendliest possible relations; short, however, of a too binding compact.

Then came the first official reply from the Government. The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was the Ministerial spokesman, and almost his first performance was to draw a line of demarcation between Lord Salisbury as Foreign Secretary and Mr. Chamber lain as Secretary for the Colonies. It was a most significant incident and made an impression which told very much against the Government, creating, as it was bound to do, the conviction of Wales winks his left eye rapidly, the is to that extent weak in its dealings ington to Appoint and her to pick up those who had in one way or the Czgrlava his hand flat on the top of the external rivals. Mr. Curzon Anglo-Saxons had thrice striven to de another fallen victims to the another fallen victims and the another fa the Czar lays his hand flat on the top of is an able man, with a somemanner, which

of the undoubted ability which he pos-States as a friendly nation; claimed that American good will was mainly due to Lord Salisbury's courtesy, &2., &c., and went on to express the consident expectation that the arbitration treaty which the Senate rejected in May, 1879, would The Torrid Heat Caused Many Deaths be agreed to by America in the near future. On an Irish member venturing to say "Question" to his prediction, the Under Secretary reingrand his sangume hope, and it is now reasoning mind that the policy of the 'a in the 'advo cates on both sides of the Atlantic, is to talk alliance and to work for arbitra tiou.

There was not a word from the Gov ernment benches about an Auglo American alliance, with the exception of an expression from Mr. Chamberlain, which wis, however, instant's qualitied by the admission that the United States did not at present want such an alliance Tois is significant of much. It snows writing of the "alliance" movement of | tout the impossibility of an active cons now recognized by English Ministres in not by London papers, and thu the b ject at which they are similar is the resurrection of the arbitration treaty. which, if passed by the Senate, would serve British i terests in Europe and Asia just as well as would such an a liance as could be possible under the constitution of the Republic and the saving quality of the Morrie Doctrine.

The one arguineant incident in the debate was the commete stience of avery speaker. Ministerialist and Laboral, upon the allege 1 "European countion" against the United Sates. There was not even a seasing reterence to three snameless British fiction, by aid of which the Englise pressonghi to obtain. expressions of American good will to wards Great Bertum and of opposition to France and Russia at a moment shen these powers were in dispute with England over matters in Arrica and later with which the United States has no concern whatever.

"I am auxious to see if the American press will note this teature of the debate. They (the pressin question) have played the part of willing or mawilling dupes in this dishonest game, and they should be called upon, in the interest o truth and fair play, to demand the proofs of this suggested 'coalition" after the failure of the House of Commons last night to even hint at the existence of such combination. Possibly, however, the papers referred to will continue to perform their part in this intrique against the best interests of their own country. Anything which is "good copy" appears to be welcome to some organs of opinion in the States, whether it is pures the cause or damages the reputation of the Republic before other nations, or not.

Mr. Chamberlain was never in so tight corner as that into which his famous Birmingham speech placed him last night. He had to defend an impossible position, and virtually to apologize for language toward Russia which, with perverse inconsistency, he refused to withdraw. I never heard him in worse form. He is usually the clearest and most trenchant debater in the House of Commons : forcible in argument, clever in retert, and with a ready command of language and logic. He retained all his old audacity in last night's speech, but he il undered along in a most ineffected attempt to reply to Asquith and Harcourt, or to extri cate himself out of the network of difficulties into which his Birmingham pro nouncement of a few weeks back had placed him His defense of himself was a conspicuous failure, and the press of Europe will to day recognize how weak in reality is the man who created the impression a month ago that he was the only strong man in the present British Ministry. The same press will likewise see in the whole tenor of last night's discussion how unable even a whole Cabinet of English Ministers is to cope with the one Russian diplomat who has fooled England before the world-Count M mravief.

If Mr. Chambertain could not take it out of Russia in his apologies, it occurred to him that he might at least have satisfaction out of the lrish, and in the end of his speech he committed the most blazing indiscretion of the whole debate. He commenced to laud England's "humanity," "love of liberty" and all that sort of thing, as reasons why America and Great Britain should unite. This was more than Irish members could tolerate, and cries of "Afridies!" "Matabeleland!" rang over the cham ber. This caused Mr. Chamberlain to lose his head completely, and he "went you Irish in the States in his best style. "America will not listen to the protests of the Irish," or, "if they do attempt to interfere with the Angle-Saxon alliance, the Anglo Saxons of America will make short work of the Irish!" These words are not reported in to-day's Times, but they were spoken near midnight last night, and the looks of dismay which came over the faces of the more sober minded advocates of the "alliance" proposal were compensating to look upon by the Irish members who had provoked the Colonial Secretary into this burst of anti-Irish-American

A few indignant words from Mr. John Dillon brought this historic debate to an end. He pointed out that while citizens of Irish blood had fought on every batstroy the republic. This thrust went It was so hot that the asphalt payement. home, and so did we, well satisfied with in many streets became so soft that for the exercise | the night's proceedings.

IN NEW YORK.

And Prostrations.

Lightning Did its Deadly Work in Many Places - Tornadoes Ruin Villages and Cost Many Lives-The Usual Number of Accidents From Fireworks and Firearms --A Fashionable Wedding.

NEW YORK, July 2. Reside the great national events which helped to celebrate the glorious Fourth, New York had many other celebrations of her own. Or course, with the indiscriminate use of firearms and the works, the usual number of accidents to the younger generation were bound to occur. Happily these were not serious; but when the artiflery of the heavens took a hand in them strance phenomena were visible. A striking incident occurred at Glen-

life Park, where the shooting contest of the National Schoolzes band was in progrees. Entore Cinemial bull scarcely raised her rill to his shoulder, when there cause a blinding flight of lightening one at the instruct lurid ball of fire seemed to social from the muzzle of Minerance , it's along its barrel and directly rato has face. The man fell and lay as though dead. The crash of hunder, waich tallowed, ellerged the reports of the degree or more rill since at that moment by the sharpshooters, A few moments later a crowd of anxious men gathered around the prostrate man. The same stroke of lightning stimmed Henry Klenig, son of the proprietor of the park. He was standing near Minervini, keeping score of the shots. His pensil was struck from his hand, but he was not injured. The lightning interrupted the dancing in the pavilion. Fifty of the young people there say that "ball of lightning" rolled about the feet of a couple dancing at "two step," paralyzing for a mement the young mar-

In Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, lightning claimed three victims shocked to death. In Providence lightning struck the top of Targen Borgemson's end and ran down his spinal column. In Biltimore five deaths, were due to lightning. At Hampton, N.H., a tornado struck the town and cut a swath four hundred feet wide in a westerly coast, travelling out to sea. The atmospheric disturbance came almost without warning, and was accompanied by little rain at first, a few large drops preceding the swoop of the winds.

and his partner. Bewildered the young

man glared about the room and asked

"Who threw that torpedo at us?" As-

sured that they had been dancing with a

"thunderbolt" the couple hurried out of

the pavilion.

In an instant, almost, cottages were blown flat, horses were picked up bodily and dashed against buildings, vehicles carried many feet, barns a proofed, large trees anapped off at their roots as i' simply cornstalks, while others were torn up bodily. The effect of the storm was shown noticeably in the way electric wires of all kinds were tangled up. The tornado touched the beach at a place about half a mile north of Whittier's Hotel and cut a swath 100 yards wide in a westerly direction, moving in rotary shape, until it passed out to sea. In a short time twenty cottages were torn down and several small hotels completely wrecked. The greatest loss of life and injury came with the demolition of the old skating rink near Leavitt's, a single storey structure of wood 50 by 100 feet.

Here from 75 to 123 persons were seriously wounded and 7 persons are already dead

A yacht owned by Captain Frank Mudd, of this place, was sailing off the beach and was in the path of the storm. In it were nine persons, and of these five were drowned.

The same storm caught an excursion boat heavily laden with women and children and drove it upon the rocks. Over a score perished So that there were many cases for mourning as well as wjoicing.

But it was the heat, the deadly fur-

nace like heat, that brought misery and

death to the poor of the city. It came like the breath of a rirocco. At three o'clock on the afternoon of the fourth the thermometer reached 111, and many people, maddened by the temperature, sought to end their lives, and one man at least was successful in the attempt. It may be that some who threw themselves from the city's piers did so not so much with suicidal intent as through an uncontrollable longing, which the sight of the cool waters inspired. There were many cases of injury to tenement dwellers, who, unable to sleep in their hot and narrow rooms, scught rest upon roofs and fire escapes, and rolled off as they tossed and turned in their fitful slumbers. Night and day the almost deserted streets resounded with the clang of ambulance gongs as

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Note and Comment

Mr. G. W. E. Russell, in bis "Collections and Recollections," relates the following incident connected with Emperor William's visit to the Pope. It illus trates the "fine Italian hand" in the way of retort courteous: "Wnen the German Emperor paid his visit to Leo XIII. Count Herbert Bismarck was in attendance on his imperial master, and when they reached the door of the Pope's audience chamber the Emperor passed in, and the Count tried to follow. A gentleman of the Papal Court motioned :him to stand back, as there must be no third person at the interview between the Pope and the Emperor. 'I am Count Herbert Bismarck,' shouted the German. as he struggled to follow his master. 'That,' replied the Roman, with calm dignity, 'may account for, but it does not excuse, your conduct," "

Further statistics regarding mixed marriages in Prussia, based upon the last census, have lately been published We gather that on Dec. 2 last, there existed in Prussia 278,434 cases of mixed marriages between Catholics and Protestants. In 150,365 cases the husband was a Catholic, and in 128,069 the wife was a Catholic. Thus, to their shame be it said, more Catholic men than women contract such unions, and surely for men there is less excuse than for women. Now for the consequences. Out of 597,821 children, the offspring of these marriages, no less than 332 947 were br aght up Protestants, as against only 264,648 Catholics, a clear evidence of the disastrous results to the faith; for here, in spite of the large majority or some 32,000 Catholic fathers, we find a majority of about 68 000 Protestant children! Could statistics be more elequent? Again, look at the following figures: Of the children of Protestant fathers 59 per cent. of the boys and 53 per cent. of the girls-in each case a clear majority-follow the religion of their father; whilst those of Catholic fathers, only 466 per cent. of the boys and 42.4 per cent of the girls are brought up as Catholics. Thus both Catholic fathers and Catholic mothers neglect their duty towards the souls of their children.

Mrs. Emily Crawford can claim to be the most remarkable lady journalist in the world. She has long been Paris cor respondent to the London Daily News, and she has been a weekly contributor to Truth from the first number. Mrs. Crawford can claim to have made his tory as no other newspaper correspondent save, perhaps, M. Blowitz has done. She has an extraordinary memory, and although ignorant of shorthand can transcribe an almost verbatim report of a meeting after having simply jotted down a few notes. She was the only journalist who was able to transmit to London the great historical first sitting of the French Chamber of Versaides probably to the heat of the underlying after the conclusion of the Franco Prussian war. Mrs. Crawford is a native of "Rebel" Cork.

The British experiments in motor. vehicles run quite as much to freight. carrying vehicles as to passenger carriers and the recent trials of the Self-Propelled Traffic Association at Liverpool were made with the former class exclusively. one promoted by a technical newspaper and the other organized last year by the Royal Agricultural Society, were very work of the automobiles. The result however, was not the unqualified success that had been sought; still, it is hoped that sufficient has been learned to justify the effort. But few of the competitors north-east and south-east arms. The showed up for the road trials and they new railway coming from St Johns runs showed signs that notwithstanding care | along on the north side of the harbor, exercised in working out the details and from the train windows may be there were elements of weakness, due principally to the effort to decrease and grandeur. As the train comes round weight. The wheels of the vehicles were the head of the arm, the indraught distoo light for the heavy loads carried and closes itself in a number of small and the difficult roads to be traversed at the average speeds set out in the competi tion. The question of wheel construction grassy points and dotted by islands : is stated to have been the bugbear of builders of motor-carriages ever since the revival of interest in road locomotion sea arm. The color of this great by mechanically propelled vehicles and inland sea varies from dark blue to at does not yet appear to have been settled.

Sir John Thomas Gilbert, the Irish historian, died in Dublin, Ireland, recently. He was born in Dublin in 1829, and was appointed Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland in 1867, which office he held until it was abolished in Mount Carmel hill, situated on the 1875. He edited the 'Fac similes of the Placentia Peninsula. But perhaps the grandest outlook of all is that from the airy height of historic Castle Hill, where still stands the of Dublin. History of the Viceroys of Treland. Historical and Municipal of the French redoubt. From here the Toothache stopped in two minutes Documents of Ireland. National Manu further shores of the bread bay; the with Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum. 100.

scripts of Ireland, History of Affairs in Ireland, History of the Irish Confederation and the War in Ireland' and

Father Russell, the editor of 'The Irish Monthly,' and a sweet singer himself, has made an anthology of 'Sonnets on the Sonnet,' which the Longmans will soon publish. The book contains about 160 sonnets, English, American, Irish, French, German, Italian and Spanish. The Spanish sonnets are the earliest of the examples given.

The Catholic Times of Liverpool has the following suggestive editorial note: 'A correspondent who has been a convert for forty-eight years writes to us pointing out the contrast between the treatment of Lord and Lady Aberdeen by the Catholics of Canada and the action of the Council of the Church Association warning the Princess of Wales in bad English that she must not open a bazaar for Catholic orphans at claim of their Royal House to the allegiance of the English people 'rests upon pledges to avoid the Pope and his agents. Our correspondent says: 'I am disgusted with the intolerance of this society which puls this idea into pracpoor old country.' On our part we feel sure that the Church Association is Church: it is helping to make converts."

Placentia, the "Killarney" of Newfoundland.

Tacre may possibly be brighter and Atlantic than Placentia, the Killarney of Newfoundland, but visitors to the place say that they are hard to be found. Tois charming seaport town was called Pmisance by its French discover, Gargot, who came to it between the years 1660 and 1665. The name Piaisance-now Pracentia-was a tribute paid to its pleasant surroundings and unique site, by the poetic Frenchman. Piacentia is truly unique in its physical fermation. The general Newtoundland port opens immediately on the sea-or larger bay whilst the settlement is built around on hills rising from the water's edge or landwash Sich sites are always picturesque. But what makes Placentia singular is this: toat it is built on a spacious level beach joined to the mainland by a narrow isthmus called the "Block House." This immense beach was originally thrown up by the sea, and is still ridged in a manner to give the idea of waves The beach is of silvery grey color and quite a picture as viewed from any of the many heights by which the place is membership.

THE INDUSTRY OF THE INHABITANTS has for the past century and a half been in a measure directed towards turning this beach into fertile ground. This result has been achieved by bringing turt and clay from the neighboring hills.

Rev. Father Buel Follows Rev. Father Cause of American liberty, said the English Admiral to Byrne, when the latter had crawled upon the deck and confamily of Westchester county, NY.; they are very safe neighbours; but bring the property of the same of the well known Mills agreen log and a candle together and bad crawled upon the deck and confamily of Westchester county, NY.; they are very safe neighbours; but bring and islands and depositing it on the beach, and so creating a number of gardens and meadows. Curiously enough. the potators and root crops grown in this soil are of the best possible quality, and the growth of grass, owing beach, is phenomenal. The sea beating in on the outer embankment of the beach supplies a bountiful supply of fertilizing material in the shape of 'kelp', so that side by side with the beach are grass plots, and vegetable grounds and treeplanted gardens have aprung up and industry has supplemented nature in beautifying the locality. Placentia has been called the 'Killarney' of Newfound. land from the rare and complicated system of water by which it is almost surrounded. The own is situated on the Two previous endeavors of this kind, side of one of the largest bays on the Newfoundland coast, Placentia Bay, forty miles broad and upwards of ninety miles long. This bay is full of harbors and studded with numerous islands, and disappointing in their results. The may be easily traversed, as a mail Traffic Association, however, had left no steamer crosses it regularly. The outer stone unturned to secure a representative on one side at Point Verte a low lying on one side at Point Verte, a low lying competition of vehicles for heavy traffic green point, and on the other at the hill and the list of judges and observers in-call Crevecoeur. Farther in on the cluded some names identified with the Crevecoeur side rises the castellated peak of Frenchman's Hill, whence of

FRENCH CANNON THUNDERED DEFIANCE. Continuing on, the roadstead narrows to a channel and then diverges in to the obtained views of the north-east arm not easily surpassed for beauty nearly landlocked lakelets. Farther down it takes the appearance of a chain of likes, almost cross barred by wooded and and further still, it opens in all its length from its head to its roadstead and gives a perspective of seven miles of a silver; it is bounded by hills and ridges clad with evergreen trees, and offers a panorama so beautiful and varied that once seen can never be forgotten. From the railway station with the sun shining on the great beach and white houses across the inlet, Placentia looks its best; and excellent views of the place and also of the south-east arm (five miles long) may be had from

FLOWIN CRUMBLING WALLS.

inner harbor, the arms, the bark beach the long strand and the sea of the road stead rolling on the shore, are all in sight. It is no wonder, then, Piscentia should various other works on the history and have been a place much sought after by literature of Great Britain and Ireland. the modern tourist in quest of health and the picturesque, and with increased facilities for travelling, such as now exist, there is little doubt but that this summer its varied beauties of land and sea shall attract the artistic; its teeming lakes and rivers form a sufficient inducement to the angler; and its proximity to the greatest grouse shooting ground in the Empire, the moors of Cape Shore, that long promontory between Placentia and St. Mary's Bays, will prove an irresistible magnet to men hands with the gun who would like to take down sixty birds a day.

AVALONICUS.

C. M. B. A.

A Rochester Brother Throws Out Good Suggestion.

In speaking of fraternal protective societies recently, Mayor Quincy of Boston said: "The United States has seen an extraordinary growth of such the Convent, Norwood, because 'the societies, and much more encouragement has been extended to them here than in the countries of the old world. The idea of mutual assessment insurance is a sound one if the affairs of the tice are managed in a conservative or business like way. There is just as much a place for societies of this nature doing a good work for the Catholic as for the old line companies. It is the awakening of the fraternal spirit—of the spirit of co operation; of mutual dependence-not independence, but common dependence is the lesson. We have all a common life, not only in politics, but in insurance and in all the relations of life. Such society, which teaches the idea of mutual dependence and helpful ness, is entitled to all legitimate encouragements, and is doing a work of great value to the state and community. It is a great work to promote the feeling of fraternity, of mutual interests, and to more beautiful places on this side of the | unite men into one grand organization in which the interests of all are con-

> Commenting upon this, "J J.H , B S1," ays in the Catholic Journal of Rochester, N.Y.: Now, dear brothers who are so fortunate as to belong to the C M B.A. I must say that Mayor Quincy has his heart in the right place, and what he said in favor of the associations in general is in every respect just what the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association professes, teaches, and nothing else; and vet how many members there are who forget the promises made when they tock the obligation of the CM.BA., to do what they could to extend its influence and to increase its membership. It is to be feared that it is a very large number who never think of it at all: and yet it is as much a part of their duties as is the payment of dues and assessments. To be sure, it is a duty easier shirked than is the payment of dues, etc. If you fail to do what you can to increase the membership in your branch you are responsible for any falling of in your

JESUIT SONS OF GENERALS.

At the recent annual ordinations at the Jemit College at Woodstock, Cardinal Gibbons ordsined, amongst others, David Hillhouse Bael, only son of the late Gen. David H. Buel, who fought with distinc tion during the Civil War. General Buel was a member of the class of 61 at West Point, which was graduated anead of time. The General's wife, the young priest's mother, is the daughter of Brigadier General Charles McDougal, and her brother is Captain McDougal, of the regular army. The Buel family has for generations shown a strong predilection for the Church. The grandfather of Father Buel, Dr Samuel Buel, was the professor of dogmatic and systematic theology at the General Protestant Episcopal Seminary. Twentieth street and Ninth avenue, New York.

THE LATE MR. GLADSTONE.

Some zealous churchmen, writes Henry Austin Adams, M.A., in Donahoe's Magazine for July, are wondering if, after all, Gladstone did not die a Catholic and the fact kent secret for state reasons. Fudge! Beyond a certain breadth of feeling and sense of justice compelling him to espouse the cause of Catholic liberties, the Grand Old Man. as far as I know, never gave the elightest sign of dissatisfaction with Anglicanism. He was a devout High Churchman, and as such his lite and beliefs closely anproximated to the true Catholic standards; but it would be hard to reconcile some of his published opinions with any desire on his part to submit to the authority of the Holy See. He told me once (in an interview which chance procured for me), that he was a life-long admirer and disciple of Dr. von Döllinger. He had a magnificent portrait of the great German apostate, and while showing it to me he launched out into affectionate praise of the man, and, inferentially, into condemnation of Papal infallibility and the policy of the Roman Caria, which had forced so noble a mind as von Döllinger's into revolt. Had this wretched man remained a Catholic, who knows but Gladstone might have had the gift of faith sooner or later? As it was, his noble life was a boon to a faithless age. His simple, unaffected piety; his childlike dependence upon God, even in little things; his great, pure, dutydoing character; his stern devotion to justice and chivalrous enthusiasm for humanity, all make him a great man. Such God will reward. Requiescat in

Books are our household gods, and we cannot prize them too highly.

Washington's Stepson on John Byrne of the Berolution.

George Washington P. Custis, the grandson of Lady Washington, and the adopted son of "the Father of His Country," in a speech delivered at Washington, on the 6th of August, 1832, when speaking of the Irish soldiers in the Revolution, told the following anec-

"The recollections of America's days of trial must the more and more endear to her the memory of Irishmen's services in 'the times that tried men's souls.' Perhaps I may tire you with 'a thrice told tale, yet. if the Americans were as much instructed in the history of their own times as they are in the records of antiquity, they would find as brilliant instances of courage and patriotism to admire in the lives and actions of the heroes of the Revolution as those who flourished in the days of Rome and Greec. Do the mellowed recollections of antiquity contain a finer instance of

COURAGE AND FIDELITY.

under the severest pressure of misfortune, than is found in the story of John Byrne, the Irish soldier of the Revolution? Years have passed away since an aged and broken man came to my door and saluted me with, 'God bless you; I am one of Washington's old soldiers, and I have come to see you.' I am proud to tell you that I often received a call from the honored remnants of the Revolution. They say that they cannot pass my domicile without calling upon one they are pleased to term a member of the old family. And so hear me God! more welcome to my house and my heart are these gray and withered relics of the heroic time than would be the presence of an emperor. Byrne was one of the finest types of that order of beings, now almost excinct, that ever met my notice, Never can I forget the touching scene that ensued when I had ordered a cup to cheer the old man's heart; the sublime expression of his features, when having drunk to my health he reverently turned his eyes toward higher and better worlds. and exclaimed: 'Here's to the memory of General Washington, who is in Heaven.' 'Twas a head such as Guido' might have painted, over which seventy winters had shed their snows, while tears of veneration, at the remembrance of a loved commander, coursed each other down the channels which time and hard service had worn full many and

THE SUFFERINGS WHICH DRYNE ENDURED

were even a refinement upon the hellish usages of the prison ship. For this preference he was entirely indebted to his brogue, which betrayed his being a native of the Emerald Isle; and then, as he emphatically observed, they added their tertures as a civility due to my native country. O' ye' who jest at scars that never felt a wound,' picture to yourself a being, captive and desolate. Gnawed by famine, breathing the air of postilence, associated only with the dying and the dead. But see, there appears the commander, like an angel of mercy, having healing under his wings, having pardon, protection, food, raiment, gold. But mark ye the price of all these benefits 'Twas like the devil tempting England; Hans Sibeth, German Consult the Son of Man of old. 'All those will I at Merideth, Mexico; a Miss Pope of give you, but you must abandon the New York, well known in social circles with great temptations, or with a tempfronted the arbiter of his fate. And what Mrs. H. J. Schramm of Seguin, T-xas, was the suffering hero's reply? Hear it, and Dr. Sylvester Bentley of New York. Americans; treasure it in your hearts, aye, and write in your books that future ages may read it and admire the cry of last month, 21 were adult converts; of a brave Byrne in the prison ship at Charles- class of 473 confirmed by the Bisnep of ton and amid the ranks of death at Entan-' Hurrah for America!' Turn over the pages of the past, dive into the deptos of centuries, and you can find no more brilliant example of courage in the midst of despair, of zeal and fidelity to the cause of human liberty, than is shown in the story of John Brrne, the Irish soldier of the Revolution."

There are but seven notes in the scale make them fourteen, yet what a slender outfit for so vast an enterprise! What science brings so much out of so little? Out of what poor elements does some

have to stand on their feet most of the time work as hard as any day-laborer vet they do not get what is rightly called exercise. Close, confin-ing, indoor ocenpation gives no exhibitation to the nervous system nor active circulaactive circula-tion to the blood. It wears, tears and drags are woman's life away. The whole physical system grows sluggish and torpid

No wonder so many sales girls and factory girls and housewives suf-fer from indigestion and constipation and bilious troubles. No wonder they are subject to the diseases of the delicate special organism of their sex. The wonder is rather that they can stand it as well as

they do.

But "a poor weak woman," as she is termed, will endure bravely and patiently agonies which a strong man would give way under. The fact is women are more patient than they ought to be under such troubles.

Every woman ought to know that she may obtain the most eminent medical advice free of charge and in absolute confi-dence and privacy by writing to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. Occupying this position for thirty years he has had a wider practical experience in the treatment of women's diseases than any other physician in this country. His medicines are world-famous

for their astonishing efficacy.

The most perfect remedy ever devised for weak and delicate women is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. His "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only permanent di-gestive and nutrient tonic. The two medicines taken alternately, form the most perfect and successful course of treat-ment ever prescribed for female troubles complicated with a sluggish, overwrought, nervous, diseased constitution. In severe constipation Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be occasionally taken with the others. They never gripe.

Finlayson's Linen Thread.

great master in it create his new world!

Shall we say that all this exuberant in-

ventiveness is a mere ingenuity or trick

of art, like some game of fashion of the

day, without reality, without meaning? Is it possible that that inexhaustible

evolution and disposition of notes, so

rich yet so simple, so intricate yet so re-

gulated, so various yet so majestic,

should be a mere sound, which is gone

and perishes? Can it be that these mysterious stirrings of the heart, and

keen emotions, and strange yearnings after we know not what and awful im-

pressions from we know not whence,

should be wrought in us by what is un-

substantial, and comes and goes, and be

gins and ends in itself? Is it not so; it

cannot be. No; they have escaped from

some higher sphere; they are the out-

pourings of eternal harmony in the me-

dium of created sound; they are echoes

from our Home; they are the voice of

Angels or the Magnificat of Saints, or the

living laws of the Divine Governance, or

the Divine Attributes; something are

they beside themselves, which we cannot

compass, which we cannot utter, though

mortal man, and he perhaps not other-

wise distinguished above his fellows, has

the gift of eliciting them. - John Henry

Recent Notable Conversions.

The Missionary contains a list of a

which are the following: George Lewis,

grandson of Chief Justice Lewis and

Cassandra Blackburn Lewis of Frank-

fort, Kentucky; Sir Henry Hawkins,

one of the greatest ornaments of the

judicial bench in England.' Rev. Mr.

Ferguson, an Anglican, formerly attach-

ed to the Protestant Episcopal cathedral,

Edinburgh; E Z Bell o San Antonio,

Texas, a marksman of company B, Eighteenth regiment, U. S. A.; the

Rev. W. Evans, late of Cardiff,

Wales; the Rev. James Spurgeon

Green, forty-four years vicar of Brundall

and Wilton in Norfolk, England; Miss

Nellie Rowley, lately received by the

archbishop of Guadalajara, Mexico, one

of seven converts baptized at the same

time, among whom was a deacon who

for some years preached error among the

people of Jaliaco; Frank Reynolds of

Irvington, N Y.; William E. Brevens, an

English commercial traveller, received

at the Hotel de Roma, Spain; Harry Stephen Rolte, Mrs and Edith Winifred

Rolfe of London; Capt. Joseph Burley

of Brooklyn, N.Y., who served with dis-

tinction in the United States navy and

the civil war; George Alston, a pro-fessed monk of the Cowley Fathers' community at Oxford, England: Rev. H. C. Corrance, late ritualistic

rector of West Bergolt, near Colchester

in that city; Miss Catherine Mills, a

Out of a class of 144 who were confirmed

by Bishop Foley of Kalamazoo, Mich.,

Saltord, England, 57 were converte; and

of 75 persons confirmed by Bishop Horts-

MISSION OF THE CARMELITE ORDER

edified by the patience and charity of

the Carmelite Fathers in Bellevue Hos

pital, writes to ask us, says the New

York Sunday Democrat, if they have

any special mission. We answer: The

Carmelite Order has a special mission.

for each religious order is an army of

itself, with its own means of action, its

special arms, and its own standard.

Their mission is one which they have in

common with other religious orders-a

mission which the philosophy of the

last century believed it had destroyed

forever, but which has returned to sus-

tain weak and faltering isociety to

work more by example than by word,

to stir up dying out piety; to protest, by

a mortified life, against the effeminacy

and voluptuousness of a decayed world;

to teach the rich that there are purer,

higher, nobler and more solid consola

tions than those which are to be found

in earthly persessions; to teach the

poor how one can live on little; to point

out that there are interests more worthy

of our care than those of this fleeting

life. And even if society should be dear

to this voice and remain submerged in its

life of selfishness and its entire forgetful-

ness of God, then would the religious life,

by spirit of prayer and immolstion, ap-

pease the Divine wrath so justly en-kindled against an ungrateful world.

The Carmelite Order has a special mission of prayer and sacrifice - the

two wings, as it were, on which the hu-

man soul soars above all that is sordid

and earthly, to the bosom of its Creator.

M. Zola admits that his decrease in

popularity dates from the publication of

his book on Lourdes. In quarters where

he was almost a deity he is now a dead

letter, and in other quarters his bad

books are not sufficiently discussed to

call forth abuse. A friend said to him

"To what do you attribute this deluge of unpopularity and ill luck that seems

thing will remain of it."

A non Catholic doctor, who has been

man of Cleveland, 12 were converts.

· · · IT IS THE BEST

IRELAND IN ROME.

The Kirby Memorial Hall.

For several months Rt. Rev. Monsignor Kelly, Rector of the Irish College, Rome has been occupied with the laudable undertaking of erecting a hall and statue to the memory of the late Archbishop Kirby, Rector for so many years of the Irish College in the Eternal city. The Irish College is situated on the slope of the Quirinal Hill in that quarter of Rome known anciently as Santa Agatha in Subuna or Sant' Agatha Dei Gothi. Near it is the ancient and historic church of St. Agatha-which is also the collegiate Church of the Irish students in Rome. Within that church is a monument of supreme interest to the Irish race, for it encases the heart of the immortal Liberator. Monsignor Kirby, whilst yet a young man In Ireland, was an ardent supporter of O'Chnnell, and often appeared with him on the same public platform. It is an interesting coincidence that the memoirs of the two friends-both great champions of faith and fatherland one in the sanctuary the other in the Senate, should be preserved monumentally in the National College in the city of the Popes. But also on other grounds is it appropriate to honor the memory of Mgr. Kirby. Ilis lengthened sojourn in Rome, during number of notable conversions, among which he labored so assiduously for the college; his position in Vatican circles both officially and as a personal friend of the reigning Pontiff; his great toclesiastical learning, only surpassed by his sanctity; his charity and municicence—and the fact that he had procured for so many English speaking visitors the inestimable privilege of a papal audience-all these facts will enlist universal sympathy in the undertaking of Mgr. Kelly to honor the memory of his velerable predecessor; and will appeal to the Bishops and clergy of the English. speaking world, hundreds of whom had experienced the kindness of the decrared prelate during visits to the Pope's City. Contributions may be addressed to Mgr. Kelly, Rector Irish College, Rome,

MEETS YOUR NEEDS.

When you feel tired, languid, nervous and are troubled with pimples and emptions, you will find Hood's Sarsapania exactly meets your needs. It purifies and enriches the blood and imparts to it the qualities needed to tone the marves and nourish the whole system. It cares all blood humors.

Hood's Pills cure sick headacae, nausea, biliousness and all liver ills. Price 25 cents.

Satan seldom comes to a Christian tation to commit a great sin. You orang a few shavings and set them alight, and then bring a few small sticks and let them take fire, and the log be in the midst of them, and you will get rid of your log. And so it is with little sins, You will be startled with the idea of committing a great sin, and so the devil brings you a little temptation and leaves you to indulge yourself. There is no great harm in this, no great peril in that, and so by these little chips we are first easily lighted up, and at last the green log is burned. Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation.

Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum is sold by all good druggiete. 10 cts. a bottle.

A little jogging puts a clock out of frame; so a passion the heart

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to follow you wherever you go."
"I attribute it," said Zola, "to my book on Lourdes, and have no doubt whatever on the subject. Before writing that book I could publish what I The attention of our readers is directed to our advertisers, who are liked; nothing took from my reputation. But what I wrote about Noire Dame de representative business men. Please Lourdes turned the tide of fortune against me, and now my popularity is so damaged that I doubt whether any tell them you saw their advertise ment in The True Witness ig war remain or re-

ITALYS POLITICAL REVOLUTION

A Federated Republic the Remedy for Rusting Bylis.

Popular Opinion of all Shades now Hostile to the Dynasty of Savoy Usurpers.

THE revolution of which Italy has recently been the scene has a distinctly since the House of Savoy has taken up its abode in Rome that the people have monarchy and the dynasty. The revolt of the Fasci, in Sicily, the "isle of fire" in 1893, was, above all, a famine insurrection; it was the rebellion of the stomach. What we have now is the re-Rome to the New York Sun. The gloomy and bloody cruelty shown, recalling the most savage memories of the petty despots of the fifteenth century, prove more than sufficiently that the Quirinal knew that it faced an act of insubordi nation to the dynasty.

Weariness and dissiffection are the natural prolongation of mathematical unity and of the monarchy. When, after the war of France and Italy against Austria the party of Mazzini accepted provisionthe dynasty which according to Crispi's phrase was 'what divided us the lesst, Italian unity was attained under the wais of the monarchy. Yet, according to the treaty of Lugano the republican patriots had submitted to the dynasty merely as to a useful contingency in order to create a crucible for a quick unification and an instrument of defence against monarchical Europe. They reserved their liberty of action none the less for the day when the monarchy should have fulfilled its mission. Now the dynamy has not only not carried out that part, but it has become the cause of the abasement and the death agony of the youth of a resuscitated na-In taking its seat opposite the Sacred Mount it copied the French type, instead of taking the American model ented to its genius, traditions, and

Mathematical unity, an artificial out growth, has stifled the national soul. Instead of developing freely in the light and strength of its own faculties, the young organism has wasted away under the leaden cloak of a foreign institution. Regionalism was the source and natural and command the officers using them form of all Italian creations. From it being called flag officers Such flags are arcse that garden of civilization formed square, to distinguish them from other by the "Hundred Cities of Italy." It banners. is due to it that this country has been the most beautiful and fruitful spectacle in history. Mathematical unity has for a parley or consultation. suppressed this talent. Florence Milan, Turin Naples, Palermo, Genoa, Venice, are sonls of different character which bind together. Above these living, tection of a white flig. strongly marked, violently individual istic souls the monarchy has tried to is often used by revolutionists. In the create a military spirit. The attempt United States service it is a mark of has been abortive. Rome, placed under | danger, and shows a vessel to be receivthe rich and laborious provinces, has ling or discharging her powder. fallen into the power of rascality, and iness of the Southerners and the Neapolitans. come the patrimony of the South. The syndicate where one's interests are salute a vessel or fort.
sacrificed to the rapacity and trickery If the President of the United States of a clique.

such a discovery, and as the monarchy cannot change its garb and its instruments without giving up its very essence the revolt has at once taken a brutally antidynastic character. All classes, with the exception of the bourgeoisie that enjoys itself, are weary of the burden of mouarchy, of the ferocious octopus that swallows up all the resources of the nation. Catholics, democrats, aristocrats, socialists, republicans by tradition or conversion, all look on Italian federation as the only security, the only national form for Italy. Freemasoury even, which up to the disaster of Adaua was less a syndicate of interests than a monarchical enterprise, the highest power in a fashion of the mathematical unity system, has recovered some of its independence. The Left Wing has become distinctly federalist and republican. The substitution of Signor Nathan for Signor Lemmi in the Presidency of the Grand Orient clearly indicates the evolution of the whole of that occult body.

Two years ago the federalist republi cans, through the Correspondenza Verde, proposed an alliance on this ground to the Catholics. Without giving up their principles the Osservatore Cattolico. the Unità Cattolica of Florence, the Voce della Verità, had replied with sympathy to the courteous invitations. Three months ago Father Zucchi in the Civiltà Cattolica showed how closely related were the interests of federalism, the republic, and the Papacy. This tendency of minds and of forces contributed not a Faber, sent there by Dr. Newman, es little to hastening on recent events. It tablished the first coundation of the was not without good reason that the | Oratorians in London, in King William savage police, in repressing the insurgents, also struck the Osservatore Cattalico of Milan, which, with proud and noble valor, fights in the front rank for the holy causes of right, the Pope, and

Neither has the monarchy of Savoy fulfilled its second mission. Undoubtedly it formed the Triple Alliance, and if the Quirinal has not occupied a place of honor at courts, where disillusions and offence to its self esteem have not been spared it, it has at least tried to protect united Italy against imaginary dangers.
The people, however, soon came to un derstand that the alliance, purely dynastic in inspiration and form, was merely an wrist for the monarchy against the complaints of the Pope and the possibilities of revolution. It was the diplomatic tax that the country paid Europe

to have the right of being governed by a King. Monarchy, alliances, administration, army—all took on an exclusively dynastic stamp. Instead of living for the church has given place to a magnificent country, the country sagrific d itself for edifice, which in its majestic proportions country, the country sacrificed itself for the King. The parts were reversed, Public misery, the ruin of agriculture. the quick suppression of the start taken by industry and commerce, the humiliation at Adaua, crushing taxes—these are among the result of this specifically monarchical policy.

Now the monarchy is not only unable to dry up the sources of these evils, but it is obliged to increase their number and their power of expansion. Under penalty of losing caste, it is bound in honor to continue the maintenance of a political character. It is the first time large army and of an administration out of proportion to its means. Heavy enough at a time when the people could breathe freely, the taxes have become expressed, arms in hand, their feelings crushing since the period when maof weariness and disaffection toward the thematical unity and the morarchical system have reduced Italy to that Ostello di dolore" whose nameless distress Dante described in his day.

But how can this system be kept up without killing the last organs of national life? Whither are we going on bellion of the mind, says that acute this road to Calvary? What solution observer, "Innominato," writing from can the mind discover? War! No power desires that. Permanent armies. universal service, have made that almost impossible. Peace with the Pope! But the Holy Father refuses to deal with the | the A.O H. and a large representation usurper before he shall have left Rome. Now to fice from Rome is suicide. A diminution of taxation? The dynasty will never consent to sink to the rank of a Swiss Government. There remains only the federal republic. The people understood that instinctively, hence the

uprising.
Two old men, Leo XIII. and Gladstone, the two Dandoros of the nineteenth century, the one on his deathbed, the other still full of vigor and of life had been more far seeing than Italy and had predicted this outcome. In 1888 the Grand Old Man gave the cry of alarm. Leo XIII. has never ceased to keep it up. Recklessness, however, and the spirit of madness did not give way; they have not yielded even to-lay. The thirinal counts on the aid of the courts of Europe, but when Italy becomes a merely negligible quantity the cour's will break the bonds of relationship. Already England is seeking for the alliance of other powers because Italy has no longer the power of modernizing her naval appara-

The federal republic will be the logical consequence of the placian tramonto, the praceful setting of the mon archy.

FLAG LANGUAGE.

To "strike the flag" is to lower the national colors in token of submission Fings are used as the symbol of rank

A "flag of truce" is a white flag displayed to an enemy to indicate a desire

The white flag is the sign of peace. After a battle parties from both sides often go out to the field to rescue the their sky and their proximity alone wounded or bury the dead under the pro

The red flag is a sign of defiance, and

The black flag is the sign of piracy. The yellow flag shows a vessel to be at quarantine and is the sign of contagious The new Government, by the very fact disease. A flag at half-mast means that Naples is four hours distant by mourning. Fishing and other vessels rail, while Milan and Turin are fourteen return with a flag at half-mast to an return with a flag at half-mast to anand were eighteen hours away, has be nounce the loss or death of some of the men Dipping a flag is lowering it North draws back as one retires from a slightly and then hotsling it again to

goes affort the American flig is carried in the bow of his barge or hoisted at the The present revolution is the result of main of the vessel on board of which he

> The Catholics of Rome are organizing a great subscription with a view to offering a present to the Pope, or handing him the sum collected, as a token of sympathy for the distress he has suffered in consequence of the repressive measures conducted against the Catholics.

There are two lines, if not more, in which we may lock forward with hope to progress in the future. In the first place, increased knowledge of Nature, of the properties of matter, and of the phenomena which surround us, may afford to our children advantages far greater even than those which we our selves erjoy. Secondly, the extension and improvement of education, the increasing is fluence of science and art, of poetry and music, of literature and religion-of all the powers which are tending to good-will, we may reasonably hope, raise man and make him more master of himself, more able to appreciate and erjoy his advantages, and to realize the truth of the Italian proverb, that wherever light is, there is

An event of great interest to English Catholics will occur next year This will be the golden jubilee of the London Oratory. On the 26th of May, 1899, it will have been filty years since Father street, Strand, where a temporary church was opened by Dr. Wiseman, then Vicar Apostolic of the London district. The only surviving members of the first com-

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pestion, bad taste, coated longue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists, Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell Mass, The only Fills to take with Hood's Sersaperile.

munity are Father Stanton and Father Gordon. In 1954 the Oratory was transferred to Brompton, where the original fittingly symbolizes the growth and extent of the work which the Oratorians have done and are still doing. More than seven thousand converts have been received into the Church at the Oratory.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

A. O H Picnic on Dominion Day-Laying the Corner Stone of a New Church.

On Dominion Day the annual picnic and athletic sports under the auspices of Division No. 1, A O H, of Charlottetown, took place on the beautiful grounds of St. Dunstan's College, about a mile from the city, and it was, despite the heavy downpour of rain in the morning, which interfered somewhat with the attendance, a very pleasant and enjoyable outing, attended by upwards of a thousand people. About 10 a.m. the members of from the BIS., all in handsome street regalia, and headed by the League of the Cross band, marched in procession from the A.O.H. hall to the College grounds. The procession, marshalled by Bro Thomas Campbell, presented a fine appearance and was most favorably com A very interesting programme of bi-

cycle and foot races and athletic contests was carried out in good shape, under the superintendency of President J. J. Johnston and Secretary W. T. Payne, and under the management of the following track officials: Starter. J. M. Sullivan; judges, Thomas Campbell, Angus Macdonald and John Trainor; timers, P. S. Brown and W. T. Pavne. There were two bicycle races, several flat races, pole vaulting, high and broad jumping, putting the shot, hurdle race, sack race, and other tentures the prizes being valuable gold and silver medala and other handsome trophies. The sports concluded with the dancing of the High land Fling and Irish Jig, for which the

best prizes were given and in which the

contest was keen. The judges of dancing

were T. A. Maclean and Alex. Mackenzie. Great regret was expressed on all sides at the inability of Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, QC, MP., of Montreal, to attend, as all had looked forward with eager anticipation to the oration of that gentleman, but he was confined to his house as the result of several hours' expende to the storm while attending the 98 centenary. celebration in Montreal on the Sunday previous, and his physician would not permit him to leave home. However, his place was taken by His Honor, Lieutenant Governor Howlan, an enthusiastic Irishman, who, with his usual kindness and good nature, consented to step into the breach and give an address on the subject chosen by Mr. Quinn, 'The Irish-Canadian.'

His Honor, after compli- enting the A.O H. on the success attending their picuic, proceeded to give an able and eloquent review of the history of the Irish race in Canada, from the time when their immigration to Canada to the present, tracing step by step the for their own country and for Canada the manner in which they have made use of their great gift of speech, the noble citizenship to which they have obtained, the way in which they are fulfilling their mission, their loyalty to the constitution, the nation-building in which they have taken so prominent a part and the proud record which they have made for themselves in Canada, were touched upon briefly but eloquent ly, and the names of many of the almost numberless Irishmen who h .ve won fame and reflected honer upon the country, in this Canada of ours, in the Caurch, on the banch, in the gubernatorial chair, in literature, and in all the walks of life, were recalled as evidence of the magnificent part played by the Irish-Canadian

in our nation-building.

Mr. James Byrne, of Charlottetown, made a few witty remarks, bringing this | white before the work is finished. The part of the day's proceedings to a close. Early in the evening the brethren reformed in procession and marched back to the city, all well pleased with the day's outing.

Mount Carmel, Fifteen Point, of which parish Rev. P. P. Arsenault is pastor, was laid on Sunday last, 3:d inst., with imposing ceremonial. His Lordship Bishop Macdonald, Charlottetown, offici. They are Church going people year in ated, with Rev. D. M. Macdoneld, Tignard, as High Priest, Rev. S. Boudreault, Egmont Bay, Deacon of Honor, Rev. J. A Macdonald, Miscouche, Sub-Deacon of Honor, Rev. A. D Cormier, Memramonook, Deacon of Office, Rev. P. C. Ganther, St. Deacon thier St. Danstan's College, Sub Deacon of Office, Rev. I. R. A. Macdonald, Charlottetown, Master of Geremonies, and Rev. S. J. Arsenault, C.S. St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, N.B., assisted the choir, with Prof. Gallant as Organist. The English sermon was delivered by Rev. J. A. Macdonald, Miscouche, and the French sermon by Rev. A. D Cormier, Memramcook, N B, and both were exceedingly able and elequent efforts, which were attentively listened to by an immense congregation, in which all parts of the country for many miles roundabout were represented.

The new church, w ich will be constructed of brick and stone, will be a large building, and it will, judging from the plans and drawings, be one of the most beautiful and substantial on Prince Edward Island, while there is probably no more beautiful situation in the province than Mount Carmel, which is on a high headland stretching out into Northumberland Strait, and commanding magnificent views of the Island, the Strait and the northern shore of New and going straight through it from be-Brunswick. The pastor, Rev. Father ginning to end. Work, play, study— Arsenault. is one of our most zealous, whatever it is, take hold at once, and

in their pious undertaking. It is in drop between It is wonderful to see how tended to complete the exterior of the many hours these prompt people conchurch this summer, leaving the interior to be finished another year. Mr. R. P. Lemay, of Quebec, is the architect. BARNEY O'REGAN.

WHY THE CATHOLIC CHURCH WINS.

THE VATICAN ALBANY

A Methodist minister pays the following tribute to the Catholic Church in a sermon, "Why does the Catholic Courch Win," and we think it is well worth re producing:

" Possibly the Catholic Church teaches some doctrines with which all do not agree. It is possible that her forms and ceremonies, or her splendid ritual, are not liked by all, but it is not fair to find fault with her people because they like these things. Under the Stars and Strip a the Catholic Church has a right to build temples, appoint her services and observe her ceremonies without molestation. She has just as good a right to do this as Protestants have to build their churches and observe their forms of worship This is the home of all religions, because it is the home of all people, a free land with equal rights and privileges.

"One statement of fact which would help to prepare the way for an intelligent answer to the question under consideration is that who ever reads the history of past events with a desire to ascertain what influence any religious society has exerted upon the world's civilization, whoever can fully discern the signs of the times, must, if candid. admit that the Catholic Church has been for nineteen centuries, and is to day, a mighty power among men. Her influence has been felt in every land. Nations have felt her power, crowned heads have trembled in her presence and rulers have bowed themselves at her feet. It is the part of wisdom to study a Church backed up by such a remarkable history. It is a question fraugut with deep interest and one that demands the most careful thought.

"The first reason for the success of the Catholic Church Is that she believes she is the true Caurch of Christ, with a special divine mission to a world that is in bondage to the slavery of sin. She holds to the doctrine of a superentural revelation given to the world through inspired men for the purp se of teach ing the plan of hum in redemption, how to escape the fearful consequences of six in time and in eternity.

"The Catholic Church believes in the guilt and paril of sin, in the necessity of nearty repontance and faith as the ground of tergiveness. Souls are exposed and must be re-ened. Her ser vices, her ordinances her altars and Sacraments, the ministration of her priests, her holy days and festivals, the very chimes of her bells, tells the story of the sinfulness of the homan heart and the necessity of forgiveness.

" Her organization gives her authority to command her people in all matters of faith and conduct. She stands first and supreme in every locality.

"She does not bow to the will of man or any number of men Established services are not shoved off one side at their worth. They are stedelic wely coneverybody's request as of minor import-

ance "Her organization enablesher to give special attention to the work of training thinks how it would be with him were began, in Ireland's famine years, down the children and youth of her fold to be come zealous advocates of her doctrines development of the country and the and practices. In early life they are people who made it their home and who rooted and grounded in the taith. She made their influence felt in the land of rocks the cradle in every Catholic home, their adoption. The love of the Irish and has a right to do so. She sings her and has a right to do so. She sings her Masses in the ear of the child until the soul catches the spirit of them. See ruts her creed into object lessons, and thus through the eye touches the hear! and inspires religious emotions which never die.

"Another reason for her success is the intense loyalty of her people everywhere, in every country, regardless of cost. They are in the Church, a part of the Church, and in the Church to stay until death takes them out of the world Living and dying they are true to their profession. If they wander away they invariably retrace their steps and seek forgiveness. They are loyal to their eyetem of doctrine. No one can be a Catho lic without any effort at discount. Whoever tries to change the opinion of a son or daughter in the Church has a big job on hand and will doubtless find his head speaker has yet to find a Catholic going about the streets critic sing his Church. finding fault with her doctrines or defaming the character of those who serve at her consecrated altars. Their loyalty The corner stone of the new church at tion. Surely it is not difficult to see in this fact one element of victory. Catholies are loyal to the services of the ir Courch. A little foolish whim does not keep them from the Sacraments and from Mass, and in this they are right.

THE HOLY SEE ON SPIRITISM.

The Holy See has just been called ipon to give a decision on a case of spiritism, which, it appears, is only too frequently practised in certain regions. The test case was the following: A person invokes an archangel, and re quests to be put in communication with departed spirit. This person then takes a pen and writing materials, and his hand is moved by some invisible power, and traces phrases on the paper before him. These phrases are considered as communications from the spirit, and as answers to questions regarding its present state, its need of prayers or spiritual works of relief, and the like." The case was submitted to the Holy Office. The decision given is that these practices are illicit, and reproved by the Church.

Prompt People.

Don't live a single bour of your life, without doing what is to be done in it, hard working and popular priests, and finish it up squarely; then to the next all wish him and his people God-speed thing, without letting any moments TELEPHONE No. 3833.

many hours these prompt people contrive to make out of a day; it is as though they picked up the moments th. dawdlers lost.

And if ever you find yourself where you have so many things pressing upon you that you hardly know how to begin, let me tell you a secret: Take had of the very fast one that comes to hand, and you will find that the rist all fall into file, an i ful owafter like a company of well drifted soldiers ; and though work may be hard to meet when it charges in a squad, it is easily vanished if you can bring it into line.

NON-CATHOLIC MISSIONARY WORK,

It is with much pleasure that we announce to our readers the publication of the ib id edition of the pamphlet, written by His Grace Archbishop Waish, en-titled "Same things which Catholics do

not Belleve.' St. Mary's Catholic Truth So iety of Canada have already distributed two editions of this work and over a very wide field, comprising not only the continent of America, out they have requests for same from England Ireland and Australia T. 15 and Australia T. is a bas been personally revised by 10 sets and for the information of those w. .. have not already had a copy, we would say that it is a most concise compen frum of the important dectrines of the Cattolic

The earnest Catholic man er weman, imbued with the desire to bring to the notice of their non Cathelic neighbors a knowledge of the teachings or the Catho lie Cauren, will find this publication one of the most valuable for the jurpose. It is brist and convincing, and of its literary marit it somly necessary to r fer to the name of the distributibed author.

An appedix compiled by His street and dealing exclusively with the time stritude of the Courch toward the dis seminating and printing of the Holy Scriptures, appears in the back of the pamphiet. The abeard notions regard ing the supposed position of the Charen towards the B ble, held by a great numher of otherwise intelligent in a Catholics, can be able met and retuted by any Catholic after reacing this appendix.

The St. Mary's Citholic Troch Society are thorong by alive to the recessity of placing in the name of the notice, interature, not only at a high ar fer of merit, but at the lowest possible price. The soned retails comes of action are selfvident and no Cet one on therefore r is diably excuse nim r neiself from h their responsibility in read in to the extension of this work of the Apostolate. of the Press. A copy of this cabuchle. pampaler with a complete extraogue of the Society's other pur heatness, may be and by addressing the Corresponding Secretary S. Mary's Condic Iroth Society, 708 King street, West, Toron o. Canada, and enclosing five cents in stamps, which will propey postage on same to any part of the world.

Man relies far in rethan he is aware of for comfort and happi ess on weman's tact and management. He is so accus t in ed to these that he is miconscious of cealed, and yet so ceaseless; ex-related that he e pays their ell or as he enjoye the light and atmosphere. He seldom they withdrawn. He fails to appreciate what is so freely given. He may be reminded of them now and then; he may complain of intrusion or interfer ence; but the frown is smoothed awa by a gentle hand, the terrebring lips are stopped with a caress, and the man agement gore on.

Pleasures pall, rest becomes weariness; but duty faithfully performed crowns the hours with flowers and fills the air with fragrance and mus c.

Oppiec kindness to perverseness. The heavy sword will not cut so t silk; by using tweet words and gentleness you may lead an elephant with a bair.

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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

+ PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....JULY 9, 1898.

PROPOSED NEW CITY CHARTER.

Under the heading "A Weakness in the New Charter," the Insurance and Finance Caronicle of this city finds fault with the draft of the proposed new charter for Montreal because "it practically abolishes, while pretending to retain, the property qualifications of the Mayor and Aldermen;" and it suggests that not only should the clause drawn up by the charter revisers on this point be altered, but that "the best interests of the city would be served by increasing the property qualification."

We do not agree with our esteemed contemporary. We are of opinion that the property qualification law ought to be air gated altogether. It has for years been practically a dead letter. Several Aldermen have sat in the City Council an the past, several sit in it now, without possessing the necessary property qualification. It has not always secured the election of the best citizens available, nor has it proved "a guarantee against malieasance in office." Moreover, why should the possession of property be a qualification for membership of the City Council, when no such qualification is required for membership of the provincial legislature or the federal House of Commons, where interests of vaster fineacial import are discussed and voted upon each session?

On the other hand, we are at one with the Chronicle when it advocates that the law on the subject should be made clear. The proposed clause reads as follows: "No person can be nominated or elected alderman unless he has been resident in the city for one year immediately preceding the election, and unless he, during a continuous period of six months preceding the day of his nomination, has been seized of and has possessed in his own name immovable property in the city of the value of two thousand dollars, as established by the valuation and assessment roll in force at the date of nomination."

The present law requires that the real estate upon which the candidates, in order to be eligible, qualify, must be free from all encumbrances. Under the projected new charter, as the clause quoted proves, a candidate may qualify upon property that is moregaged up to the

How much more cantiously and candidly worded is the clause in the British North America Act, which provides for the property qualification of members of the Senate. On taking the oath of qualification a Senator is required to swear "that he is by law duly qualified to be Senator, that he is legally or equitably seized as of freehold for his own use and benefit of lands or tenements held in free and common socage of the value of four thousand dollars over and above all rents, dues, debts, mortgages, charges and encumbrances due or pavable out of, or charged on or affecting the same; and that he has not collusive ly or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements or any part thereof for the purpose of enabling him to become a mem- size of Cuba, and Mindanao is ber of the Senate;" and that his real and personal property are together of Luzon itself Epanish authority has worth four thousand dollars over been even in quiet times but nominand above his debts and liabilities.

The property qualification would be, therefore, under the new charter, more of a sham than it has been under the old one. It should be abolished altogether, not simply because it is a sham at present, but because it is unnecessary, and it keeps representatives of the working classes out of the Council.

But there is in the proposed new charwhich the Chronicle refers. This is the of education, the most advanced deni l tions, and to their self-sscrifteing for outlying districts, 326,000.

clause under which it is proposed to sens of the Philippines. It is not im of the person who owns the house or tenement or dwelling he occupies. This discriminate against those tenants who are not able to buy dwellings for their own occupation—to discriminate against the poor and in favor of the rich-and it will, we hope, be rejected, together with the property qualification clause.

THE MONTREAL

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL

paid to the projected High School for the English speaking boys of Montreal and the district—for the whole province, Quinlivan, the devoted, self-sacrificing and energetic pastor of St. Patrick's Church, has set his heart, than the folfrom the Sunday Democrat of New York:—

"We are painfully reminded almost as clerks that there are too many clerks. What a pity some of them did not receive a technical training in some branches of manual industry. Public and parochial schools turn out annually large numbers of recruits for the overcrowded professions, and the vast army of clerks in search of employment grows larger every year, while the dearth of native akilled labor is deeply regretted by employers. Foreign mechanics do the work that should be done by natives, and many of these foreigners are tainted with the virue of Socialism. The people do not want any playing with trades in the public schools; what is required is a practical system of industrial education which would turn out thoroughly skilled workmen. It should be altogether in dependent of the politicians who compose the Board of Education and should be in the hands of practical men. The man who devises and puts in operation the needed system will be a public bene-

Father Quinlivan has devised even a better system than that desiderated by our Catholic contemporary; and all that | States to hand them back to Spain after is required to put it in operation is a small contribution from every Englishspraking Catholic family in Montreal and the district. The Montreal High jealousies of England, Russia, Germany School for English-speaking Catholic boys will turn out not only "thoroughly skilled" mechanics, but young men thoroughly versed in English, in all the branches of commerce from banking to retail store-keeping; in civil, mining and mechanical engineering, and in every field of industrial and mercantile activity. The scope of the zchool, as we have repeatedly said. will not be confined by the limits of St. Patrick's parish; it will embrace the whole province. There can be no question as to the urgent ne- Sunday, when he made a bold dash out defray the cost of its erection, equip-

If our own beloved Archbishop were not burdened with the enormous debt of \$200,000-the balance of the cost of our Cathedral-we might, perhaps, be able to publish a paragraph like the following, which we take from an American | cated, so that Spain can negotiate for contemporary :--

"Bishop Spalding, of Peoris, Ill., will erect and endow an academy for boys in that city. The school is to be called the Christian Brothers' Academy. He pur chased a site at Jackson and Madison streets for \$11 500, and will erect a brick and stone building thereon costing \$40,000 It will be to the parochial schools what the city high school is to the ward schools. The school is tounded with Bishop Spalding's own money. It will be a free school and will be supported by the church. It will be in charge of the order of Christian Brothers. For years this has been Bishop Spalding's ambition, and the school will be conducted on plans and principles which are the result of his investigation and

THE DESTINY OF THE PHILIP-

PINES. The problem as to the ultimate disposition of the Pailippine Islands will shortly come up for discussion. It is beset with grave difficulties, and will require for its solution the exercise of statesmanship of a high order. This Malayan archipelago covers a larger area than is generally supposed, and is exceedingly fertile. The islands are more than fourteen hundred in number, and have a collective superficies of over 114,000 square miles. Luzon, the largest island of the group, is about the or nearly equal area. In parts of their success is doubtless that they ally recognized, and only a semblance of allegiance has been paid by the inhabitants of the great majority of the other islands. The difficulty of maintaining a régime of law and order throughout the archipelago is much of autocracy for which Emperor William enhanced by the municipality of tribes and languages and by racial and re- Catholic party is due to their unity of ligious antagonism. The Tagals, who, purpose and of organization, to their of late, have given the Spaniards so devotion to a fixed Catholic principle

anthorize the Council to lavy a tax of 3 possible that the Tagala might establish per cent. per annum on every one who a republican form of government, under occupies a house or tenement or dwell- | which a certain amount of order might ing at a yearly rental of \$100 or up | be upheld in that part of Luzon which wards, an exception being made in favor | they control. But they are too weak numerically, not only to defend them selves against any European power, but is a proposition to enable the city to also to prevent a recrudescence of piracy in the other islands of the archipelago. It was computed by careful observer in 1865 that the Tagal tongue was then spoken by no more than 1,300,000 persons, although the population of the islands was fixed; shortly afterward by the ecclesiastical census at over 6,000,000. As an annual increase of 2 per cent. is admitted, the present population of the Philippines must be in the neighborhood of ten mil-Few more pointed tributes could be lions. The Visayas, who have a language of their own, and who inhabit the islands between Luzon and Mindanao. must now number upward of three milin fact—on which the Rev. Father lions, but they can hardly be expected to co operate with the Tagala, to whom they are traditionally hostile, having taken part in the subjugation of them lowing editorial which we reproduce by the Spaniards. With the exception of the aboriginal Negritos, of whom there are now very few, all the natives of the Philippines are of Malay origin; every day by applications for situations but, in common parlance, the term Malay is applied specifically to the Mohammedan tribes found on the coasts of many of the islands south of Luzon. These Mohammedan Malays are implacably inimical to the Christian Tagala, and any attempt upon the part of the latter to exercise jurisdiction over them would plunge the islands in internecine warfare, and lead to the re-

sumption of piracy on a great scale. Several plans of disposing of the Philippines suggest themselves. They could be returned to Spain under certain conditions as to autonomy; they could he sold to some European Power; they could be given independence, and become a republic with Aguinaldo as President; or the United States might annex them. To all of these there are serious objections. Spain, afterian occupancy of three hundred and thirty years, has shown herself unable to control them; and it would be ridiculous for the United fighting for their possession. As to selling them to a European power, such a step would unchain the most dangerous and France. The discordant elements amongst the population would render independence unwise and impracticable. There is only one workable plan that might safely be adopted; and that is to give them autonomy under the joint protection of the United States and

THE WAR.

Spain.

The peculiar feature about the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet on cessity of the projected high school, of the harbor of Santiago, is that not one The only anxiety is in respect to the of the American warships was injured. promptness with which subscriptions to The same strange circumstance occurred at Manila; but the fleet ment and maintenance are forthcoming. | destroyed by Admiral Dewey was much weaker than that commanded by Admiral Cervera. Peace ought assuredly to be now in eight. The renown of and sea has been unquestionably vindipeace without suffering any injury to her national honor. The struggle has been an unequal one from the beginning. No useful purpose can be served by prolonging a war in which Spain stands no chance of success. It will be hard for the Government, which, in order to maintain itself in power, prolongs a hopeless and sanguinary conflict, to clear itself from the charge of bloodgailtiness.

TWO LESSONS FOR

CATHOLIC VOTERS.

In the recent elections in Germany, the Centre, or Catholic, party has more than held its own, in spite of the many hostile forces arrayed against it. It numbers one hundred odd, and is thus the strongest party in the Reichstag and the arbiter of every Government dependent for its existence upon the support of the members of that parliamentary body. The great gun manufacturer, Krupp, of Essen, who naturally regarded the reprentation of that electoral division as a sort of personal possession, has been beaten by a Catholic workingman who belongs to the Socialist party. Amid the long list of parties and groups which constitute the Reichstag two bodies stand out prominently-the Catholic party and the Social Democrat party. The secret alone, as parties, have definite policies. fixed principles, and a firm resolve to carry those policies and principles out to the utmost of their abilities. The success of the Social Democrats is, of course, due to popular indignation at the burden of militarism and the system is responsible. The success of the

stellty to their faith and their father

land. Lo Balgittar a similar result has been accured from the general elections. The Semato retains lits status quo, which means a strong Catholic majority with no representatives of the Socialist party. In the Parliament the Catholic party reckone 112 members to 12 Liberals, and the Socialists show 23, against 29 in the last Parliament, the one vote lost going to the Catholics. In the Provincial Councils' elections the Catholics show the immense preponderance of 418 representatives to 184 Liberals and 58 80ciskists. The latter party lost 9 as a result of the entire voting. The discordant element called Catholic Democracy has been stamped out completely, and two great Constitutional parties, the Catholics and the Liberals, are sonsolidated for all practical purposes.

The results of these two general elections are object lessons for the Catholics not merely of Montreal, but of all Carada as to the vital importance of unity of purpuse and concentration of effort. A strictly Catholic party in the House of Commons at Ottawa would work wonders in a good and vigorous cause in two or three sessions.

SECULAR JOURNALS MISREPRESENTATIONS.

The secular journals are publishing, from Protestant sources, a number of calumnies about the religious, social, and material condition of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, which may now be said to be in the possession of the United States. It was only to be expected that the Philippine Islanders should be pictured as ignorant, uncivilized, uncultured and untutored barbarians, and that they should be held up as the natural result or product of Catholic control. According to the secular journals they have no colleges or schools, no hospitals, no educational or eleemosynary meditutions of any kind. Now, as a matter of fact there are universities and homes for destitute people. The University of St. Thomas is one of the finest educational establishments in the East. It has a college attached. Then there are three other colleges where scientific courses are taken and academic and professional studies made. There are three or phanages and three hospitals splendidly equipped. There are savings banks, banks of deposit and exchange, boards of health, libraries, museums, etc. Moreover, there are six daily papers, besides several serial publications devoted to science, education, religion and the

AN ENGLISH PROFESSOR ON THE "ANGLO-SAXON."

arts. These facts are furnished from

both official and non Catholic sources.

The proposed Angle-Saxon alliance has received quite a set back from a distinguished Oxford scholar, Dr. John Rhys, principal of Jesus College. "There are," he said in the course of a lecture delivered long before Mr. Chamberlain spoke in Birmingham of the "alliance." "the words 'Eagland' and 'Eaglish.' which do full justice to the Engle withthe Spaniards for bravery both on land out recognizing the Saxon, whose name survives in Essex, Middlesex and 'Silly' Sussex. As a matter of fact, if one hears very little of the Saxon, and all the more so as no educated man or woman talks Saxon. English is the language not of the Saxon, but of the Engle. Then when you come to the question of race one finds, on enquiry in almost every group of educated people in the south of England, that the Saxon is mostly conspicuous by his absence. One man, for instance, is Anglian, another is of Celtic descent-Welsh or Cornish, Irish or Scotch-and another is of Noxse or Norman, not to mention representatives of Huguenot families and a sprinkling of Dutch, both Nether and High. What, then, is become of the Saxon? One, on the whole, is left to conclude that he must be an excellent laborer, a good judge of beer, and a most useful member of society under the superintendence and direction of the Engle and the Celt. * * Yet some people talk eternally of the Anglo-Saxon race as excellent colonizers and civilizers of the world, when it would be far more fitting to call them Anglo; Celtic!"

Tuis Celtic professor-his name indicates that he is a Welshman-evidently knew what he was talking about; and he is a higher authority on the "Saxon" question than Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Chauncey Depew.

What real necessities newspape s are in busy cities was perhaps never known untillast week, when in fighting a strike of stereotypers the proprietors of all the journals in Chicago combined and refused to issue their papers until all were equipped on even terms. This state of affairs lasted four days, the proprietors. eventually winning, and newspapers from other cities were worth their weight in silver.

The present population of Montreal 'according to the estimate of Lovell's new tter a still weaker point than that to much trouble in Luzon, are, in respect which pays no attention to party affilia. directory, is 339 000, or, deducting 13,008

Bigotry dies hand, as the proverb says; but it is dying out all the same. The darkest blot upon the esoutcheon of the United States is that, although it is with the terms of its constitution; the implacable foe to religious bigotry, yet in practice it is the most bigoted of all the great civilized nations of the world to-day. No Catholic may be President of the United States. That is not written in the constitution, to be sure; but it is written in the minds of the majority of the electors of the republic; and it give every possible opportunity for the will take a long time to erase the un-

charitableness of which it is the blameworthy expression. The spirit of freedom, however, is making itself felt, as the decision of the House of Representatives in respect to the permission to of that belief attached to the command erect a Catholic chapel at the military reservation known as West Point clearly | TRIUMPH FOR

Technically, the bill simply authorized the Secretary of War to allow "any church or any sect" to build a church at West Point. In reality it removed a restriction from which Catholics suffered. They were not allowed to have a chapel its foundation, is an object lesson in or charch in which to practise their re Catholic unity. The late Herr Windligion. The discussion which the bill thorst, its great founder, and the presprovoked is so interesting that it merits reproduction, as throwing a side-light on the attitude of representative Ameri. ciple that if Calmolics are to succans towards Catholics, who have done so much, and who are doing so much, to promote the interests of the Republic:

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N.Y.), in urging the bill, said all Protestants worshipped there in a chapel owned by the Government, and the purpose of the bill really was to give to the Catholics the right to tuild their own chapel. "I myself am a Presbyterian," declared Mr. Sulzer, "but a believer in religious free-dom, and the Catholics should have the same right to have on the West Point military reservation a chapel that Protestants enjoy.'

Mr. Hill elaborated the arguments in support of the bill, and Mr. Bromwell (Rep. Obio) opposed it as being framed solely for the Catholics, and he antagonized launching upon a policy that leading positions of the government. At would end in a light between the the time of the general elections the churches for control of the worship at Charcellor of the Empire, Prince Hopens West Point.

'I am a brother in law to the Methodist church," declared Mr. Cannon, "and the gentleman cannot claim that there is anything in the bill that discriminates against the Methodist Church or any other church. The Secretary of War can grant under the bill permission to any church to erect a place of worship

upon the military reservation."

Mr Berry (Dem., Ken.), supported the bill, and Mr. Northway (Rep., Onio), opposed it, declaring his opposition to any movement that would result in special favors to any church, or that promulgation of many theories. The would give to any sect or denomination | rate at which we live at the end of the any footbold that would aid in an effort to make its religion predominant at the academy. Should the Catholics receive the special privilege of erecting their chapel, the Protestants would be quietly

arrayed against the academy.
Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas) defied any one to contend the bill contained anything that favored one sect over any other. While it may have been intro duced as the result of Catholic desire and readiness to erect their own chapel, the Secretary of War could not desire under its provisions to any denomination the privilege of erecting its own edifice. "And," declared Mr. Bailey; "if he is a Christian he will not discriminate."

The bill under consideration," said Mr. Bailey, in response to an interruttion, "expressly does not institute any denomination or church at West Point but it expressly allows any church to institute itself for the worship of God ac-cording to its own creed," and in response to another interruption he said : A government that maintains a barroom within its capital and refuses the right for any church to build its own edifice on the reservation where its soldiera are trained is a disgrace."

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N.Y.) and Mr Henderson (Rep. Iowa) supported the bill. The latter pointed out its general provisions, extending equal privileges to all churches and argued for it upon the broad ground of religious liberly. He asserted that the bill contained nothing objectionable.

The bill was also supported by a large number of Democrats and "upon division" was adopted by 109 to 21. Mr. Bromwell, the Republican member from Obio, carried his prejudice so far as to raise the point of "no quorum," and a count was ordered. The vote was 133 in favor of the bill, and 25 against it, a quorum having been found. The incident is significant in two ways. It shows ed collieries, which may be drawn into that bigotry is surely though gradually the struggle. It may be necessary to dying out in the United States; and it send a powerful naval force to protect shows that the old and hateful Knownothing bigotry still lingers amongst a aection of the Republican party.

Since writing the above we have received additional information on the same question. Since the United States troops began going into camp in the several parts of the country complaints. have been received by the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops that it has been extremely difficult to get the consent of the commanding officer to permit Catholic priests to hold services for the benefit of the vast number of soldiers who are members of the Catholic Church. These complaints became so frequent that some of the Archbishops and Bishops communicated with Mgr. Martinelli, the apostolic delegate at Washington, with the request that he should take the matter to the attention of the Government. It seemed to the authorities doing a right thing but there can be no of the Church that with the very large | right way of doing a wrong one.

womhip in their own way. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, and Archbishop Chrigan, of New York, have received word that Mgr. Martinelli's intercession with the Government in the interest of the Catholic soldiers has not been without effect. According to letters received by them the Apostolic Delegate had the matter put before Secretary of War Alger, with the result that the latter has issued an order immediately bearing on the subject. This order is in substance that the commanders of regiments shall Catholic soldiers under them to practise their religion, and to furnish every facility for the Catholic priests in the vicinity of camps to minister to the men in cases where there is no chaplain

CATHOLIC UNITY.

The successs which has attended the German Catholic or "Centrist" party at the recent elections, as at every previous election to the German Reichstag since ent Herr Lieber, its leader to day, keen ever before them the all important princeed in public life, and to further the interests of their religion, they must sever their attachments to the other parties, however painful such a severance may be, and to form a party of their own, with one single ann in view-the safeguarding of Catholic interests. The Centrist party has fur years been the largest and most compact of the many parties which exist in Germany; and it comsequently has the fate of each successive government in its hands. It has used this power to secure the abolition of the odious anti Catholic laws passed by Bismarck, and to force the Emperor to place Catholics in the Chancellor of the Empire, Prince Hohenlohe, was a Catholic. It is gratifying to note that they have emerged from the recent electoral struggle with nodiminution of strength, but with renewed determination to carry on the good fight for faith and fatherland.

THE lamentable disaster which overtook the Bourgogne will undoubtedly give rise to many enquiries and the century may in some measure account for the bardihood necessary to drive a vessel freighted with human souls at a maximum speed in a dense fog. Saving of time seems to outbalance loss of life. Were the bulkheads closed? will likely be one of the most arrious questions to answer, for, built in the modern style with all precautions taken, it would appear that such a levist han of the deep as the lost French liner should not be so immediately sunk by collision with a sailing vessel.

No one, even the Spaniard's most genuine hater, but will recognize the magnificent bravery of Admiral Cervera's dash out of Santiago, It was magnificent, it was heroic, it was heartrending, but it was not good generalship, and now the Spanish navy is about as potential a factor am was the Grand Armada after the winds of heaven had dispersed it. Surely the insane and murderous idea of satisfying Spanish honor should by this time be appeared.

It is not often that labor troubles are permitted to interfere with the workings of the British Navy, still the colliers' strike in South Wales is the resson advanced by Mr. Goschen in the House of Commons for dispensing with the autumn manœuvres. The British Weekly says:-

" It is estimated that about 50 000 tons of steam coal would be required. The production of the associated collieries of South Wales has been to a large extent paralyzed, and the navy has been dependent on the non-associat-British interests in some parts of the world, and as the Admiralty is practically dependent on the output from week to week, and even from day to day, very careful management is necessary. There has been some complaint, but not very much. It has been asked why, if a hundred thousand tons of coal are leaving Cardiff every week, the Admiralty should not purchase the 50,000 tons required for the manusuvres from the exporters.

The International Navigation Company's steamer Wassand, from Liverpool, arrived at Philladelphia with a large consignment of Irish sod. The sod was placed on board the Waesland at Queenstown, where she stopped after leaving Liverpool, and is consigned to the Irish Fair at San Francisco. At San Francisco it will be received by delegations from all the Irish societies in that city. The sod was well taken care of on the Wassland, and is in good

There may be many wrong ways of

Pilgrimages to the Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre-An Electrio Line May Run There Soon.

THE 'Ancient Capital' is beginning to awake from its lethargy of past years. In the direction of commercial revival it has already accomplished much. This is evidenced by its splendid new Parlia ment House, City Hall and Court House, and the magnificent line of homes on Grande Allec, as well as by the widening and the Hon Charles Fitzpatrick and of some of its leading thoroughfares, Mr. Malouin M.P., in Parliament to upand by the tearing down of decrepid old landmarks to make way for new structures in accordance with modern ideas. This levelling process is objected to by some antiquarians whose thoughts ment help and patronage.

Apart from these material points of linger on the past, but the practical demands of the present overrule this sentimental notion, and the beneficial results are seen in various parts of the city. Perhaps the most noticeable improvement is the fine trolley system introduced about a year ago, and which is in perfect running order in every part of the stirring historical events enacted within town. By those who know the narrow hilly streets of Quebec it was predicted treasured memories it has no rival to that electric cars could not be successfully operated in the place. That fore-cast has been totally contradicted by the actual operation of the fine electric system, which has proved a success from the start, and it is a remarkable fact that the line has a clean record, inasmuch as not a single person has been hurt, as far as I know, on the road since its commencement. The death of a few imprudent dogs is all that can yet be charged against it.

By the completion of recent business article. arrangements Quebec's trolley system is now the property of Mr. H. J. Beemer, the enterprising head of the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway, a road chiefly designed to carry pilgrims to and from the famous shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré; and it is said that in the near future the Trolley cars will run between Quebec and the sacred shrine.

The Chateau Frontenac may be regarded as one of the crowning commer cial and social features of the old city, for its repuation is widepread and it iraws large numbers of American and European travellers into the picturesque place every year; and many of those spend their money freely, thus giving honest hackmen a chance to earn an uonest penny. But this increasing influx of travellers every season tenetits the rebellion of 1798, it may be worth while citizens in many ways, for every visitor that goes away well pleased will be apt they are all too eager to spread abroad to report favorably of the fortress city Histor Pat's communication to to his or her circle of friends at home. and they too in due course will follow

my constitutional in the direction of the am prepared to take his letter sentence Rose about one hour later. The after Citadel beights, and on the grassy slopes by sentence, one statement only at a leading up to that fortress I encountered time, in order to avoid long letters. six lady artists, in as many different po Here is 'Uister Pat's' first sentence :sitions, busily sketching the unique views and buildings of the grand old for tress city. I could not tell the nationality of the artistic ladies so employed, but I assume that they hail from the land of the Stars and Stripes, as the historic region is to them a veritable Mecca at this time of the year, and no doubt each of them can use the pen as well as the brush in portraying the panoramic scenery and landscapes of this famous district. Yesterday I met two interesting lady citizens of New York who wanted to view the paintings of Laval ous misstatement of the lot. I refer University. Their chief object in fleeing to Madden's "Lives and Times of the their own great Metropolis was to escape the excessive heat, and they felt rather disappointed that they had not gained much by the change, for on Sunday last it rose here to 90° in the shade. These seekers of the cool wave are, however, booked for Murray Bay, where they intend to sojourn a while after seeing the sights of the old city.

Mayor Parent and the Aldermen are exerting themselves to further the interests of the city in so far as the entrance of the Parry Sound Railway might lead to that end. I think they are willing to back the project to the extent of \$200,000 in the shape of stock sub scriptions or other encouraging mode. Then the citizens look for a definite construction of the bridge across the St. Lawrence at Cap Rouge or some other suitable point. Conceeding he actual realization of these great national works, the mercantile life of Quebec could take on new vitality, force and enterprise, and the dormant capital of its rich men could once more flow into legitimate channels of trade and industry. It is a pity to have hoarded millions idle for want of a safe belief that its circulation would be profitable. The day was, and not many years ago, when the splendid barbor of Quebec was filled with ships of all nations. It is not so now, and one from the other and enumerate the men of business interests regard the change with feelings of dismay, but not without hope of improvement, for by means of the projected enterprise above alluded to the old-time flcurishing port would be restored to its ancient place and prestige in the world of trade and commerce. For the past and presents lull the universal use of steam and the absorbing and enormous growth of shipping in the port of Montreal are mainly answerable. But under altered conditions, now hopefully anticipated, the staunch and live business men of Quebec believe that the city's natural advantages could not be easily wrenched from her, nor would the great sister city, just named, feel jealous if a due proportion of the Dominion's traffic should re-

commerce they argue that Quebec, by wirtue of its great tide waters and deep channel and safe harbor, must always be reckoned as the actual head of navi-Commercial Revival, Rapid Transit, gation. In the probabilities of the tuture, they urge that ships will be growing larger as the demands of business increase, while the river channel will not be getting deeper. Then, again, they fall back upon their geographical it was thought best to postpone the cere position of greater facilities in reaching mony of investiture until the anniverthe Atlantic seaboard, and, grouping all these favorable points together, they feel satisfied that the outlook is encour aging. Even in the days of the severest gloom and depression, some of Quebec's prominent merchants never lost heart. Hon. R. B. Dobell was one of these, for he ever stoutly maintained that while the importance of the old port might be obscured for a time. its commanding situation could never be taken from it. It is very fortunate for the interests of the place that it has such men as the last named hold the right and title of the venerable city. These representative men are Quebecers themselves pure and simple, they know the city's wants and they will insist that it gets its fair share of Govern-

commercial value, the old pioneer city of culture and Christianity in the New World has its inherent heritage of renown which no vicessitude of fortune can rob it. It will always be the central spot of attraction to travellers from all lands, by reason of its matchless variety of commanding natural views and of the

This is the season of pilgrimages to the Sacred Shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, and hardly a day passes in which the streets of the city are not filled with groups of visitors to the venerated spot, and these are drawn from many districts outside of Canada, for the Shrine is well known in Europe and throughout the United States. Its merits will be treated in detail in a future

Wm. Ellison.

FALSIFYING HISTORY.

Preponderance of Protestants Amongst the United Irishmen.

Mr. P. F. Cronin writes as follows to

the Toronto Globe:-"In a recent Stturday's issue you pub-

lish a communication from 'Ulster Pat,'

against whose offensive style of writing I fear it would be a mere waste ST. PATRICK'S of time to protest. As, however, there are several others like him who have taken to enlightening the Canadian public with regard to the history of the to expose the character of the knowledge 'Ulster Pat's' communication to you does not contain a single sen tence that is not a contradiction of history, when he appeals to history, and of truth when he This forenoon I leisurely sauntered for invokes fact. In order to prove this I nected with the rebellion of 1798 but much cannot be said of the excursion-the great body of Protestants withdrew ists themselves, and the remark was that the true object of that association | dents who came down to attend the picwas the separation of Ireland from nic that for such a large crowd a more Britain, and its establishment as a orderly or respectable one has not been Popish kingdom.' There is so much seen at Ste. Rose for some time. falsehood in this one sentence that it space to pick it all to pieces and display all of its ugliness. The following facts however, will dispel the most mischiev United Irishmen" for them, and behind Dr. Madden's authority to the docu-ments cited in his work. "Of the 104 leading members of the United Irish Society or persons suspected of so being, thirty-eight were "Protestants"—in Canada Anglicans; in Ireland, Church of Ireland-thirty-four Presbyterians and thirty-two Catholics. I do not give the names to save space. Of the fore going the following were hanged: Protestants, Thomas Russell, Henry Sheares, John Sheares, B. B. Harvey, Anthony Perry, F. W. Tone, B. Tone, Matthew Keogh, 8; Presbyterians, Wm. Orr, Samuel Orr, Henry Monroe, James Dickey, H. J. McCracken, Henry Byers, 6; Catholics, W. M. Byrne, John McCann, J. Esmond William Byrne, W. Devereux, Esmond Kyan, Felix Rourke, S Barrett, Col. O'Doude, John Kelly, John Clinch, 11. Of the twenty four clergymen implicated or accused of be ing concerned in the rebellion, twelve were Presbyterians. The following Presbyterian clergymen were hanged: Rev. Mr. Warwick, Rev. William Porter, Rev. William Stevelly, 3. 'This list,' says Dr. Madden, 'of the names of the leaders of the United Irishmen includes those one from the other and enumerate the organizing leaders, we shall find that the Protestant and Presbyterian members, when compared with the Roman

THE PALLIUM.

Catholic members, are in the proportion

of four to one. There never was a great-

er mistake than to call this struggle a "Popish rebellion"; the movement was

comment of mine is needed; but I shall

give further and equally strong proof, if

Ulster Pat' wish it. On the other hand,

it he is ready to receive proof of the falsehoodof his second sentence, in order,

and so on to the end, I am prepared to

pre-eminently a Protestant one."

offer it."

will take place in Notre Dame Church.

Whether this is sound commercial destriction or not the merchants and people of old Stadacona are beginning to feel their own commercial and financial strength, and they confidently look for their ancient city. In looking close Archishops Walsh. Langevin, O Brien

ly into the laws that govern trade and and Begin, of the Canadian hierarchy, are expected to be present, and Arch-bishop Corrigan, of New York, has also promised to attend. The sermon will be preached by one of the visiting bishops. The pallium arrived in the city from Rome some time ago, but owing to Archbishop Bruchesi not having com-pleted the annual pastoral visitation of his diorese, at the time of its reception, sary of his consecration, August 8.

MR M. J. F. QUINN, M.P., THANKED.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. SOCIETY APPRECIATE HIS CHAMPION. SHIP OF IRISH CATHO-LICS INTERESTS.

At a meeting of the Y. I. L. & B. Association, held in their hall, Dupre Street, on Wednesday evening, the following preamble and resolutions were

ununimously adopted :Whereas, Irish Catholics of integrity and long service have been dismissed. without investigation and without just cause, from the service of the Government and institutions under its control;

Whereas, Mr. M J. F. Quinn, Q C., M.P. did repeatedly call the attention of the Government to these matters, and particularly on April 25 and May 9th. 1898 when he ably defended Mr. J F. Ten nant, late sub collector of Customs at Gretna Man., and clearly established the dismissal of a competent and worthy servant to gratify the demands of certain individuale; and

Whereas, Mr. M J. F Quinn Q C, M. P., did warn the Government of the active resentment of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion to such a practice; be

Resolved,-that the Young Irishmen's L and B. Association of Montreal while taking a position absolutely independent of politics or political party, beholds with admiration the disinterested and determined stand taken by Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q. C., M. P., in the House of Commons of Canada, in all matters in which our nationality has been concerned, and take this opportunity of heartily endors ing his actions in these matters.

Resolved, that this Association does place on record its entire satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. M. J. F. Quinn Q. C., M. P., has represented in Parliament the sentiments of his constitutents of Montreal Centre.

Resolved, that these resolutions be in scribed upon the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be sent to Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q. C., M. P., and to the Press for publication.

T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

The annual picnic and games of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B Society, held at Ste. Rose on Dominion Day, proved in every way a complete success. The weather was all that could be defred. At 9 15 a.m. six cars, well laden with a merry crowd of excursionists, left the Delhousie Square Depot, arriving at Ste. 'There were some 'non Catholics' con | by those already on the grounds. Too from the United Irishmen on discovery | frequently made by the summer resi-

A good programme of games had been would require at least a column of your prepared and the different events were well contested. Dancing also was one of the chief attractions, the music being rendered by Prof. Casey's orchestra, who needless to say, filled the bill to perfection. The comfort of the dancers was well looked after by the music committee under the chairmanship of Mr. J. I. McCaffrey and they are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts.

At 6 35 p m. the train was boarded for home by a tired, but well pleased crowd, the journey being made pleasant by music and song. The city was reached shortly before 8 o'clock without a single accident or disturbance to mar the day's pleasure, every one wending their way home,- corry to part, but happy to meet again.'

The following was the programme of games and the successful winners:— Children's race, 5 years and under, 25

Girls' race, 8 years and under, 20 Boys' race, 8 years and under, 20

prizes. Quarter mile junior members' race— 1st, Owen P. Giblin; 2nd.W. Finzgibbon; 3rd. E. Dallamore; 4th, J. E. Doyle.

Girls' race, 10 years and under-1st, Annie Doyle; 2nd, Rose Kelly; 3rd, Mabel Robinson. Boys' race, 10 years and under—1st, Christie Law; 2nd.W. Lune; 3rd, Dennis

 \mathbf{Rodden}_{\star} Quarter mile race, members' sons. 15 vears and under-Ist, L. Johnston; 2nd,

Owen P. Giblin; 3rd, D'Arcy Kelly. 75 yards, girls' race, members' daughters 15 years and under—1st, Rose Kelly; 2nd, Katie Johnston; 3rd, Lucy Durcan.

Half mile race, open to members of the society in good standing—Ist, L. McMahon; 2ad, M. Durcan; 3rd, J. Connolly.

(marter mile open-1st, D. Hollins-worth; 2nd, W. Roberts. Quarter mile race, open to members of sister temperance societies. The required number of entries was not re-

ceived and the race was declared off. 100 yards race, members of the society of over 14 years standing—1st, P. Doyle; 2nd, J. H. Kelly; 3rd, J. Walsh... One quarter mile race, members of the society under 14 years standing-1st, J. Connolly; 2nd, L. McMahon.

220 yards smoking race, open-1st, M. Durcan; 2nd. R. H. Edwards. 100 yards race, members of the society, 50 years of age and over—lat, P. Connolly; 2nd, J. Callahan.
One mile race, open—lat, D. Hollins—morth, 2nd W. Pohasta

worth; 2nd, W. Roberts. 100 yards, committee race-lst, M.

The state of the s

Durcan; 2nd, J. Blanchfield; 3rd, P. Doyle; 4th, J. Walsh.

Bean guess—1st. Miss Young; 2nd, Mr. Pelletier and W. P. Doyle.

Judges-Messre. J. E. Shortall and P.

Doyle. Starter-Mr. M. Sharkey.

The following gentlemen composed the different committees and to their labors the success of the picnic is due: Reception—Mr. John Walsh, chairman; Messrs, J. H. Feeley, M. Sharkey, P. Doyle, Jas. Meek, T. P. Tansey, J. J. Costigan.

Games—Mr. M. Sharkey, chairman; Messrs. J. H. Kelly, M. Durcan, Jas. Milloy, J. J. Castigan, J. H. Feeley, Music—Mr. J. I. McCatfrey, chairman; Messrs. M. F. Dolan, J. J. Walsh, W. Costigan J. Blanchfield, R. Reddy.

General Committee—Mr. J. J. Costigan, chairman; Messrs. John Howard, J. Barry, P. Dunn, James Walsh, L. Johnston, Thos. Mechan, W. Crowder, T. Harper; Secretary, W. P. Doyle.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

IN NEW YORK

steps left visible imprints upon it, and all along Broadway pitch in which the Belgian blocks were laid could be seen 3 oczing up through the cracks between the stones. Firemen had many needless runs through automatic alarms going off by themselves from the heat of the

A wedding which attracted much at | tention to fashionable circles took place on Tuesday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral, the contracting parties being Miss Gertrude Lytton, of Unicago, and Mr. August Benziger, a young Swiss percrait painter, who has met with great success in America. Mr. Benziger is a son of the late Adelrich Benziger, of the well known family of publishers to the Vatican.

Young Mr. Benziger was destined by his father to be a publisher, but portrait painting was more to his taste. About i year ago he returned to the United States, and since that time has painted portraits of many prominent men, among them President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, General Miles, Richand Croker, Bishop Cheney, of Illinois, and many others. He has also painted portraits of Illis Holiness Pope Leo XIII; of Branms, the composer, and many people of rank and title in Europe

While in Chicago Mr. Benziger painted a portrait of Miss Lytton, with whom he fell in love. She was not a Catholic, but quite recently was received into the Caurch, being baptized and confirmed by Arcabishop Corrigan, from whom she also received instruction.

Archbishop Corrigan performed the marriage corremony, assisted by the Rev. Henry T. Newey.

PILGRIMAGES TO STEL ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

The Catholic Order of Foresters will go on a pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre on Saturday, July 23, under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of this city. The steamer Three Rivers, chartered for the occasion, will leave Jacques Cartier wharf at 6.30 pm, recurning on Monday morning at 5 o'clock. On the return trip the beat noon train at 1.30 brought out some 250 | will stop at the Dominson Cotton Mile people who were right royally received wharf, Hochelaga. Tickets, \$2.10; We have only a matter of 14 cases, in original three already on the grounds. Too children under 14, half price.

> The seventh annual pilgrimage of the Farrelly, administrator of the Arch-diocese, and the direction of Rev. M. J. Stanton, Smith's Falls, Out., assisted by Rev. Thos. Davis, Madoc. Ont., will run over the C.P.R. and G.T.R. on Tuesday, July 19th. Very low rates have been secured from all points on the C.P.R. from Toronto to Dahousie Mills, and on the GTR from foronto to Coteau Junction. Pullman sleepers, tourist sleeping cars equipped, and first class coaches, will niake up each special train. On the C.P.R., dining cars, in which hot meals will be served at moderate rates, will be attached to each special. For rates and time limit see bills. Applications for berths in sleepers and tourists' equipped should be made on or before the 16th July to R. A. Bennett CP.R. station agent, Smith's Falls, and P. Green, GT.R station agent, Brockville. For further particulars apply by letter or post card, to Rev. M. J Stanton, Smith's Falls.

> THE Gazette complains that the Star and the Herald steal its special war news for which it pays a high price, and tunt they do not mention the source from which they derive their information. And it expresses regret that the copyright law, in its present state, affords it no adequate protection against such journalistic pirates. We share our contemporary's regrets.

FACTS ABOUT HEALTH

It is Easy to Keep Well If We Know How-Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health.

The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required. In perfect health the stomach promptly digests food, and thus prepares nourishment. The blood is employed to carry this nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. Now it is certainly a fact that no medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Barsaparilla. It is literally true that there are hundreds of people slive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparills. It is depended upon as a family medicine and general regulator of the system by tens of thousands of people. This is because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure. This is the secret of its great success. Keep your system in good health by keeping your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which absolutely cures when other medicines fall to do any good whatever.



A Clean Wash and a Good Towel to dry yourself with,

SEE OUR STOCK.

Largest Variety in Montreal of

BATH TOWELS, HAND TOWELS and FACE TOWELS.

> Fine Soft Face and Hand Towels at 15c each, 2 for 25% Good Strong Duck Towels, at 15c each, 2 for 25c. Good Sized Turkish Towels, at 25c each. Extra Fine Linen Towels, at 35 cacn. Striped Turkish Bath Towels, large size, at 35 cach. Very Fine Real Turkish Towels, at 50% and 75 year to Nest new patternz in light c dors and dark fancy colors, checks and stripes.

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665 Craig Street. 2299 St. Catherine Street.

Make Your Selection From This List.

RHENISH AND PALATINATE WINES.

see asset, to some in their less at the earliest posseds in one seem a constitute particular cass or uses they cosine be sold our, permit us to send substitute. We will not one or istanta on The lot stood originally at 113 cases, but his shear a nearly related. We have not at time to be see the fist as yet, but it enot delay more are a what you want. FRASER VIGER & CO.

THE STILL MOSELLES

ARE EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.

They are light and not so rich as the Rhine Wroes, and for an with all sorts of 6-b they are universely STILL MOSELLES

STILL MOSELLAS.	
I Case Deschard's Still Moselly and a comment of the Percussion I descend quarts \$: 7 110
LE Cases Sparbaches Bergent-Our Dec 1997 (1997) and a contract of the contract	15 00
2 Cases Sant bach's Betheastler the for an account of the control of the specific day of sants	16 (0
Cases Sarbauch's Preparter, 180 Per case of I loven quarts	9 00
2 Cases Saarbach's Moselldrunghen Per case of I mozen quarts	9 00
1 Case Saarbach's Mosethlumchen Per case of 2 dozen pints	10 00
3 Cases Saarbach's Braune berger Per case of 1 4 zen quarts	940
I Cases Saarbach's Brauneberger Per case of 2 decempints	10 00
3 Cases Saart ach's Zeltinger Per ease of 1 Loren quarts	710
2 Cases Saurbach's Zeltinger	D 100

IN FRANCONIA WINE

original Boxbegtel hottles ... We do not expect them to last 14

FRANCONIA WINE.

Archdiocese of Kingston, under the patronage of Right Revd. Monsignor Academy and the patronage of Right Rev The most delicate Sparkling Wines in existence, and reasonable in price. Hail from the Khine and Moscile. We guarantee every bottle of the following

STILL AND SPARKLING HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

7 Cases Deinhard's Sparkling Nonpareil M selle Per case of I dozen quarts \$: 1
Cases Beinhard's Sparking NonDirell Moscile Per ease of 2 dozen a local	'n
14 Unses Deinhard's Crown Sparkling Moselle Per case of Advisor americ	i
9 Cases Deinhard's Crown Sparkling Mosette	i
5 Cases Deinhard's Crown Sparkling Hock Per case of 1 dozon agasts	1
ti Juses Deinhard's Crown Sparkling Hock	í.
I Case Beinhard's Cabinet Sec. Finest Extra Quality, Spitkling Moselle thanks	ĩ!
1 Case Starbach's Sparkling Moscile Nonparell Pints	ï
I Case Henkell's Sparkling Hock Ehrenbreitstein	ī

KOCK LAUTEREN'S WINES,

STILL HOCKS.

2 Cases Hocheim Pints, per case of 2 dozen 1 Case Lieb'raumileh Quarts, per case of 1 dozen 1 Case Rudesheim Quarts, per case of 1 dozen 1	6 50 13 00 14 00 11 50 11 (0 17 50
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HENKELL'S STILL HOCKS. Shipped by MESSRS, HENKELL & CO., Mayence on the Rhine.

SAARBACH'S STILL HOCKS.

Shipped by MESSRS, EDUARD SAARBACH & CO., Mayence on the Rhine.

7	Cases	Liebfrau	ավշհ		• • • • •		• • • • • •	• • • • • •			Q	guarts,	per ease	of 1 dozen	\$ 900
5 (CHEC-	Liebfrau	mileh					• • • • • •		· · • • • •	!	fints,	per case	of 2 dozen	10 00
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DEINHARD'S STILL HOCKS.

22 Cases Liebfraumilch Quarts, per case of 1 dozen \$12.50 6 Cases Liebfraumilch Pints, per case or 2 dozen 13.50 51 Cases Laubenheim Quarts, per case of 1 dozen 5.50 28 Cases Laubenheim Pints, per case of 2 dozen 6.50 22 Cases Rudesheim Quarts, per case of 1 dozen 11.50 31 Cases Ridesheim Pints, per case of 1 dozen 12.50 31 Cases Nierstein Quarts, per case of 1 dozen 6.50 13 Cases Nierstein Quarts, per case of 1 dozen 7.50 7 Cases Johannisberg Quarts, per case of 1 dozen 18.70 7 Cases Johannisberg Pints, per case of 2 dozen 19.00 11 Cases Hochheim Quarts, per case of 2 dozen 13.50 7 Cases Hochheim Pints, per case of 2 dozen 14.50 9 Cases Hochheim Pints, per case of 2 dozen 14.50
7 Cases Hochheim

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Lay in Supplies for the Fall and Winter NOW.

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ACCOMPANIATION OF THE PARTY OF

Very Rev. J. H. Brammer. vicar general of the Diocese of Fort Wayne, Ind., whose death was recently announced, was one of the most popular men in that State. Father Brammer was born in Hanover, Germany, in October, 1839. He was reared in the Lutheran religion. He came to America in 1854 and settled in St. Louis, working there at his trade, which was that of a carpenter. While studying the tenets of Catholicity he at tended a series of lectures given by some Jesuit Fathers. On the 18th of September, 1859, he was received into the Church. He longed to impart to others what he himself had learned, and, ac cordingly, a year after, he began his col legiste studies at St. Vincent's College in Pennsylvania. Here and at Michael's Pittsburg, he completed the classical course, and he then entered Mount St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati, to study philosophy and theology. He was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Luers, May 11, 1868. He came to be recognized as one of the leading churchmen in the West, and the Fort Wayne Diocese shows many truits of his 2-al. On the death of Bishop Toebbe, of Covington, Ky., he was pressed to accept the mitre but declined. He stated that he deemed himself unworthy of the hones, and be sides, preferred to labor among the people he had learned to kve.

Pope Leo XIII., although he recently celebrated his eighty eighth virthday, is still vigorous despite the rheumatism challce made in the year 1000 It is from which he suffers. He studies er reads till far into the night and rices about six o'clock in the morning. He ie our 253rd Pope. Of the total 253 Popes, fifteen have been Frenchmen, thirteen have been Greeks, eight have been Syrians, six have claimed Germany for their birthplace, five nailed from Spain, two were from Africa, two from Savoy, which was also the number sent by Sweden, Dalmatia, Holland, Portugal and Crete. England has furnished one Pope only. Italy it ads the list with a total of 194, all since 1523 having been Only nine of the 253 Pontiffs lived over at the Catholic University, Washington, twenty years after their elevation to the | Cardinal Gibbons said :-Chair of Peter. Pius IX., the last l'ope. who died during the early part of 1878 reigned longer than any of his predecessors, his pontifical life extending over a period of thirty one years.

The Catholic children of Europe-and why may not those of Canada and the United States join them - by their prayers and alms procure baptism yearly for between 400,000 and 500,000 heathen children and help to clothe, teed and educate about 100,000 ransomed little boys and girls. With more money for the work the Sisters who carry it on could do four or five times as much. The alms referred to here are those got from the monthly half pennics and sous or cents of the young members of the 'Atsociation of the Holy Childhood.' 'I would rejoice to see all Catholic children become members of the noble society,' paid Leo XIII.

has been cenfided to the Order by his Holiness Leo XIII. The party included Mgr. Decker, formerly. Master of Novices at the monastery of Tongerloo Wester loo, and recently promoted to the dignity of Abbot, the Rev. Chanoines Van Hoof and Fauly, two lay Brothers, and two young Congolese who return to their native country after having received a Christian education at the Institute of Gyseghem.

The annual general conference of the Catholic Truth Society will be held on the 30th and 31st of August and 1st of tlemen, but also to those of you who are September at Nottingham, England. The proceedings will be opened with an address by the Cardinal. The papers will be: 'The Just Principles of Rent,' the Gospels will not fail to make a deep by the Bishep of Nottingham; 'Church Music,' by Canon Connolly; 'Our Hymns,' by Mr. Britten; Christian Democracy,' by D m Aidan Gasquet and Mr. C. S. Devas; 'The Future of Workhouse Children,' by Rev. Elward St. John and Mrs. Perr St. John and Mrs, Parr.

A Mass in honour of St. Aidan, patron of the Irish diocese of Ferns, has been composed by Mr. William Grattan Flood, a Wexford gentleman, and is already declared a notable success. It is stated that copies of the work have been order ed by several Irish prelates. The com-bination, 'Grattan Flood,' in the au-thor's name recalls a brilliant era in Irish history. We presume there is in his blood a strain of both those gifted patriote, upon which he is to be congra-

A Passion Play is to be produced at Horitz, n ar Budweis, in Bohemia, up to September 18th. Horitz is no more diffi cult of access than Oberammergau, and although its play has not so old associa tions as that of the Bavarian village, it is scarcely less interesting, while the surrounding country is every whit as beautiful as that of Oberammergau. Accommodation at Horitz also is at least as good as that of its older rival.

The Rev. Reginald Walsh, O.P., has been appointed to the additional Chair of Scriptural Studies newly established in Maynoo'h College, Ireland. The Rev Father Walsh, C. M., has been appointed one of the Spiritual Fathers, in succession to the Rev. Father Ward. C.M. who, owing to the state of his health, was unable to continue in the discharge of the arduous duties of the office.

The National Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America will hold its annual convention at Boston Angust 10. 11 and 12 1898. The welcome extended to the bishops priests and delegales by the Archbishop of B ston has received the Learty co-operation of his clergy

and people. At a meeting of the B ston pastors it was unanimously voted to invite the visiting prelates and priests to the hospitality of their homes.

The archbishop of New York has constituted St. Mary's Church into an irremovable rectorate, and Dr. Burtsell has been made the first irremovable rector. In an archdiocese of the importance of New York, this is indeed a high honor.

The Catholic Knights of Columbus of Brooklyn have purchased and sent to the army and navy chaplains 10,000 copies of vest-pocket prayer books for the Catholic soldiers and sailors.

The Chapter of the English Domini-cans held at the Priory of St. Dominic at Haverstock Hill, London, has resulted in the re-election of the Very Rev. Father John Proctor, O.P., as Provincial for the ensuing four years.

The Right Rev. Bishop Gaughran has sailed from Southampton for his South African diocese. Previous to his de-parture he had been the guest of the Fathers at Tower Hill, London.

Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's physician, state that the alarmist reports appearing in a Rome newspaper in reference to the Pope's health are absolutely imaginary. His Holiness has completely recovered from the slight rheumatism he felt re

The prize of ten thousand francs which the Holy Father promised last year to award for the best picture of the Holy Fimily presented at the Turin Exhibition has brought forth an unexpectedly keen and brilliant competion.

In a paper read the other day before the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland Mr. Robertson described a silver known as the 'Archer chalies,' because it was given by Walter FitzRichard Archer, for the good of his soul, to the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin in the Monastery of St. Francis at Kilkenny.

THE BIBLE.

Cardinal Gibbons Recommends Diligent Study of It.

Speaking at the graduation exercises

'Among the many advantages you enjoy in this young but flurishing institu-tion of learning I may mention this one in particular, that you are taught by your able and discriminating professor what books you are to study, what authors you are to consult in your ecclesiastical or civil career And I regard the selection of books a decided element of success. Your progress in life will largely depend on the spiritual and intellectual weapons you will use, just as Admiral Dewey's great victory at Manila was due not only to the acknowledged bravery of his men, but also to the superior arma ment of his ships over that of the Spanish fleet.

While I must disclaim the ability which would enable me to recommend to you the authors you should study, there is one book which I commend to you first and last and at all times, and that book is the Holy Scripure. The which would enable me to recommend The first batch of Premonstratensian Canons has embarked from Antwerp, Belgium, for the Congo mission, which has been cenfided to the Order by his that book is the Holy Scripture. The and modern literature, and yet if you were but imperfectly acquainted with a comparative stranger to human science, you will preach with a force and grace and unction that will not fail to make a salutary impression upon your hearers and produce abundant ruit in their souls.

But I would recommend the Holy Scriptures not only to you, reverend gendestined to the practice of the law or of land and America have been conspicuous for their familiarity with the sacred text. The Earl of Chatham, Lord Brougham, Patrick Henry and Daniel Webster abound in passages from the word of God. In the memorable speech delivered in the Supreme Court in '44, in the Girard will case, Daniel Webster quotes from the Scripture twelve or thirteen times. One or his finest perorations is nothing else than a paraphrase of the one hundred and thirty-sighth Paalm.

AN EFFECTIVE COMBINATION.



Perfect Design, Best Materials, Skilled Workmanship, Unequaled Pacilities. This combination produces best Sewing Machine

on earth-THE SINGER. SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

CLAN-NA-GAEL.

THE TRUE WHEN IS

Great Gathering of Music-Loving Gaels From all Countries Held in Dublin.

At the recent Gaelic festival held in the Rotunda, Dublin, the immense hall was filled in every part. Every Irishspeaking county was represented; the Gaels in London and Glasgow sent embassies, while the Irish in Paris, Boston, New York and Chicago sent greetings to the common festival. In the enforced absence of Lord Castletown, Dr. Douglas Hyde took the chair, and after declaring the Oireachtas open, referred to the great intellectual work that was being accomplished throughout the country by the movement it represented.

A delegation from the 'Mod.' of Scot land. consisting of Colin MacPharlain and Roderick MacLeod, was then played to the platform by the Highland pipes and was received with tremendous ap plause. Mr. MacPharlain, speaking in Guelic, said there was relationship and brotherhold and love between the Gaels of Scotland and of Ireland, and he was proud to be the bearer of a message from his countrymen to Ireland, and with evi dent pleasure rendered thanks for the great ovation given to the delegation, while he proceeded to read the address from the Mod to the Oireachtas. The speech and address were perfectly intelligible to the Irish speakers in the hall and both were received with crics of 'Cead failte romhat,' 'Ta failte romhat' and cheers from every side.

The secretary then read greetings, in Ge'ic, from societies in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and also from the I'nilc-Celtic Society, New York ; the Gielic Society, New York; the Gielic League, Chicago; the Philo-Celtic So ciety, Boston, and from Rev. Father O'Growney, Phoenix, Arizona, U.S.

Dr. Hyde next recited his Olreachtss ode, the melodic beauty and impassioned delivery of which charmed even those ignorant of Irish.

A band of Irish harps, conducted by Mr. Owen Lloyd, then played a selection consisting of 'The Goll,' 'Sir Festus Barke,' 'Banks of the Shannon,' Caro lan's Receipt, and an Irish jig. Mr. Lloyd himself contributed two harp solo selections. One of the Scottish Gals, Miss Emily MacDonald, sang the Highland songs. 'Fear a' Bheata' and 'Hi oro's na horo eile,' to the accompani ment of her Highland clairseach.
The songs of Roderick MacLeod, 'Ho

ro mo nighean donn Broidheach' and Oran na Caillich,' brought down the house. Miss Harriet Rose Byrne sang 'Pearla an Borollaigh Bhain' and 'Abhran an Earraigh.' Miss Agnes Treacy rendered 'An Fhuiseog.' Miss Norma Borthwick, the winner of the Irish singing competition, sang 'Cailin Deas Cruidhte na m Bo.' The prize reciter John O'Leary, of Clondrohid, Counts Cork, delivered in effective style the Address of Rrian Boroimhe to the Irish Soldiers at Clontarf,' a piece written specially by Father O'Leary, P.P., Castle lyons. The choirs of boys and girls from St. Gabriel's school and from the Presen-

IRISH ORATORY.

By M. Declan Carey, A.M., in Donahoe's for July Irish oratory, like hish nationality, has with some a very circumscribed meaning. They understand by it a kind of eloquence, all figures and fancy, with no argument—the play of 'Hamlet' with the part of Hamlet left out. Nothing can be further from the truth. Irishmen are naturally gifted with rich stores of fancy, but at the same time are not wanting in the reasoning faculty. The oratory of Burke and Grattan, of Piunkett and O'Connell, certainly does not lack argument. It has, however, so ne char acteristics which distinguish it from

the oratory of any other country.

It is not exaggerated and bombastic like the French, nor is it so practical and common sense as that of the English school, nor yet is it a fine art like ancient or tory, but it is something dif-ferent from them all, yet retaining some of the features of each. In close reason-ing, Irish oratory excels that of the ancients. It is a mistake to imagine that the Grecian orations are long chains of ratiocination. They are to the point and full of invective. They appeal to the strongest passions and predudices, to the sober judgment they are never ad dressed. In persuasive eloquence the Irish are unequaled amongst moderns. The secundity of imagination and tem-perament of the Celtic character are peculiarly adapted to sway the feelings of men. There is running through Irish oratory a tinge of pathos like unto that melancholy strain which pervades the national music It is very marked in Curran and Grattan, but may be traced in O'Connell, Sheridan, and even Burke.

A very curious sign of the times is the campaign that has been carried on in France with increasing ardour of late years against classical studies in the state colleges and lycées. "More modern languages, more physics, less Greek and Latin!" is a cry that long since lost the interest of novelty. The educational system, which is under the direction of the University of France, has been a good deal modified under this pressure of public opinion. The degree bachelieres lettles may now be obtained for substituting modern languages for Greek and Lalin, but the reform is by no means general or thorough enough to satisfy such uncompromising adversaries of the educational views which have so long prevailed in connection with the liberal professions, as M. Jules Lemaitre. Strange to say that the men who have made themselves prominent in disparaging the usefulness of Greek and Latin as a course of intellectual training have been themselves remarkable for their classical scholarship. M. Lemaitre is

no exception for he passed through the Ecole Normals. In a recent discourse at the Sorbonne he nevertheless declared that it was a joke to say that Greek and Latin were necessary to a doctor, a chemist, a judge, wir an advocate. In order to understand the terminology of their science all that doctors needed was a vocabulary of two or three hundred Lalin and Greek words. To a lawyer the indispensable lexicon was even less voluminous. With regard to works on Roman law he said that there existed very good and sufficient translations of these.

EXCOMMUNICATED.

Punishment of a Polish Priest, Formerly of Chicago.

The Archbishops and Bishops of the various dioceses of the United States have received from Rome copies of a de cree of major excommunication directed against R-v. Anthony Kozlowski, a Polish priest formerly affiliated with the THE PRINCIPLE WHICH GOVERNS THIS GREATEST OF ALL CHEAP SALES IS THAT Archdiocese of Chicago. The document bears the signature of His Eminence Cardinal Ledochowski, prefect of the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fide, and states that the decree is issued by command of His Holiness the Pope, given in an audience held on April 26 The explanation given for the Holy

Father's action is that Kozlowski has, with contumacy, rebelled against lawful su'hority, and, moreover, boasts in a printed letter, which he calls pastoral, that he is the Bishop of the independent Catholic Diocese of Chicago, and in which he declares he received the episco pal consecration from certain heretical bishops in Switzerland.

Commenting upon this sad event, the Catholic Standard, of Philadelphia, says editorially:

It is pain'ul to know that the Holy Father has been compelled, by the unbending contumacy of the Rev. Authory Keztowski, to pronounce against him the extreme ban of the Caurch. The un happy priest now lies under the shadow of the Greater Excommunication. He is cut off from the body and the soul of the Church, and unless he crave pardon and renounce solemnly his evil ways, he must die as one accurat of God.

In the peculiar circumstances of this country, no other course was open to the sovereign authority of our Church if Catholic unity was to be preserved. The idea of separate nationality in Church discipline is incompatible with the general law and the general interest, N more instructive object lesson could be furnished than this effective condemnation of an attempt to set up an imperium in imperio within the American Catholic Church.

Some professional defamers of our Church endeaver to make capital against it by pointing to the process of excommunication as a thing peculiar to it-a species of ecclesiastical despotism exercised only by 'Rome." These are the babes and sucking doves of history and extant happening. It is a little more than a month since the Protestant Bishop of Lichfield, in England, solemnly excommunicated, "by bell, book and candle," a minister who had misconducted him self and refused to submit to authority. Geneva was the place where this ultima ratio was most effectively appealed to in the interests of "good government," as ervetus found to his cost. know anything of the early history of Scotch Presbyterianism will easily recall how well John Knox profited by his appropriately in the China in the contraction of t prenticeship to Calvin in the carrying out of the ecclesiastical ban. The 'Com mination Service' in the Anglican Church was a sort of general Excommu-

nication or Anathema.
It may be supposed by some ignorant persons that excommunication is a matter which only carries spiritual depriva tion. No greater mistake was ever made. The Catholic Church never went beyond the form of excommunication, but in the Church of England, which is a branch of the State, excommunication is punishable by deprivation of civil rights, loss of vote and disentitlement to serve on a jury; in extreme cases to fine and imprisonment. All the legal penalties attaching to the contumacy were re-cently particularized in the Westminster Gizette, and the test would prove eye-opening to those who are accustomed to think of excommunication being the obsolete privilege of "Popish tyranny."

The man who lives beyond his means to keep up appearances, or who professes to be able to do what he cannot do, or who pretends to know what he does not know, or who apee a virtue which he possesses not, works very hard for very poor returns. He simply has the estis action of having deceived a few superfi cial people for a longer or shorter time, and having obtained from them certain considerations that they would never have bestowed with open eyes Pernaps his family had been tolerated in fashionable circles, or he has forced himself into some office of trust and responsibility which he has not the ability to fill, or

Thin in flesh? Perhaps it's natural.

If perfectly well, this is probably the case.

But many are suffering from frequent colds, nervous debility, pallor, and a hundred aches and pains, simply because they are not fleshy enough.

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July 9, 1898

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has received applause and honour which | land has lost its senior representative. he knows he does not deserve. These are the utmost results for which he can his p verty of purse or mind or charac merit he may possess will be buried be ife of honest reality.

DAILY PRAYERS.

Most Catholics say their daily prayers regularly. If, at confession, the priest asks, 'Do you say your prayers?' they answer, 'Yes, father.' without any qualm or afterthought. But if the question were, 'Do you pray " how many would say yes with the same cheer ul coufi dence? Recall the passage in the muchworn little estechism that you used to know so well years ago, which says what it is to pray: The lifting up of the soul to God, and the rest of it, and then think whether or not you pray, though you say your prayers with absolute regu-

By the death of Dr. Thomas Fitz. patrick, which took place recently in Dublin, the medical profession in Ire-

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Deceased was born in Trim ninety-two years ago, a. d went to Dublin at the hope in return for all the pain, fear, and early age of fourteen. Throughout life degradation to which he has submitted. he was a devout and earnest Catholic. Even these can last but a short time. Despite the difficulties which the Catho-The thin disguises he has assumed will lies had to endure in the early part of soon be penetrated; the small gains he has extracted will be wrested from him; front rank of his profession, and died bis p verty of purse or mind or character of his profession. ter will be exposed, and whatever real class or creed. The chief mourness at his funeral were Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick, neath the ruins of pretence. From such late Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab a downfall how few are able to rise to a and now member of the Indian Council in London, and the Very Rev. Mgr. Fitzpatrick, parish priest of Rathgar.

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JOHN OF THE TWO SHEEP.

By DR. DOUGLAS HYDE.

TN the olden time there were little wizard men and Leprahauns to be found in Ireland, but the cursed foreigners banished them, and the country's luck went with them. There is plenty of gold and silver under the ground in Ireland since the time of the Danes, but no one knows now where to find them, but the Leprahaune knew well long ago what place to find it in, and it's many's the man they left rich.

At that time there was a young man named John O'Sullivan living in Turtochmor, near Castlebar, in the county Mayo. He was brought up in his grandmother's house, for his tather and mother died when he was a year old. When he was ten years old he was a handy boy and useful to his grandof the cows and the sheep, and she prom ised him, if he would be a good boy. she would leave him the sheep when she'd be dying. In the morning, the next day, John went through the village and told every one, young and old, that he would have two sheep when his grandmother died From that out the people gave him no other name than John of the Two Sheep,' and he would answer to that name as well as to his

It was well, and it was not ill. When John was fifteen years old his grandmother died and left him two sheep, a ewe and a wether. They were only six months old, and there was not a nice grassy field within a mile John would not bring his two sheep, and that be would not put them on pasture in it. If there was a high ditch between him and the field he would carry a sheep under each armpit, and would bring them over the ditch. The people took no need of anything that John would do for they it was an 'iron fool' he was.

One day John was driving a lazy ass, him he began beating it with a big stick he had. It chanced that there was a priest going the way, and he said, lt's a great sin for you, John, to heat the poor ass so sorely. The ass is a blessed beast. Don't you see the sign of the cross on its back, and it's on an ass your Saviour went riding going into erusalem ?'

Upon my word, said John, 'if it was n this lazy thief He was riding the sorra sight He'd ever have seen of der-

May God help vou, you senselees lad, satio do everything, and if we seek anything from Him He will do it for us.'

'I don't believe a word of what you say,' says John. 'The people say you are a holy man, but I'll put my two sheep now against twenty 'thirteens' that if you go riding on this lazy thief you won't be at the cross roads before sunset this evening without striking a stroke on him, and it's only a short mile to the cross roads.'

said-'I'll make the bet with you, fohn,' and he went riding on the ass, and he faced the ass for the cross roads. He was stroking the ass's neck and coaxing him to hasten him, but the ass was hardly putting one foot before the other; a snail would go as quickly as

The people were coming out of the houses on each side of the road, laughing at the priest and John. John was out lefore the priest, clapping his hands as hard as he was able. There was a tuft of thistles on the side of the road, and the ass began eating it, and he would not stir till he had eaten enough, and then, instead of walking, it lay down, and nearly broke the priest's foot under

'If you don't make haste,' says John,
'I have gained the wager. You are two hours on the road, and you are not half way yet.'
'There be's luck on a fool,' says

the priest, 'and here is your bet for There is more sense in your head than I thought. Get out of my sight, yourself and your ass, and don't come near me any more.'

John I aped on the ass, began leathering him with the stick, and off and away with him. John was merry enough doubted. Some of them came with him at the way he played on the priest.

home with him as usual, and put them in shelter under the gable of the house and went to sleep himself. The wolf came in the night when he was asleep and killed the wether and left it there.

When John went out in the morning he found the wether dead, and he cried more after it than he cried after his grandmother. When he was tild crying he went to the ewe and said her: Ara, you poor creature, is i't there grief on you, your consort to be dead, and without one of his race alive but yourself. When he spekelike that to her what did she do but sit up on her hind quarters. She looked round and said with the vice of a human being.

'Be patient and the wether will come to life again if you take my advice. Don't tell any living person that your wether is dead. Go to the town and buy. a sheep's skin with the wool on it. The wolf will come in pursuit of me tc-night, but you will be beside me and the sheep's skin on you, and your sharp knife in your right hand, and when he'll make an attempt at me put your knife to the heart in him and he will fall dead. Then take out the heart and rub it on your wether's tongue and he will come to life as well as ever. And another thing. There is a purse of gold in the middle of the wolf's stomach, and it will



'Love of my heart, you are,' says John. 'I'll do everything as you tell me, but was it not long till you spoke to me, and we slone since my grandmother died -the blessing of God with her soul?" He was not able to say more, for the swe

Cease speaking, it's your grandmother that's talking to you, and it's your grandfather who is the wether that is stretched dead at the gable of the house. There is wonder on you to see us in the form of two sheep, but you won't wonder when you hear the story. When your mother was dying she left it a charge on us to take care of you, whether we were alive or dead, till you would be twenty-one years old, and we promised her that. When we went into the presence of the Great Judge we were sent back in this form to fulfil our promise.'

'I'm thankful to you,' says John, 'and I'll do everything as you say, and as for the secret you'll see I'll kerp it, though peor le think I am a fool.'

John went to the town, bought the skin, and came home; he gave lots of hay to the ewe, and when the darkness mother, and she was very fond of him. of night came he put the skin about He used to be out every day taking care himsel, and stretched himself beside the himsel, and stretched himself beside the gable of the house.

'You'll be perished with the cold before the wolf comes,' says the ewe, 'sit inside by the fire till you hear a maa, maa, from me.'

He went in, put down a fire, and sal down himself, thinking over everything that happened to him. Sleep was com ing on him when he heard Maa, maa,' from the ewe, and out with him.

' Make haste,' says she, 'he is coming.' John threw the skin over himself, and lay beside the gable of the house. It was not long till the wolf came, but when he thought to get a grip of the ewe John gave him a thrust, so that he sent the knife through his heart, and he fell dead. He opened its stomach then, and took out the heart, and rubbed it on the wether's tongue, and the wether rose up as well as ever be was.

Then the wether and the ewe were kissing each other. John searched and found the purse of gold. That purse was more valuable than the whole of the thought it was a fool that was in it; but | county Mayo, for it would never be

There was a long conversation between and when it would not walk quickly for John and the two sheep. The ewe told him she would have two lambs every year, and there would not be a single lamb in the fair half as good as them. 'If anyone inquires of you what father they had, say you do not know. Go to your bed now, and to morrow morning you can tell the neighbours that you killed the wolf that came anying on your two sheep, and that was making a great slaughter on the sheep of the country. You will get great praise, especially from the priest, for he killed many lambs on him I will not have any other conversation with you till you want my ad-

'I have a ccuple of words to say to him ' says the wether. 'The welf was Paddy Exmoin (i.e. Paddy, son of Ned); you remember that he was bung seven years ago for killing Paelim MacGrive, and for stealing his share of sheep. When he went into the presence of the Great Judge he was put back on this world in the form of a wolf for seven years, and now he is found in the middle of Lough Derg in form of a monster The priest was a pleasant man, and and he will be in it till the end of the balo and St. Catharines without getting

> one day when I went to look for a nest on, finally, I was persuaded to try Dr. on his ground. Go to sleep now, I Wifframs Pink Pills. I did so and have wether.

On the morrow, early, John put the two sheep into a field of green grass and then went to the priest's house and told him that he had killed the wolf the night before. The priest did not believe him, and said:

'Go home you rascal; I got enough of humbu; from yourself and your ass a short time ago.'

'Upon my word I'm telling the clean truth; my two sheep were in the shelter of the gable of the house, and he came spying on them, when I put my knife to the heart in him and I did not leave an entrail in his stomach that is not thrown on the ground now near the gable of the house.

'I will be going that way in an hour or two,' says the priest, 'and if you are telling me a lie I'll break every bone in your body.'

John went through the village, and he told them the story; some of them believed him but some others of them to the house, and they saw the dead That evening John took the two sheep | wolf and it was not long till there was plenty of tongues wagging, praising John of the two sneep. When the pries. came he said-' I grant you forgiveness for the humbugging trick of the ass, and here is a piece of yellow gold for you.'

'I don't want gold or eilver, give it to the poor of the parish; my grandmother left me a share of gold and silver.'

'Give me your hand; upon my word it's a manly boy you are,' says the priest, and be shook hands with him, and said to the people who were present. We ought to have great respect for John, who did great good in the parish when he killed the destructive thief. Make a hole and bury him in it.'

The first day of the first month in spring (Feb. 1) John's ewe had two lambs, and no man in Ireland ever saw a lamb that was one half as fine as them. There was wool on them that was half a footlong and it was fine as the finest silk. When they were six months old he took them to the fair and there was not a man who saw them was not making inquiry 'where were they from?' John said he had the ewe at home himself. There was not a farmer or a sheep knight* within twenty miles that did not come to have a sight of John's ewe, and they were ready to give any money

for her, but John would not sell her. Every year after that the ewe used to have two lambs, but they were all female lambs, and there was great grief with the farmers on account of that. John went on well for five years; he

KEEP your blood pure, your appe-tite good, your digestion perfect by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has power to teep you WELL.

secret to any person alive yourself and every year and he bought a little farm every year, and he had black for every year. when he was twenty years old, and there was not a young girl within twenty miles of him who was not in love with him. But a great change came on John. The evening before he was 21 years of age the ewe said to him: 'You will be 21 years tc-morrow, and the care of you wen't be on me or on your grandtather any longer; the promise we gave is fulfilled, and we will go to eternal rest. To morrow morning you will find us dead at the gable of the house, make a deep hole, and cover us in it.'

There was great grief on John, and he said I would like to ge with you, my heart will break with grief and loneli-

'You cannot go with us,' says the ewe, 'your worldly time is not spent; there are long years before you yet."

Tuat evening John took the two sheep home with him, and put them under the shelter of the gable of the house, but he did not sleep a wink. In the morning early be went out, and found the two sheep dead. He made a big deep hole and covered them in it.

'Now,' says he he himself, 'I am twenty-one years of age to day, and I'll have a drink of whiskey on that account, and to banish my grief.'

He went to the town, and he bought a flask of whiskey, and came home. He began drinking, and it was not long till he was blind drunk. A neighbor came to him, and began talking to him, and he let out the secret of the two sheep The story went from mouth to mouth till everyone in the parish had it

In the morning the purse of gold was gone from bim, and he did not stop the drink till he spent every penny he had and after that he used to be going from village like a half fool, seeking some- jee ing to its modus operandi than by thing to eat.

Now, was it a wise man or a fool that he was?

* Note-'A man who has brought 1000 sheep into the fair of Bullinasioe is a 'rudaire caorach' or 'knight of

ACANVASSER'S EXPERIENCE

Suffered From Kidney Trouble and Rhenmatism--Was Becoming Despondent When Aid Reached Him.

From the Journal, St. Catharines.

One of the most recent witnesses about Fontbill and vicinity regarding the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is John F. Price, who is widely known in the Niagara District as he has been on the road as an advertiser and can asser for six years, and has thousands of acquaintances. His complete cure has added cresu justre to the reputation of this great modicine. Hearing of Mr. Price's suff r ings and restoration, a history of his case was requested. His story is: "I am 26 years of age and have been afflicted with rheumistism for seven years. At times I have been unable to get my clothes on or off without assistance, and have often been compelled to have my food cut for me at table. In the winter of 1807 I was attacked with 11 grippe, which settled in my kidneys. I then became so ill that I was compelled to abanden all employment. At that time my livit and kidneys combined in what scenied to me their last attack. I used several medicines and doctored in Barany relief, so my confidence in medicine 'I remember him well,' says John : | w.s. about gone. I was getting no rest fit's little, but he took the ear offme day or night and was becoming despond have no other word to say, says the used in all eight boxes, and am now able to state that I feel better than in the nast ten years. These pills are the near st to a specific of anything I ever used, bodily and mentally, in silence. There and they are the cheapest and best med icine I ever tested, and naving theroughly reached my case and effected a cure, I feel so gratined for the relief I have obtained that I think it my duty to publicly make this statement. If all who are suffering will give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills an honest triai, I am sure they will be as enthusiastic in their frequently treat their women patients praise as I am."

BOURKE COCKRAN ON THE WAR.

Speaking at the golden jubilee celebration of Villanova College, Pulladelphia, the Hon. Bourke Cockran made this incidental allusion to the war:

"He who would have prophesied that in 1898 a great power would risk the lives of citizens not for sellish purposes, but to redeem an oppressed pecple, he would not only be considered extravagant, but insane. Yet as I speak men are harrying over the seas, crowded in transports, suffering under a tropic oun, the very il wer of American youth, the millionaire beside the lab rer, main taining this struggle not for gain, but in the name of humanity.

The American people are reluctant to draw the aword against a Christian power, but they will never sheathe it until the principles of Christian civilization shall be vindicated. Inc situation reveals a measure of human progress no philosopher could expect and of which

the post never dreamt. "I made this digression, which is arhaps not suitable on this occasion, because I find in the literature of the age and in certain of the orations of today a distrust, an idea that our Government is in danger of decay, if not tottering to its ruin. This is not a sordid but a generous age. It is not true that this is not an age of chivalry. It is not the portion of the few but the common heritage of the whole people. In the so-called ages of chivalry I should imagine most of the buildings were of frame struc ure, yet I never heard of helled knights rescuing people from fires, yet at every fire in our large cities are developed greater deeds of heroism than these of Anjou, Cressy or Agincourt. This is not a sordid or indifferent age, but a chivalrous and generous age."

HOW TO GET RICH.

We refer to the richness of the blood. If you are pale and thin, you are poor in strength and nerve power. Scott's Emulsion drives away thinness and pal lor and brings rich blood and nerve power.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

By Henry Austin Adams. M.A., in Donahoe's for July.

And now the Summer School. I hear that the outlook for both Cliff Haven and Madison is brighter than ever. I know of many priests and laymen who intend to go to a Catholic summer school this summer for the first time I also know of many more who do not intend to do any such thing.

It is my private opinion that an immense amount of advertising, explaining and arousing, which ought to be done, is not done, or, at best, half done. Many have no idea what these schools are; many more have a wrong idea; others make no bones at all about poohconing the whole movement as a faci specially appealing to single ladies of devout habits and numerous summers, and to clergymen apt to be scrupulous in the nice points of finger nails and wrist-bands.

Those who know what they are talking about and who are capable of really large ideas of any sort, are unanimous in their advocacy of the movement.

Sad, indeed, is the spectacle of a Catholic possessing the measureless opportunity, which any Catholic in this country possesses, for becoming a member of the mighty invading army of the people of God—invading the promised land of ever higher civilization and deeper culture-missing the signs of the times and actually retarding by his indifference the gloryious (and inevitable) c msummation.

Nothing is easier than criticism. Any azy man can point out flass in the best laid plans of the brave and noble who are doing anything. People, supid and shallow, find it easier to refrain from h-lping a great intellectual work by obopenly confessing that they themselves are clims and jellyfish who have read absolutely nothing since they left college, except the newspapers, and are now mentally so lethargic that anything like thought is utterly beyond their powers. Depend of on it! the man who objects to teatures and details in the summer school movement may be put down unhesitatingly as an intellectual oyster.

"THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER" AND "AMERICA."

The Bookman rejoices because "The Star Spangled Banner," winen, by the way, was written by a Catholic, is accepted as the national anthem by patriotic Americans, who rise when it is being sung. "We are still more glad," says our contemporary, "that the hybrid fake known as "America" is distinctly not accepted as national, many of the listeners remaining scated, as they ought to de. * * * There is no reason on earth for stealing the English anthem, 'God Save the Queen," and calling it our own just because a certain Mr. Smith once wrote some mushy balderdash to its somerous music and called the compound "America" There was at least one man who admired "America" and he was its author, Rev. Mr. Smith. He once sent a manuscript copy of it to the Valican Library, with a note in which he expressed the hope that "America" would teach the Pope and his pricerridden people "the meaning and value of liberty." We deprecate attempts to improve Mr. Suith's hymn. It ought to be improved out of existence -Ave Maria.

Who does not know women and young girls who are continually in tears? Who always see the dark side? Who have frequent fits of melancholy without any apparent cause? The intelligent phy ician will know that it is some derangement of the complicated and delicate feminine organs. The young girl suffers, is undue weariness, unexpected pain. unreasonable tears and fits of temper. Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription exerts a wonderful power over woman's delicate organism. It is an invigorating tonic and is specific for the peculiar weaknesses, irregularities and pain ul derangements of women. Careless, easy-going doctors for biliousness, nervousness, dyspepsia, liver or kidney troubles, when the real sickness is in the organs distinctly feminine, and no help can come till they are made perfectly strong by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

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The following interesting statement appears in 'Orestes A. Brownson's Early Life,' by Henry F. Brownson:

'About this time (1843) Brownson, returning from a round of lecturing, re lated that while in Washington he was one day discussing with Calhoun and Buchanan the necessity of the Catholic Church for salvation, when Daniel Web ster joined them, and Buchanan said to Webster:

We were talking about the Catholic Church, and I, for one, am pretty well convinced that it is necessary to become a Catholic to get to Heaven. Have you just found that out? asked Webster. 'Why, I have known that for years.'

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Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association

Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 18 Duries stiert, nest Wednesday of every month at 8 o'clock, e.u. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month President, RICHARD BI RKE; Secretary, M. J. Prüwell, all communications to caddressed to the Hall - Delegates to St. Patrick's League W. J. Hunday, b. Galarry, Jas. McMahon

St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

Organized 1885. Meets in its acceptation of the first Survival and the control of the rest. Spiritual Advisor, REA 1, \$114 1.01, C.S. R.; President, JOHN WHILE, Belegates to S. Patrice League 1 J. Whitty, B. J. O'Neilland M. Cass.

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Meets the 1s to not the Mot Lays of each month, at Himerica Wal. No. 2612 Notre Daine St. Officore: E. Wall, President: F. Carroll, Vice-President: John Himer L. In Socretaev. Wim, Rowley Rossections: W. Ustanton, Lione: Marshal, John Keamery L. L. avne, Chatrman of Standing Committee. Hall is a cryvery evening texcept regular meeting inches for transfers of the Order and their transfers, even they will find Irish and other leading news, a cross-file.

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A.O.H. - Division No. 4.
President H. I kwerter No. 2 Beforimer avenue: Vac American et E. C'Hard Recording Socretary, P. d. Loud, I kent street; Funamini Socretary, P. d. Loud, I kent street; Funamini Socretary, P. d. Loud, I kent street; John Traynor; Serment at atta, D. Mathewson, Senting L. D. White: Modeld, F. Gedhan; Delegates to St. Partice's Legal T. d. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara, F. Gedhan. Chardam Standing Committee, John Costello. A. H. Division No. 1 meets every 2nd and 4th Models of cach month, at 1113 Notes Bane street.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 74

Oracle Process of Countries, Dramelia 14, threather, March. 1888. Franch 74 meets in the base mere of set that the low than the corner of tentine at 14 meets in the meets, on the merand third Wrottesdays at each meet in.

At the arts to them the definition on the merand commit on a card box to. Branch, may commit that each the few wing officers:

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(Oesser 2015), E.C. November, 1883.)

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Applicant step.

Applicant step membership or any one desirons of indeem ation regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:

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31. in St. Gabtiel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laprairie M. P. McGOLDRICK, Chief Ranger, M. J. HEALEY, Rec -Sec'y, 48 Laprairie St.

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Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Ranger, James F. Rosent. Recording Secretary, Albr. Patterson 197 Ottawa street. Total Abstinence Societies.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

Established 1841. The hall isopen to the members and their friends every Tucsday evening. The society meets for religious is struction in St. Patrick's Church, the second Sunday of each month at 4 30 p.m. The requirementally meeting is held on the second Tucsday of each month, at 8 p m, in their hall, 92 St. Alexander St. REV. J. A. McCALLEN, 8.8. Rev. Prosident; JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 254 St. Martin street, Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messra. John Walsh, J. H. Feeley and William Rawley.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society, ESTABLISHED 1863.

Rev Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN; Prashdent, JOHN KILLPEATHER; Secretary, JAS. BRADY, 119 Chateaugusy Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall-corner. Young and Ottawa streets, at \$300 m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Mossre. J. Killfeather. T. Rogers and Andrew Culking to St.

Two Montreal Nuns and Several Other Persons From This City Drowned-Nearly Five Hundred People Lost-Three Priests Give Absolution to the Catholic Vic-

HALIFAX, N.S., July 6.—The British iron ship Cromartyshire was towed in here this morning by the Allan liner Grecian, with her bow torn away by collision, sixty miles off Sable Island. with the French steamer La Bourgogne, which went down ten minutes later. Of the six hundred passengers and crew on board, fewer than two hundred were saved. One women was saved by her destination was Amiens. She was the husband. The captain and other deck youngest of a large family, and, it is officers went down with the ship. The unnecessary to add, deep grief is now Cromartyshire laid to and picked up the their lot. 200 passengers and seamen who were rescued, transhipping them to the Grecian which came along later.

The log of the Cromartyshire is as follows: On July 4, at 5 a.m., dense fog, street. position of ship, sixty miles south of Sable Island, ship by wind on the port all probabilities, has perished in the tack, heading W.N.W; though under catastrophe, left Montreal on Saturday reduced canvas, going about 4 or 5 knots an hour, our fog horn was being kept France. Mr. Eugene Dubosc was of going regularly every minute. At that French descent, and married a Frenchtime heard a steamer's whistle on our Canadian woman. He was 46 years weatherside or port beam, which seemed to be nearing very fast. We blew born and were answered by steamer's whistle, when all of a sudden she loomed through the fog on our port bow and crashed into after the collision and gave absolution us, going at a terrific speed. Our fore-to the Catholic passengers. It was a topmast and main top gallant mast touching sight to see crowds of doomed came down, bringing with it yards and everything attached. I immediately ordered the boats out, and went to examine the damage. I found that our bows were completely cut off and the plates twisted into every conceivable shape. The other ship disappeared through the fog. However, our ship was floating on her collision bulkhead, but kept ahead, so there seemed no immediate danger of her sinking. We set to work immediately to clear the wreckage, and also to ship our starboard anchor, which was hanging over the starboard bow and in danger of punching more holes in the bow. We heard a steamer blowing her Dissatisfaction Expressed with whistle on coming back, and we answered with our fog horn. The steamer then threw up a rocket and fired a shot. We also threw up some rockets and fired several shots, but we neither saw nor heard any more of the steamer. Shortly after, or about 530 a.m., the fog lifted somewhat and we saw two boats pulling towards us with the French flag flying. We signalled them to come alongside, and found that the steamer was La Bourgogne, from New York to Havre, and that she had gone to the bottom. We laid to all day and received on board about 200 survivors from amongst passengers and crew, reported to be in all were on life rafts without oars and I called for volunteers from among my crew and the surviving French seamen from San Juan on July 8. to bring those raits alongside of the ship. Some of the passengers and sea men from the sunken steamer assisted us and we jettisoned some thirty tons of cargo from our ferehold in order to | without artillery. Little reply was made lighten the ship. At about 3 p.m. an to the constant infantry fire from Santiother steamer hove in sight bound ago last night. westward. We put up our signal N.C. (wants assistance). Shortly after the steamer bore down towards us. She proved to be the Grecian bound from Glasgow to New York. The captain of the Grecian agreed to take the passengers on board and also agreed to tow my ship to Halifax Owing to the condition of my ship I accepted the offer, and we proceeded at once to tranship the passengers and get ready our tow line: At six p.m. we had made a connection and preceded in tow of the Grecian towards Halifax, having put a sail over the broken bow to take part of the strain

Nine persons from Montreal are supposed to have met their deaths in the cata trophe. Among these were six French-Canadian yourg ladies.who were on their way to different numberies in in Peronne, Amiens and Le Pay, France. The others were members cf the French colony going to their mother

off the collision bulkhead. There was

at that time fourteen feet of water in

the fore peak.

country. The sad news very quickly spread in Montreal and caused considerable anxiety. It was the only topic of the day, eclipsing, as it were, the war de-

spatches. As soon as it was known every one enquired for the names of those ill fated Montrealers, and great sympathy was expressed for their bereaved fami-

lies and friends. At first it was thought that Hon. L O Taillon, ex premier of the province, and Mr. L E. Barnard, advocate, who are both on their way to Europe, were on board the unhappy ship; but on enquiry it was found that these two gentlemen are travelling by the steamer Vancouver

Following are the names of the unfortunate passengers who were from Montreal: Misses Emilia Morin, Marie Anne Cau chon, Annie Plante. Reine Barcelo, Laure Barcelo, and L. A. Letourneau, Mr. Eugene Du Bosc, and Mr. and Mrs. and Master Wymann.

Mr. Isidore Straas who also was on the Bourgogne, although now living in Brussels. Belgium, is well-known in Mon treal where he carried on an extensive business some years ago. He was on his way home, after a short trip in this city. and was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss. ing and saw men lying in the high grass

fated Bourgogne who lost their lives are they wore since June 30. They had not Miss Emilia Morin, living with her even had time to take them off for a

take passage thence to France, there to enter convents of the Franciscan Order

of Cloistered Nuns. Both of these ladies led quiet, uneventful lives and left home happy with the thought to serve God in continuous

devotion and end their days in France.
Miss Morin was 20 years of age, and had intended for the past three years to leave home. This was necessary, as no convents of the order are to be found in Canada. She had received a good education at St. Anne's Convent, Ste. Cunegonde. For the last four years she lived at home, but always had the one object in view.

Her last words when leaving were: "I'll meet you all in Heaven." Her parents, five sisters and three brothers, are now plunged into deep grief over the awful accident. She was to enter the convent at Peronne.

Marie Anne Cauchon was 23 years old She also received her education at St. Anne's Convent, Ste. Canegonde. Although this was her first journey from home she was happy, as it was one step nearer the goal she had wished for for several years. She was of a religious turn of mind, and was well aware of the hard life before her. Her

Amongst the other Montrealers who miled on the ill-fated steamer was Mr. Eugene Dubosc, who kept a dry goods store in partnership with his brother, Mr. Auguste Dubosc, at No. 1127 Ontario

Mr. Eugene Dubosc, who according to et, to join his wife and child in

There were three priests on board. They went on the bridge immediately men and women throw themselves on their knees as the priests pronounced the absolution and gave them their

ALARMING POSITION.

The United States Army Under a Tremendous Strain.

General Shafter's Method of Conducting the Campaign-Reinforcements Needed Badly.

That the Cuban war is a more serious undertaking than anybody at first imagined, is being proved before Santiago, where the American line of attack is still baking in the sun or rolling in the rain, under a continuous shower of shrapnel. The most serious fault, however, is the lack of unity among the commanding officers. Richard Harding about 600. Several of the passengers Davis, one of the most conservative and best informed men at the front, writes

> As far as the Spanish permitted, the army rested to-day. No advance was made because no advance was possible

The Spaniards opened up on the entire line with shrapnel and Mausers. Our troops replied, and after an hour the firing ceased. Only a few were wounded. The chief effect was to destroy the men's

rest, which they sorely needed. The situation at present is this: San tisgo rises from the harbor to the crest of a long hill. Three quarters of a mile back from the hill are the hills of San Juan, occupied by our entire army.

Our troops took the bills before the artillery had arrived. We cleared them of the enemy's troops and lost many men. Now that we have them we cannot again advance until artillery has

opened the way. Another such victory as that of July 1 and our troops must retreat. The situa-

tion is exceedingly grave.

Judging from the quality and quantity of the rations left behind them in the trenches the Spaniards are bounti fully supplied with food. Their fire is constant and heavy, showing no lack of ammunition.

The city is protected by six inch gens. We have only sixteen 3-inch guns; for the siege guns have not even been taken from the ships. It is as impossible to take Santiago with the infantry now

I have been writing about this camprign since it opened and certainly I have not been an alarmist. Mistakes have been made, yet the present does not seem to be the time to comment upon

them and thus cause needless anxiety. The situation here is critical—alarm ing-and it would be false to make it out otherwise.

Toe troops should never have been sent here without the entire force of artillery at Tampa, and until it arrives they can neither advance nor retreat. They can only lie on their faces or be

shot at if they rise. They have been in the most cruel heat and wet with frequent showers for three days. They are unable to move about.

They are under an unceasing fire. Even the strongest and bravest cannot stand such a strain long. Luck of speech, of exercise, of focd and of tobacco, and the incessant fire of bullets and shrapnel, will destroy any constitution.

I went along the trenches this mornwhich was as wet as a sponge. The Among the Montrealers on the ill de had not been out of the clothes

PILGRIMAGE

Anne de Beaupre

Redemptorist Fathers of Mentreal.

SATURDAY, JULY 23rd, 1898, By the Str. "THREE RIVERS."

Boat leaves Jacques Cartier Wharf a 6.30 p.m. and returns Monday at 5 o'clock a.m.

Returning Boat will stop at Dominion Cotton Mills Wharf, Hochelaga.

ICKETS, - \$2.10. Children under 14, half price.

fering agonies from the lack of to-bacco. Their nerves were so unstrung in consequence that as a substitute they were smoking grass, tea leaves and herba.

I do not see how men not made of iron can stand such a state of affairs much longer. It is not a question of weeks. but hours. This may sound hysterical, yet it is written with the most earnest intention.

We are in the face of possible disaster. Nothing has been done by these expeditions beyond proving the heroic courage of American soldiers.

Truthfully, the expedition was prepared in ignorance and conducted in a series of blunders. Its commanding general has not even yet been within two miles of the scene of the operations.

Overhead the fire was incessant. Ten

men at a time manned the rifle pits, and were relieved every hour. The rest of the company, or troops, lay lower down the crest trying to sleep. Shrapnel burst over them, killing and wounding several. They were under uninterrup:ed fire from sharpshooters.

That officer rode to a hill two miles from San Juan the day before the battle. He was overcome by neat and has been lying on his back the greater part of the time ever since. General Wheeler, who refused to remain in bed with his fever, is here beside me asleen on a poncho with bullets passing over

There are Generals Sumner, Kent, Lawton and Chailee, and Colonel Wood -never before have so many commanding officers lived so constantly on the firing line, yet the man who is supposed to direct the entire expedition is in a tent at the rear.

If he is all he should be relieved; if not, the presence of some man with ab solute authority is necessary at the front. I am quoting what brigade com-manders demand. The commanding general's orders are disobeyed without a moment's besitation. I have heard them countermanded in my presence by colonels.

This is written with the sole purpose that the entire press of the country will force instant action at Washington to relieve the strained situation.

Here is what is needed: First-Artillery, but as that cannot arrive soon the navy must be urged until it acts. General Paudo, with six classes of New York. It is advocat-

thousand men, is at Santiago. Admiral Sampson could do much by landing stores, guns and quick firing guns, and blue jackets, and coming to the relief of the men along the hills. He can bombard the city or lose a few torpedo boats and force his way into the

He asked that the army should come here. Well, it is here, holding its own on the hills which it captured with such

The army needs artillery. It needs some one in command who is well, strong and able to stand the hardships of a campaign. It needs reinforcements, and it needs mules for transportation, and it needs all these things

GIVE HIM A CALL.

Mr. B. Hughes, one of our young men of energy and enterprise, and formerly in charge of the electrotyping department of John Lovell & Son, has pur chased the electrotyping plant of the Dominion Type Founding Co. Mr. Hughes intends equipping his business with the latest and most improved maobinery now in use, and has placed orders with several American firms for their machines, which are expected to arrive during the coming week. The overlooking its walls as to open a safe | True Witness wishes Mr. Hughes every with a pocket pistol. speaks for him a share of the patronage which numerous readers of our paper may have the placing of, feeling that both workmanship and prices will be found to be right. Mr. Hughes has rented a suitable building for the carry. ing on of his business, at 18 St. George Street, where all information about the latest and most improved method of electrotyping, etc., will be cheerfully given.

CANADIANS PAY WAR TAX.

One of the war taxes of the United States will be paid, in part at least, by outsiders, namely, that which requires a two cent stamp on all cheques drawn in the United States. Thus, when a cheque is drawn in New York, Boston, or elsewhere in the States in favor of a resident in Canada, the payee, when he cashes it at the bank here, has to pay the two cent war tax, in addition to the usual rate of discount.

Mr. Justice Lawrence of England is an ardent golfer He tells how he had recently a case before him in which he parents at 1490 St. James street; and bath bath bath some of them had been without food nesses, aboy, the usual question, whether thome 247 Quesnel street.

These two young ladies were of a party of six allow whom left Montreal tack and coffee. Those who smoke—
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THE ADDANGE QUESTION

AND CARROLLES

The forces at work, and which have only sent up premonitory bubbles since the Hispano-American war has been in progress, seem strange in their diversity and wanting in the logic of events. Such & thing as an Anglo-Saxon alliance, the proposition of which seems only the musbroom growth of a day, is an anomalous excrescence, the monstrosity of which will only be fully appreciated when its fruit is eaten

The subject is too large a one to be discussed on the spur of the moment, and exertion considerable dilatation, when fortnitous circumstances have placed the United States navy in a position to be reckoned with by the great European Powers. A proposition so con trary to all the doctrines of Jeffersonian democracy must needs cause disturbance in the channels which make for the moulding of public opinion, and it is not to be wondered at that the lines taken by the leading newspapers of the United States should be widely divergent. An instance of this is well illustrated by the New York cor respondent of the Philadelphia Ledger. who points out that the recent commencement address of ex-President Cleveland has served the purpose of new political issue—the question of imperialism and colonial expansion. "It is noticeable." he says. "that old party lines are broken on this question," and that "while the Republican press, with more or less enthusiasm, support the Ad ministration in its policy of Hawaiian the Philippine Islands, the Democratic and independent newspapers are completely split on the subject.'

Continuing, the correspondent gives the following very interesting review of the position taken on these questions by the leading representatives of the metro-

politan press : The Herald and the Post attack, with all their strength, the new imperial policy. On the other hand, the Times, which has been an exponent of Cleve land Democracy as long as Mr. Cleveland has been a figure in national politics, takes the ground that it is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us, and that it is not a question whether it is best for us to take the Philippine Islands but a question of what we shall do with them now we have them and the Times appears to think that the only thing to do is to keep them, though it hopes for a new so lution of the problem. A week before Mr. Cleveland spoke William J Bryan came out against the imperialistic programme, but the 'Journal.' which was New York in 1896 is now loudly proclaiming itself an American newspaper for Americans, and advocating the Jingo policy. It roundly denounces Leader Bai ley for opposing Hawaiian annexation. The 'World' plants i self equarely on the platform of opposition to territorial expansion, and says that "only common sense is necessary to banish this wild dream of imitation imperialism and crazy expansion." The most remarkable expression of opinion, however, comes from the able and conservative Journal of Commerce. which is not influenced by political considera-

i ig an American protectorate over Hawaii, the retention of the Philippine Islands, the building of the Nicaragua Canal and an aggressive foreign policy, 'Foreign commerce,' it says, 'is becoming as much a competition between fleets and armies as between goods, and it the United States ignore that fact, they may have to pay dearly for their infatuated

THE DOMINION CENSUS.

lack of foresight.'

Mr. Johnston, the Dominion statistician, is already preparing to take the Dominion census. It is stated that the census will be taken on April 1. 1901, size. Sugar, 6c to 61c per lb. and that it is expected the population will have increased at least 25 per cent. since 1891. It is to be hoped the esti-mate may be justified, but it must not be forgotten that an increase of a million and a quarter is a great deal in ten years, especially when the first part of the decade was a season of depression and emigration. The exodus is now stopped, the west is filling up rapidly, and everywhere there is a return with it all the population of Canada will hardly be over air millions in 1901. as it would be with a 25 per cent. increase. We looked for about five and a half millions at last census, but the figures were only 4 833 000

DANGERS FROM VIOLENT EXERCISE.

There is considerable diversity of opinion as to the safety with which women may indulge in violent exercise in view of possible it jury. As regards the heart, there appears to be but one opinion-namely, that that organ, accustomed to a quiet life, may be dangercusly and permanently crippled by the excessive strain in athletic sports. Experience in medical practice, says an eminent authority, teaches that the patient with a weak heart must be extremely cautious in his exercises, and the demonstration of a dilatation of the healthy heart under sudden, violent, exhausting effort which has been made was of a surprising nature. Many clin; ical observers in Germany and in this

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Which is less than the cost of the leather. Money refunded if not satisfied.

E. MANSFIELD. - 124 St. Lawrence Street, CORNER LAGAUCHETIERE STREET.

country have detected by percussion and observation of the changes in the heart bests that there is under strain which continues for a shorter or longer time after the exertion is over. Ocular proof of this has been afforded by the Roentg-n rays This shows not only inally between 61c to 743, and western the need of caution by those in good 74c. health, but more particularly so in the case of those who suffer from any weakness, constitutional or otherwise, in this organ.-New York Ledger

"WHEN IN DOUBT, BOMBARD."

The New York Times says :- Artillery s perhaps the greatest peace promoting 6,595 boxes white and 190 boxes colored actor that was ever called into play. cheese, June make. Seven hundred and Its moral effect is always great. Napoleon knew this; he always bombarded 71c, and 495 at 75 16c. Fairs will be when he could do nothing else. The booming of a great gun in the midst of battle | call system is being strictly enforced. gives courage or strikes with fear, accord Brockville, July 7.—(Special)—in the side fires the gun. An round numbers 5000 boxes of charge Englishman who was at Parto Ero about equally divided between colored and white more effected. lining up the press of New York on the gives courage or strikes with fear, accord when Admiral Sampson threw a few and white, were offered for sale on the shells over into San Juan Harbor said board to day, showing that very exthat little damage was done, but a lot of factorymen had any over from lest week. fight was taken out of the Spaniards. The market was easy in tone, with little The bombardments that have been visit- competition, the buyers seeming to be annexation and probable acquisition of ed upon Santiago de Cuba recently bave 'a'raid of each other. The bidding count had an enormous effect throughout this ed at 64c and advenced to 74c. The sales country, quite as stirring as it was dis- men hesitated about accepting, but five quieting to the Spaniards behind the ter- small actories mustered up courage to do tifications. This cheering effect of so. Hodgson Bros. was the only that artillery fire should not be underrated; battle may be saved by the booming of a great gun at the proper moment, whether the buyers bought treely at 700 and it be a blank loaded with sainting the entire off-rings of the day, out powder or not. To American Admirals mated at 7,000 bexes, were nearly all this discretionary order may safely be sold. A few lots brought 7 3 10 .. a. 1 given: 'When in doubt, bombard.'

The evil disposed person who invented this section. He claimed it was pring-heel shoes has thousands of ugly triment to the trade because the eq lat feet for which to render account. The nervous strain on the body, caused Montreal warehouse without pulling it by the pounding of the heeless shoes on the ring and thereby damagin, in the hard ground, is very considerable, surface of the cheese. Several represent And, more than that, it is almost im- atives of Montreal houses correlegated possible to carry the weight on the balls Mr. Ware's statement and one will of the feet under such circumstances. Of far as to say that his house would refuse course, high heels are equally injurious. but a heel of medium height with good width will allow the instep to develop as it should. To cultivate the instep to the strongest supporter Mr Bryan bad in its proper arch no exercise is so effective as this : Stretch the foot downward, the here this evening, 772 boxes of cheese toe always endeavoring to reach a point just beyond itself.

> Mrs. Bertrana Currie, widow of the late High Stewart of Kingston on Thames, England, has promised \$25 000 towards the erection of a new Catholic church for

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

There was no important change in tions, but tries to guide the views the situation of the egg market. The of the Snancial and commercial demand is still fair for small lots to fill the situation of the egg market. The actual wants, and a fair business is doing. We quote: - Fancy selected stock, 10½c; ordinary run, 9c to 9½c and No. 2 stock, 8c to 8½c per dezen. The receipts to-day were 702 cases.

The market for beans is quiet, and prices rule steady at 95c to \$1 for primes, and at \$1.05 to \$1.10 for choice

hand picked per bushel.

white strained, 6c to 7c, and dark, 4c to There is nothing doing in maple product. We quote: Syrup, in wood. 41c to 41c per lb, and in tine, 45c to 50c as to

LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES which we have been selling at a Dollar-fifty, movement from the United States; but Two, Two-Sity and Three Dollars a pair, we now offer at

A Dollar a Pair.

They are in perfect condition, but the sizes are irregular. We may have your size. If so, it means dollars in your pocket.

COME EARLY AND GET THE PICK.

RONAYNE BROS., 2027 Notre Dame St..

COR. CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.

Our subscribers are particularly requested to note the advertisements in The True Witness, and, when making purchases, mention the paper

DAIRY PRODUCE.

There was little change in the cheese market yesterday. Buyors and sellere are apart and prices are difficult to quote. Etstern makers are placed nom-

Butter remains much the same with trading in finest creamery at 17c, but prices shaded down to 164c. Receipts. 1625 packages.

Kingston, Ont., July 7.—At cherge board today 2 000 white and 500 colored boarded. Sates, 1,200 at 71c to 7 3-16c. Listowel, Ont., July 7.-At the chiese fair here today 25 factories boarde

twenty boxes were sold at 7 3 163, 705 at held at 1130 am. every Thursday, and

buyer who came on even terms with Johnson's bid at 74c. On the arrest sules at 7c are reported. Warn, the Montreal exporter, was present at the board and criticized the brand and in cloths would not be removed in ; to take from factories that had level accustomed to, if they continued the use of the brand.

Chesterville, Ont , July 7 .- (Special) -At a meeting of the casese board meld were offered, 236 of which were white and the balance colored; The was offered for both white and colored but no sales were made on the board.

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

A new development of the fast Atlantic mail service is expected to be completed and announced in a few days. It is understood from remarks of Hon-Mr. Blair that the contract will probably be placed in fresh hands, not impossibly those of the Canadian Pacific Railway

Remember the mane, said one of Teddy's society circus members when $i.\epsilon$ had lost the reins and the bronco begat to buck.

Honey is neglected and values are nominal. We quote: White clover fill out the subjeined order blank and comb, 11c to 12c; dark do, 8c to 10c; send it to this office with your check, registered cash or money order. If you are a subscriber, cut it out and send it to a friend who may desire to subscribe for the only representative organ of the English-speaking Catholics of the Province of Quebec—the TRUE WITNESS.

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AME		rto the following address:	Enclosed find \$, for which please send THE TRUE WITI	D DIAM	HE MANAGING DIRECTOR TRIES WITNESS P. & P. CO. LINTED	
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On payments of \$15 and \$3 monthly buys from us a genuine Heintzman & Co. Piano, handsomely cased in Fancy Walnut or Mahogany, 3 pedals, sull swing hand carved front. Best Dessel action. One of the latest pianos produced by the famous firm of Heintzman & Co. This special offer we are making as a midsummer inducement for people to purchase now instead of the fall. We will in addition present a handsome stool and silk drape with each piano. Also Steinway and Nordheimer Pianos.