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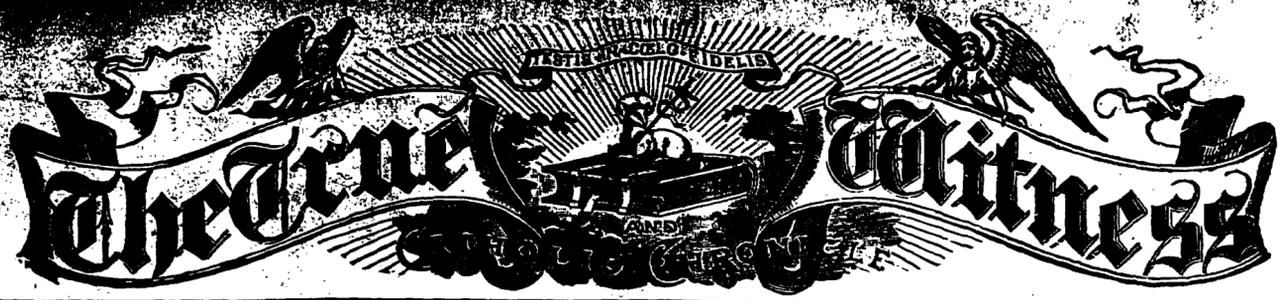
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Our Paper Should be in the hands of every Catholic Family.

"FRIENDSHIP, UNITY AND CHRISTIAN CHARITY."

Grand Convention of the Ancient 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 Parade.

As the TRUE WITNESS briefly announced in its last issue, the great National Convention of the reunited Ancient Order of Hibernians, held in Trenton, N.J., last week, was a magnificent success.

The convention opened Monday morning, when the delegates assembled in St. Mary's Cathedral, where Solemn High Mass was celebrated. The officers of the Mass were: Celebrant, Rev. D. J. Duggan, B. Ardentown; deacon, Rev. George Osborne; sub-deacon, R. v. William F. Dunphy; master of ceremonies, Rev. John McCloskey. Right Rev. Bishop McFaul occupied the episcopal throne.

Father Fox acted as assistant priest and the deacons of honor were Rev. E. S. Phillips and William J. McLoughlin. Father Fox delivered a masterly sermon.

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

It was about 2:30 o'clock when the open session was called to order by Bishop McFaul. As the Bishop walked out on to the stage he was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause.

"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 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, sea, wherever there dwells a heart in which pulsates Irish blood—and what land visited 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 generous 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."

"Here I may be permitted to remind 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 Ere 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 magnificent 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 beams the hills and the vales of the 'Emerald gem of the Western World.'"

"Concerted effort enabled us to retain that faith which we hold dearer than life; disunion caused the tears of the Children of Erin to flow at home."

"Disunion had rendered it possible for the poet to describe the woes of an Irishman in a foreign land, as it had been done in the 'Exile of Erin.' The Bishop then ably recited this pretty poem of Campbell, and it provoked much applause."

Continuing, he said: "Union among Irishmen also enabled our fathers to

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 at the battle of Trenton.

"This same spirit made conspicuous the labors of Irishmen and their sons as officers in the army and navy, and even in our legislative halls—for we number nine signers of the Declaration of Independence and six framers of the Constitution."

"These deeds prove that the Irish, when united, are invincible. Shall we not, then, stand together for race and fatherland? Yes; disunion shall not weaken our efforts. We have and we shall be generous enough to make sacrifices for union that Ireland may rejoice in the garlands of liberty, prosperity and peace."

"Then, O Irishmen, with union at home and union abroad, with fair Columbia extending assistance Erin shall arise in her might, and shaking off the shackles of oppression, take her place among the nations of the earth."

"Let, therefore, your deliberations this week be conducted in the spirit of your great fundamental principles—Friendship, Unity and Christian Charity; let all personal ambition, old jealousies and contentions be cast aside, and this will 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 Sichel 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 Fain wing. In presenting these gentlemen, Bishop McFaul paid tribute to their work in bringing about the reunion.

Father Phillips paid a glowing tribute to 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 defied 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 in the nostrils of honest men, who hated a Hibernianism that was a divided Catholicism. But now, however, 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 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 America, for all time, we will leave as a sacred heritage the name of James A. McFaul."

Mr. O'Connor, in reply to the addresses of welcome of the Bishop and Mayor, made a very eloquent address. "The cordial greeting extended to us by his Lordship, Bishop McFaul, is highly appreciated," 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 bristling with inspiring and historic memories, and the grand result achieved for Hibernianism therein will long be remembered. We are glad to be among our New Jersey brethren, composed of men of true manliness, high moral character, eminent 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 character is co-extensive with the world itself."

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 brilliant pages of history, when written, will be illumined by the brave deeds and valor of our people. And friends, there is one consolation I extract out of the present conflict, and it is that it has ever wiped out the dividing lines that so long separated the North and the South."

At the close of the address Bishop McFaul, as the presiding officer of the temporary organization, announced 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. Dillard, of Trenton, were named as the temporary 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, representing 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 letters "A. O. 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."

Letters and telegrams of congratulation were read from Bishop Foley and others.

Pending the report of the committee on credentials the convention adjourned to 3 o'clock.

Bishop McFaul presided over the day's meetings. At the afternoon session, 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 election 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, D.C.

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 Irishmen in all parts of the world and to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the fight for Ireland's freedom.

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 Territories, excepting Wyoming, and in New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island. The disbursements for two years for sick and funeral benefits were \$517,064.52; for charitable and other purposes, \$412,948; balance in the treasuries of subordinate lodges, \$648,825.19.

The ladies' auxiliary has 298 divisions and 19,915 members. It has paid out \$11,087.38 in sick and funeral benefits and \$19,148.84 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 members.

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 Sichel, together with the national officers of the two late wings of Hibernians, a large number of priests and the citizens' committee. The reviewing stand, which had been erected for the occasion, was handsomely decked with American flags, and as the marchers passed, with heads bared, the sight 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 route.

All along the line were to be seen decorations. Most of the delegates carried 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.

When annoyed or excited the Prince of Wales winks his left eye rapidly, the Emperor of Austria puffs out his cheeks, the Czar lays his hand flat on the top of his head and the Sultan of Turkey grasps his throat lightly with his hand.

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 follows to the Irish World, of New York:—

"Died of too much Chamberlain" will be the verdict which the historian of the Anglo-Saxon intrigues against the United States will have to record when writing of the "alliance" movement of today. For I feel convinced that last night's debate in the House of Commons, and particularly the Colonial Secretary's speech, will open the eyes of the American people as to the unscrupulous selfishness with which England is pursuing 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 session. It revealed, even more completely than the document now known as "The Blue Book" (the official correspondence between Great Britain and Russia over the Chinese question), the extent to which the Government of St. Petersburg has triumphed over that of England in the Far East. In fact, the discussion between the Minister 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.

"You allowed the same power in 1844 to encroach upon the Paimers, 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 smiling 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. Curzon 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 treaty. As in the matter of the fabricated "European coalition" against the 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 dodging 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 here.

Sir Charles Dilke is a very level-headed English politician, full of knowledge on all international questions and possessing a very clear judgment on matters 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 audiences. The speech of the evening, however, was that of Mr. Asquith. It was the most damaging 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 friendliest 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. Chamberlain 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 that the Cabinet has two policies and is to that extent weak in its dealings with external rivals. Mr. Curzon is an able man, with a somewhat bumptious manner, which rather tells against the exercise

of the undoubted ability which he possesses. He waxed eloquent on the United States as a friendly nation; claimed that American good will was mainly due to Lord Salisbury's courtesy, &c., &c., and went on to express the confident expectation that the arbitration treaty which the Senate rejected in May, 1879, would be agreed to by America in the near future. On an Irish member venturing to say "Question" to his prediction, the Under Secretary replied with sanguine hope, and it is now on every mind that the policy of the Chamberlain is to talk alliance and to work for arbitration.

There was not a word from the Government benches about an Anglo-American alliance, with the exception of an expression from Mr. Chamberlain, which was, however, instantly quashed by the admission that the United States did not at present want such an alliance. This is significant of much. It shows that the impossibility of an alliance is now recognized by English Ministers if not by London papers, and the subject at which they are aiming is the resurrection of the arbitration treaty, which, if passed by the Senate, would serve British interests in Europe and Asia just as well as would such an alliance as could be possible under the constitution of the Republic and the saving quality of the Monroe Doctrine.

The one significant incident in the debate was the somewhat unexpected speaker, Ministerialist and Liberal, upon the alleged "European coalition" against the United States. There was not even a passing reference to this nameless British fiction, by aid of which the English press sought to obtain expressions of American good will towards Great Britain and of opposition to France and Russia, at a moment when the powers were in dispute with England over matters in Africa and China with which the United States has no concern whatever.

"I am anxious to see if the American press will note this feature of the debate. They (the press) have played the part of willing or unwilling dupes in this dishonest game, and they should be called upon, in the interest of 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 a combination. Possibly, however, the papers referred to will continue to perform their part in this intrigue 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 injures the cause or damages the reputation of the Republic before other nations, or not."

Mr. Chamberlain was never so tight a 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 retort, and with a ready command of language and logic. He retained all his old audacity in last night's speech, but he floundered along in a most ineffectual attempt to reply to Asquith and Harcourt, or to extricate himself out of the network of difficulties into which his Birmingham pronouncement 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 Muraviev.

If Mr. Chamberlain could not take it out of Russia in his apologies, it occurred to him that he might at least have satisfaction out of the Irish, and in the end of his speech he committed the most blinding 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 "Afrides!" "Matscheland!" rang over the chamber. This caused Mr. Chamberlain to lose his head completely, and he "went for" 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 Anglo-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 antipathy.

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 battlefield for the United States, from Lexington to Appomattox, England and her Anglo-Saxons had thrice striven to destroy the republic. This thrust went home, and so did we, well satisfied with the night's proceedings.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH IN NEW YORK.

The Terrible Heat Caused Many Deaths 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. Beside the great national events which helped to celebrate the glorious Fourth, New York had many other celebrations of her own. Of course, with the indiscriminate use of firearms and fireworks, the usual number of accidents to the younger generation were bound to occur. Happily these were not serious; but when the artillery of the heavens took a hand in them strange phenomena were visible.

A striking incident occurred at Glenville Park, where the shooting contest of the National Shooting Club was in progress. Before General Hall scarcely raised his rifle to his shoulder, when there came a blinding flash of lightning, and the instant a lurid ball of fire seemed to scorch from the muzzle of Minerva's rifle, along its barrel and directly into his face. The man fell and lay as though dead. The crash of thunder, which followed, silenced the reports of the dozen or more rifles fired at that moment by the sharpshooters. A few moments later a crowd of anxious men gathered around the prostrate man.

A severe stroke of lightning struck Henry K. King, son of the proprietor of the park. He was standing near Minerva, keeping score of the shots. His penit 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 a "ball of lightning" rolled about the feet of a couple dancing at "two step," paralyzing for a moment the young man and his partner. Bewildered the young man glared about the room and asked: "Who threw that torpedo at us?" Assured that they had been dancing with a "thunderbolt" the couple hurried out of the pavilion.

In Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, lightning claimed three victims shocked to death. In Providence lightning struck the top of Targen Bergenson's head and ran down his spinal column. In Baltimore 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 course, 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.

In an instant, almost, cottages were blown flat, horses were picked up bodily and dashed against buildings, vehicles carried many feet, barns roofed, large trees snapped off at their roots as if simply cut at the base, 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 rejoicing. But it was the heat, the deadly furnace-like heat, that brought misery and death to the poor of the city. It came like the breath of a sirocco. 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, sought 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 vehicles of mercy hurried on their way to pick up those who had in one way or another fallen victims to the sun's fury. It was so hot that the asphalt pavement in many streets became so soft that it

CONCLUDED ON PAGE FIVE.

Note and Comment

Mr. G. W. E. Russell, in his "Collections and Recollections," relates the following incident connected with Emperor William's visit to the Pope. It illustrates the "fine Italian hand" in the way of retort courteous: "When 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,' said 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 brought up Protestants, as against only 264,618 Catholics, a clear evidence of the disastrous results to the faith; for here, in spite of the large majority of some 32,000 Catholic fathers, we find a majority of about 68,000 Protestant children. Could statistics be more eloquent? 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 46.6 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 correspondent 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 story 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 Versailles 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. Two previous endeavors of this kind, one promoted by a technical newspaper and the other organized last year by the Royal Agricultural Society, were very disappointing in their results. The Traffic Association, however, had left no stone unturned to secure a representative competition of vehicles for heavy traffic and the list of judges and observers included some names identified with the 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 showed up for the road trials and they showed signs that notwithstanding care exercised in working out the details there were elements of weakness, due principally to the effort to decrease weight. The wheels of the vehicles were too light for the heavy loads carried and the difficult roads to be traversed at the average speeds set out in the competition. The question of wheel construction is stated to have been the bugbear of builders of motor-carriages ever since the revival of interest in road locomotion by mechanically propelled vehicles and it 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 1875. He edited the 'Facsimiles of the National Manuscripts of Ireland,' and was the author of 'History of the City of Dublin,' 'History of the Viceroys of Ireland,' 'Historical and Municipal Documents of Ireland,' 'National Manu-

scripts of Ireland,' 'History of Affairs in Ireland,' 'History of the Irish Confederation and the War in Ireland' and various other works on the history and literature of Great Britain and Ireland.

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 the Convent, Norwood, because 'the 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 poor old country.' On our part we feel sure that the Church Association is doing a good work for the Catholic Church: it is helping to make converts.'

OUR NEWFOUNDLAND LETTER.

Placentia, the "Killarney" of Newfoundland.

There may possibly be brighter and more beautiful places on this side of the Atlantic than Placentia, the Killarney of Newfoundland, but visitors to the place say that they are hard to be found. This charming seaport town was called Placentia by its French discoverer, Gargot, who came to it between the years 1490 and 1495. The name Placentia—now Placentia—was a tribute paid to its pleasant surroundings and unique site, by the poetic Frenchman. Placentia is truly unique in its physical formation. The general Newfoundland port opens immediately on the sea—or larger bay—while the settlement is built around on hills rising from the water's edge or landward. Such sites are always picturesque. But what makes Placentia singular is this: that 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 sentinelled.

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 soil and clay from the neighboring hills and islands and depositing it on the beach, and so creating a number of gardens and meadows. Curiously enough, the potatoes and root crops grown in this soil are of the best possible quality, and the growth of grass, owing probably to the heat of the underlying 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 tree-planted gardens have sprung up and industry has supplemented nature in beautifying the locality. Placentia has been called the 'Killarney' of Newfoundland from the rare and complicated system of water by which it is almost surrounded. The town is situated on the 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 may be easily traversed, as a mail steamer crosses it regularly. The outer harbor or roadstead of Placentia begins on one side at Point Verte, a low lying green point, and on the other at the hill called Crevecoeur. Farther in on the Crevecoeur side rises the castellated peak of Frenchman's Hill, whence of yore

FRENCH CANNON THUNDERED DEFIANCE. Continuing on, the roadstead narrows to a channel and then diverges into the north-east and south-east arms. The new railway coming from St. Johns runs along the north side of the harbor, and from the train windows may be obtained views of the north-east arm not easily surpassed for beauty and grandeur. As the train comes round the head of the arm, the indraught discloses itself in a number of small and nearly landlocked lakelets. Farther down it takes the appearance of a chain of lakes, almost crossed by wooded and grassy points and dotted by islands; and further still, it opens in all its length from its head to its roadstead and gives a perspective of seven miles of a sea arm. The color of this great inland sea varies from dark blue to 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 Mount Carmel Hill, situated on the Placentia Peninsula. But perhaps the grandest outlook of all is that from the airy height of historic Castle Hill, where still stands the

FLOWING CRUMBLING WALLS of the French redoubt. From here the further shores of the broad bay, the

inner harbor, the arms, the dark beach, the long strand and the sea of the roadstead rolling on the shore, are all in sight. It is no wonder, then, Placentia should have been a place much sought after by 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 seeming 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 handy with the gun who would like to take down sixty birds a day.

ANALOGOUS.

C. M. B. A.

A Rochester Brother Throws Out a Good Suggestion.

In speaking of fraternal protective societies recently, Mayor Quincy of Boston said: "The United States has seen an extraordinary growth of such 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 in the affairs of the society which puts this idea into practice are managed in a conservative or business-like way. There is just as much a place for societies of this nature as for the old line companies. It is the awakening of the fraternal spirit—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 societies, which teach the idea of mutual dependence and helpfulness, are entitled to all legitimate encouragement, 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 unite men into one grand organization in which the interests of all are considered."

Commenting upon this, "J. J. H. B. S. I." says 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 yet how many members there are who forget the promises made when they took the obligation of the C. M. B. A., 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 off in your membership."

JESUIT SONS OF GENERALS.

Rev. Father Buel Follows Rev. Father Sherman's Example.

At the recent annual ordinations at the Jesuit College at Woodstock, Cardinal Gibbons ordained, amongst others, David Hillhouse Buel, only son of the late Gen. David H. Buel, who fought with distinction during the Civil War. General Buel was a member of the class of '61 at West Point, which was graduated ahead 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 kept secret for estate 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 slightest sign of dissatisfaction with Anglicanism. He was a devout High Churchman, and as such his life and beliefs closely approximated 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 Dollinger. 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 Curia, which had forced so noble a mind as von Dollinger'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, duty-doing character; his stern devotion to justice and ohivorous enthusiasm for humanity, all make him a great man. Such God will reward. Requiescat in pace.

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

Toothache stopped in two minutes with Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum, 10c.

A GALLANT IRISH SOLDIER.

Washington's Stepmother on John Byrne, of the Revolution.

George Washington E. 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 anecdote:—

"The recollections of America's days of trial must be more and more endeared 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 Greece. 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 extinct, 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 deep.

THE SUFFERINGS WHICH BYRNE 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 tortures 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 pestilence 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 the Son of Man of old. 'All these will I give you, but you must abandon the cause of American liberty,' said the English Admiral to Byrne, when the latter had crawled upon the deck and confronted the arbiter of his fate. And what was the suffering hero's reply? Hear it, Americans: treasure it in your hearts, aye, and write in your books that future ages may read it and admire the cry of brave Byrne in the prison ship at Charleston and amid the ranks of death at Eutaw—'Hurrah for America!' Turn over the page of the past, dive into the depths 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 Byrne, 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

Girls who have to stand on their feet most of the time work as hard as any day-laborer yet they do not get what is rightly called exercise. Close, confining, indoor occupation gives no exhibition to the nervous system, nor active circulation to the blood. It wears, tears and drags a woman's life away. The whole physical system grows sluggish and torpid under it. No wonder so many sales girls and factory girls and housewives suffer 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 confidence 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 digestive and nutrient tonic. The two medicines taken alternately, form the most perfect and successful course of treatment 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.

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IT IS THE BEST

great master in it creates his new world! Shall we say that all this exuberant inventiveness is a mere ingenuity or trick of art, like some game of fashion of the day, without reality, without meaning? Is it possible that inexhaustible evolution and disposition of notes, so rich yet so simple, so intricate yet so regulated, 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 impressions from we know not whence, should be wrought in us by what is unsubstantial, and comes and goes, and begins and ends in itself? Is it not so; it cannot be. No; they have escaped from some higher sphere; they are the outpourings of eternal harmony in the medium 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 otherwise distinguished above his fellows, has the gift of eliciting them.—John Henry Newman.

Recent Notable Conversions.

The Missionary contains a list of a number of notable conversions, among which are the following: George Lewis, grandson of Chief Justice Lewis and Cassandra Blackburn Lewis of Frankfort, Kentucky; Sir Henry Hawkins, 'one of the greatest ornaments of the judicial bench in England.' Rev. Mr. Ferguson, an Anglican, formerly attached to the Protestant Episcopal cathedral, Edinburgh; E. Z. Ball of 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 Jalisco; Frank Reynolds of Irvington, N. Y.; William E. Stevens, an English commercial traveller, received at the Hotel de Roma, Spain; Harry Stephen Rolfe, Mrs. and Edith Winifred Rolfe of London; Capt. Joseph Barley of Brooklyn, N. Y., who served with distinction in the United States navy and the civil war; George Alston, a professed monk of the Cowley Fathers' community at Oxford, England; Rev. H. C. Corrance, late vicar of the rectory of West Bergolt, near Colchester, England; Hans Sibeth, German Consul at Merideth, Mexico; a Miss Pope of New York, well known in social circles in that city; Miss Catherine Mills, a Presbyterian of the well known Mills family of Westchester county, N. Y.; Mrs. H. J. Scramm of Seguin, Texas, and Dr. Sylvester Bentley of New York. Out of a class of 144 who were confirmed by Bishop Foley of Kalamazoo, Mich., last month, 21 were adult converts; of a class of 473 confirmed by the Bishop of Salford, England 37 were converts; and of 75 persons confirmed by Bishop Horstman of Cleveland, 12 were converts.

MISSION OF THE CARMELITE ORDER

A non Catholic doctor, who has been edited by the patience and charity of the Carmelite Fathers in Bellevue Hospital, 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 sustain weak and faltering society 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 consolations than those which are to be found in earthly possessions; 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 flitting life. And even if society should be deaf to this voice and remain submerged in its life of selfishness and its entire forgetfulness of God, then would the religious life, by spirit of prayer and immolation, appease the Divine wrath so justly 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 human 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 recently:—

"To what do you attribute this deluge of unpopularity and ill luck that seems 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 liked; nothing took from my reputation. But what I wrote about Notre Dame de Lourdes turned the tide of fortune against me, and now my popularity is so damaged that I doubt whether a writing will remain of it."

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 Subura or Sant' Agatha Dei Gotii. 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'Connell, 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 it is appropriate to honor the memory of Mgr. Kirby. His lengthened sojourn in Rome, during 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 ecclesiastical learning, only surpassed by his sanctity; his charity and munificence—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 venerable predecessor; and will appeal to the Bishops and clergy of the English-speaking world, hundreds of whom had experienced the kindness of the deceased prelate during visits to the Pope's City. Contributions may be addressed to Mgr. Kelly, Rector Irish College, Rome.

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Satan seldom comes to a Christian with great temptations, or with a temptation to commit a great sin. You bring a green log and a candle together and then bring a few safe neighbours; but bring 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.

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ITALY'S POLITICAL REVOLUTION

A Federated Republic the Remedy for Existing Evils.

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 political character. It is the first time since the House of Savoy has taken up its abode in Rome that the people have expressed, arms in hand, their feelings of weariness and dissatisfaction toward the monarchy and the dynasty. The revolt of the Fasci, in Sicily, the "isole of fire" in 1893, was, above all, a famine insurrection; it was the rebellion of the stomach. What we have now is the rebellion of the mind, says that acute observer, "Inimicato," writing from 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 insubordination to the dynasty.

Weariness and dissatisfaction 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 provisionally the dynasty which according to Cripelli's phrase was "what divided us the least," Italian unity was attained under the auspices 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 dynasty has not only not carried out that part, but it has become the cause of the abatement and the death agony of the youth of a reconstituted nation. In taking its seat opposite the Sacred Mount it copied the French type, instead of taking the American model and to its genius, traditions, and future.

Mathematical unity, an artificial outgrowth, 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 form of all Italian creations. From it arose that garden of civilization formed by the "Hundred Cities of Italy." It is due to it that this country has been the most beautiful and fruitful spectacle in history. Mathematical unity has suppressed this talent. Florence, Milan, Turin, Naples, Palermo, Genoa, Venice, are souls of different character which their sky and their proximity alone bind together. Above these living, strongly marked, violently individualistic souls the monarchy has tried to create a military spirit. The attempt has been abortive. Rome, placed under the rich and laborious provinces, has fallen into the power of raciality, and the spirit of speculation and of laziness of the Southerners and the Neapolitans. The new Government, by the very fact that Naples is four hours distant by rail, while Milan and Turin are fourteen and were eighteen hours away, has become the patrimony of the South. The North draws back as one retiree from a syndicate where one's interests are sacrificed to the rapacity and trickery of a clique.

The present revolution is the result of 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 monarchy, 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. Freemasonry even, which up to the disaster of Adana 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 republicans, through the Correspondenza Verde, proposed an alliance on this ground to the Catholics. Without giving up their principles the Osservatore Cattolico, the Unita Cattolica of Florence, the Voce della Verita, 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 little to hastening on recent events. It was not without good reason that the savage police, in repressing the insurgents, also struck the Osservatore Cattolico of Milan, which, with proud and noble valor, fights in the front rank for the holy causes of right, the Pope, and Italy.

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 dissolutions and offences 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 understand that the alliance, purely dynastic in inspiration and form, was merely an ally 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, administrative army—all look on an exclusively dynastic stamp. Instead of living for the 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 Adana, 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 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 crushing since the period when mathematical unity and the monarchical 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 this road to Calvary? What solution 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 usurper before he shall have left Rome. Now to flee 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 Danderos 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-day. The Quirinal counts on the aid of the courts of Europe, but when Italy becomes a merely negligible quantity the courts 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 apparatus.

The federal republic will be the logical consequence of the *placido tramonto*, the peaceful setting of the moon arca.

FLAG LANGUAGE.

To "strike the flag" is to lower the national colors in token of submission. Flags are used as the symbol of rank and command the officers using them being called flag officers. Such flags are square, to distinguish them from other banners.

A "flag of truce" is a white flag displayed to an enemy to indicate a desire for a parley or consultation.

The white flag is the sign of peace. After a battle parties from both sides often go out to the field to rescue the wounded or bury the dead under the protection of a white flag.

The red flag is a sign of defiance, and is often used by revolutionists. In the United States service it is a mark of danger, and shows a vessel to be receiving or discharging her powder.

The black flag is the sign of piracy. The yellow flag shows a vessel to be at quarantine and is the sign of contagious disease. A flag at half-mast means mourning. Fishing and other vessels return with a flag at half-mast to announce the loss or death of some of the men. Dipping a flag is lowering it slightly and then hoisting it again to salute a vessel or fort.

If the President of the United States goes aboard the American flag is carried in the bow of his barge or hoisted at the main of the vessel on board of which he is.

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 look 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 ourselves enjoy. Secondly, the extension and improvement of education, the increasing influence of science and art, of poetry and music, of literature and religion—of all the powers which are tending to good—all will, we may reasonably hope, raise man and make him more master of himself, more able to appreciate and enjoy his advantages, and to realize the truth of the Italian proverb, that wherever light is, there is joy.

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, 1839, it will have been fifty years since Father Faber, sent there by Dr. Newman, established the first foundation of the Oratorians in London, in King William 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-

Constipation Hood's Pills Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, nervousness, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its attendant evils. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

munity are Father Stanton and Father Gordon. In 1854 the Oratory was transferred to Brompton, where the original church has given place to a magnificent edifice, which in its majestic proportions strikingly 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 the A.O.H. and a large representation from the B.I.S., 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 commented on.

A very interesting programme of bicycle 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. Payne. There were two bicycle races, several flat races, pole vaulting, high and broad jumping, putting the shot, hurdle race, sack race, and other features the prizes being valuable gold and silver medals 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. Quinn, O.C. M.P. of Montreal, to attend, as he had looked forward with eager anticipation to the oration of that gentleman, but he was confined to his home as the result of several hours' exposure to the storm while attending the 25th anniversary celebration in Montreal on the Sunday previous, and his physician would not permit him to leave home. If, however, his place was taken by His Honor, Lieutenant Governor Howland, 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 complimenting the A.O.H. on the success attending their picnic, 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 began, in Ireland's famine years, down to the present, tracing step by step the development of the country and the people who made it their home and who made their influence felt in the land of their adoption. The love of the Irish 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 eloquently, and the names of many of the almost numberless Irishmen who have won fame and reflected honor upon the country, in this Canada of ours, in the Church, on the bench, 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 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.

The corner stone of the new church at Mount Carmel, Fifteen Point, of which parish Rev. P. P. Arsenault is pastor, was laid on Sunday last, 3rd inst., with imposing ceremonial. His Lordship Bishop Macdonald, Charlottetown, officiated, with Rev. D. M. Macdonald, Tignish, as High Priest, Rev. S. Bourdeault, Egmont Bay, Deacon of Honor, Rev. J. A. Macdonald, Miscouche, Sub-Deacon of Honor, Rev. A. D. Cormier, Memramcook, Deacon of Office, Rev. P. C. Gauthier, St. Dunstan's College, Sub-Deacon of Office, Rev. I. K. A. Macdonald, Charlottetown, Master of Ceremonies, and Rev. S. J. Arsenault, O.S.B., 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 eloquent 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, which 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 Brunswick. The pastor, Rev. Father Arsenault, is one of our most zealous, hard-working and popular priests, and all wish him and his people God-speed

in their pious undertaking. It is intended to complete the exterior of the church this summer, leaving the interior to be finished another year. Mr. R. P. Lamay, of Quebec, is the architect. BARRY O'BRIEN.

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 Church Win," and we think it is well worth reproducing:

"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 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 fraught 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 Church of Christ, with a special divine mission to a world that is in bondage to the slavery of sin. She holds the doctrine of a supernatural revelation given to the world through inspired men for the purpose of teaching the plan of human redemption, how to escape the fearful consequences of sin in time and in eternity.

"The Catholic Church believes in the guilt and peril of sin, in the necessity of hearty repentance and faith as the ground of forgiveness. Souls are exposed and must be rescued. Her services, her ordinances, her altars and Sacraments, the ministrations of her priests, her holy days and festivals, the very duties of her life, tell the story of the sinfulness of the human 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 everybody's request as of minor importance.

"Her organization enables her to give special attention to the work of training the children and youth of her fold to become zealous advocates of her doctrines and practices. In early life they are rooted and grounded in the faith. She rocks the cradle in every Catholic home, 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. She puts her creed into object lessons, and thus through the eye touches the heart 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 system of doctrine. No one can be a Catholic 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 white before the work is finished. The speaker has yet to find a Catholic going about the streets criticising his Church, finding fault with her doctrines or defaming the character of those who serve at her consecrated altars. Their loyalty in this respect is worthy of commendation. Surely it is not difficult to see in this fact one element of victory. Catholics are loyal to the services of the Church. A little foolish whim does not keep them from the Sacraments and from Mass, and in this they are right. They are Church going people year in and year out. Through storm and sunshine, snow and sleet, they bend their way to the altars of their fathers, to the altars of their Church."

THE HOLY SEE ON SPIRITISM.

The Holy See has just been called upon 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 requests to be put in communication with a 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 needs 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 reprobated by the Church.

Prompt People.

Don't live a single hour of your life, without doing what is to be done in it, and going straight through it from beginning to end. Work, play, study—whatever it is, take hold at once, and finish it up squarely; then to the next thing, without letting any moments

drop between. It is wonderful to see how many hours these prompt people contrive to make out of a day; it is as though they picked up the moments that dawdlers lose. 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 hold of the very first one that comes to hand, and you will find that the rest all fall into line, and follow after like a company of well drilled soldiers; and though work may be hard to meet when it charges in a squad, it is easily vanquished 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 third edition of the pamphlet, written by His Grace Archbishop Wainwright, entitled "Some things which Catholics do not Believe." St. Mary's Catholic Truth Society of Canada have already distributed two editions of this work and over a very wide field, comprising not only the continent of America, but they have requests for same from England, Ireland and Australia. This pamphlet has been personally revised by His Grace, and for the information of those who have not already had a copy, we would say that it is a most concise compendium of the important doctrines of the Catholic Church.

The earnest Catholic man or woman, imbued with the desire to bring to the notice of their non-Catholic neighbors a knowledge of the teachings of the Catholic Church, will find this publication one of the most valuable for the purpose. It is brief and convincing, and of the literary merit it is only necessary to refer to the name of the distinguished author.

An appendix compiled by His Grace, and dealing exclusively with the true attitude of the Church toward the Unitarian and Unitarianism of the Holy Scriptures, appears in the back of the pamphlet. The sound notions regarding the supposed position of the Church towards the Bible, held by a great number of Unitarian Unitarianism, Catholics, can be added and reprinted by any Catholic after reading this appendix.

The St. Mary's Catholic Truth Society are thoroughly alive to the necessity of placing in the hands of all Catholics, literate and illiterate, a copy of this merit, but at the lowest possible price. The price of this course of action will be \$1.00 per copy, and a copy of the pamphlet is sent to the Society free of charge. The price of the pamphlet is \$1.00 per copy, and a copy of the pamphlet is sent to the Society free of charge. The price of the pamphlet is \$1.00 per copy, and a copy of the pamphlet is sent to the Society free of charge.

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Man relies far more than he is aware of for comfort and happiness in his work and management. He is so much tied to these that he is unconscious of their worth. The eye is so habitually concealed, and yet so constantly exercised, that he only pays their cost as he pays the light and atmosphere. He seldom thinks how it would be with him were 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 interference; but the flow is smoothed away by a gentle hand, the murmuring lips are stopped with a caress, and the management goes on.

Please a pall, fast becomes weariness; but duty faithfully performed crowns the hours with flowers and fills the air with fragrance and music.

Oppose kindness to perverseness. The heavy sword will not cut a silk; by using sweet words and gentleness you may lead an elephant with a hair.

John Murphy & Co's ADVERTISEMENT.

Great July Clearing Sale

WASH GOODS.

25,000 Yards Choice Dress Muslins.

In this lot of fine Muslin will be found choice Grenade Muslins, fine Fancy Muslins, new Corded Muslins, etc. etc. Regular value from 25c to 35c per yard. July Sale Price only 12c per yard.

2500 Fine Fancy Ginghams.

In Plain Colors, Fancy Checks and Stripes, Regular 25c Ginghams. July Sale Price only 10c per yard.

Great Remnant Sale.

1600 Remnants of Prints, Ginghams, Satens and Muslins, in all lengths, colors and qualities. July is the month when we clear out ALL REMNANTS. Call and see them.

Great Sale of Fancy Dress Linens.

In Stripes, Checks and Spot, all the finest quality. Note our July prices: Fancy Dress Linens, 40c for 25c, 45c and 50c for 30c, 60c and 65c for 35c per yard.

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Our ready-made clothing is of the highest quality, and at our special July prices. Includes suits, shirts, and trousers, for men and boys.

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In Mother of Pearl Silver Chain \$1.00 each and upwards. In Mother of Pearl Silver plated Chain, 25c each and upwards. Imitation Pearl Beads, 75c, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.20 per doz. White Bone Beads, 80c, 95c, \$1.25 per doz. Plain Bone Beads, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c and 95c per doz.

PRAYER BOOKS.

White Covers, at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Dark Morocco Covers, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00 and upwards. Cheap Books, at 80c, \$1.20, \$1.50, \$1.80 per doz. Sanctuary Oil, best Quality.

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All communications intended for publication or notice should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director True Witness P. & P. Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1135.

The subscription price of the True Witness for city, Great Britain, Ireland and France is \$1.50; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.00; Canada, United States and Newfoundland, \$1.00. Terms payable in advance.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....JULY 9, 1898.

PROPOSED NEW CITY CHARTER.

Under the heading "A Weakness in the New Charter," the Insurance and Finance Chronicle 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 stricken altogether. It has for years been practically a dead letter. Several Aldermen have sat in the City Council in 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 malfeasance 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 vast financial 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 proposed new charter, as the clause quoted proves, a candidate may qualify upon property that is mortgaged up to the hilt.

How much more cautiously 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, mortgages, charges and encumbrances due or payable out of, or charged on or affecting the same; and that he has not collusively 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 member of the Senate;" and that his real and personal property are together worth four thousand dollars over and 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 charter a still weaker point than that to which the Chronicle refers. This is the

clause under which it is proposed to authorize the Council to levy a tax of 3 per cent. per annum on every one who occupies a house or tenement or dwelling at a yearly rental of \$100 or upwards, an exception being made in favor of the person who owns the house or tenement or dwelling he occupies. This is a proposition to enable the city to 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.

Few more pointed tributes could be paid to the projected High School for the English speaking boys of Montreal and the district—for the whole province, in fact—on which the Rev. Father Quinlivan, the devoted, self-sacrificing and energetic pastor of St. Patrick's Church, has set his heart, than the following editorial which we reproduce from the Sunday Democrat of New York:—

"We are painfully reminded almost every day by applications for situations 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 skilled 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 virus 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 independent 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 benefactor."

Father Quinlivan has devised even a better system than that desiderated by our Catholic contemporary; and all that is required to put it in operation is a small contribution from every English-speaking Catholic family in Montreal and the district. The Montreal High 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 school, 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 necessity of the projected high school. The only anxiety is in respect to the promptness with which subscriptions to defray the cost of its erection, equipment and maintenance are forthcoming.

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 contemporary:—

"Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Ill., will erect and endow an academy for boys in that city. The school is to be called the Christian Brothers' Academy. He purchased 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 for the parochial schools what the city high school is to the ward schools. The school is founded 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 study."

THE DESTINY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The problem as to the ultimate disposition of the Philippine 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 size of Cuba, and Mindanao is of nearly equal area. In parts of Luzon itself Spanish authority has been even in quiet times but nominally 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 enhanced by the multiplicity of tribes and languages and by racial and religious antagonism. The Tagals, who, of late, have given the Spaniards so much trouble in Luzon, are, in respect of education, the most advanced den-

izens of the Philippines. It is not impossible that the Tagals might establish a republican form of government, under which a certain amount of order might be upheld in that part of Luzon which they control. But they are too weak numerically, not only to defend themselves against any European power, but also to prevent a recrudescence of piracy in the other islands of the archipelago. It was computed by a 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 millions. The Visayas, who have a language of their own, and who inhabit the islands between Luzon and Mindanao, must now number upward of three millions, but they can hardly be expected to cooperate with the Tagals, to whom they are traditionally hostile, having taken part in the subjugation of them 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; 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 Tagals, 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 resumption 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 be 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, after an occupancy of three hundred and thirty years, has shown herself unable to control them; and it would be ridiculous for the United States to hand them back to Spain after fighting for their possession. As to selling them to a European Power, such a step would unchain the most dangerous jealousies of England, Russia, Germany 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 Spain.

THE WAR.

The peculiar feature about the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet on Sunday, when he made a bold dash out of the harbor of Santiago, is that not one of the American warships was injured. The same strange circumstance occurred at Manila; but the fleet destroyed by Admiral Dewey was much weaker than that commanded by Admiral Cervera. Peace ought assuredly to be now in sight. The renown of the Spaniards for bravery both on land and sea has been unquestionably vindicated, so that Spain can negotiate for peace 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 bloodguiltiness.

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 representation 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 of their success is doubtless that they 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 of autocracy for which Emperor William is responsible. The success of the Catholic party is due to their unity of purpose and of organization, to their devotion to a fixed Catholic principle, which pays no attention to party affiliations, and to their self-sacrificing

adhesion to their faith and their allegiance.

In Belgium a similar result has been secured from the general elections. The Centre retains its *status quo*, which means a strong Catholic majority with no representatives of the Socialist party. In the Parliament the Catholic party reckons 112 members to 12 Liberals, and the Socialists show 29, 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 59 Socialists. 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 consolidated for all practical purposes.

The results of these two general elections are object lessons for the Catholics not merely of Montreal, but of all Canada, as to the vital importance of unity of purpose 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 a natural result or product of Catholic control. According to the secular journals they have no colleges or schools, no hospitals, no educational or eleemosynary institutions 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 orphanages 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 arts. These facts are furnished from both official and non-Catholic sources.

AN ENGLISH PROFESSOR ON THE "ANGLO-SAXON."

The proposed Anglo-Saxon alliance has received quite a setback from a distinguished Oxford scholar, Dr. John Rhy, 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 'England' and 'English,' which do full justice to the Engle without recognizing the Saxon, whose name survives in Essex, Middlesex and 'Silly' Sussex. As a matter of fact, it bears 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 Norse 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!"

The 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 newspapers are in busy cities was perhaps never known until last 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 directory, is 389,000, or, deducting 13,000 for outlying districts, 326,000.

THE BILLY BROTHERS' BIGOTRY.

Bigotry dies hard, as the proverb says; but it is dying out all the same. The darkest blot upon the escutcheon 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 will take a long time to erase the uncharitableness 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 erect a Catholic chapel at the military reservation known as West Point clearly proves.

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 or church in which to practise their religion. The discussion which the bill provoked is so interesting that it merits reproduction, as throwing a side-light on the attitude of representative Americans 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 build their own chapel. "I myself am a Presbyterian," declared Mr. Sulzer, "but a believer in religious freedom, 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. Brownwell (Rep. Ohio) opposed it as being framed solely for the Catholics, and he antagonized launching upon a policy that would end in a fight between the churches for control of the worship at 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., Tex.), supported the bill, and Mr. Northway (Rep., Ohio) opposed it, declaring his opposition to any movement that would result in special favors to any church, or that would give to any sect or denomination any foothold 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 introduced 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 interruption, "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 according to its own creed," and in response to another interruption he said: "A government that maintains a bar-room within its capital and refuses the right for any church to build its own edifice on the reservation where its soldiers 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 liberty. 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. Brownwell, the Republican member from Ohio, 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 that bigotry is surely though gradually dying out in the United States; and it shows that the old and hateful Know-nothing bigotry still lingers amongst a section of the Republican party.

every opportunity should be offered to worship in their own way. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, and Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, have received word that Mgr. Martindell'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 give every possible opportunity for the Catholic soldiers under them to practise their religion, and so furnish every facility for the Catholic priests in the vicinity of camps to minister to the men in cases where there is no chaplain of that belief attached to the command.

TRIUMPH FOR CATHOLIC UNITY.

The success which has attended the German Catholic or "Centrist" party at the recent elections, as at every previous election to the German Reichstag since its foundation, is an object lesson in Catholic unity. The late Herr Windthorst, its great founder, and the present Herr Læter, its leader to day, keep ever before them the all-important principle that if Catholics are to succeed 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 aim in view—the safeguarding of Catholic interests. The Centrist party has for years been the largest and most compact of the many parties which exist in Germany; and it consequently 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 leading positions of the government. At the time of the general elections 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 no diminution 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 promulgation of many theories. The rate at which we live at the end of the century may in some measure account for the barhood 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? It will likely be one of the most serious questions to answer, for, built in the modern style, with all precautions taken, it would appear that such a levitation 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 heart-rending, but it was not good generalship, and now the Spanish navy is about as potential a factor as 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 appeased.

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 reason 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-associated collieries, which may be drawn into the struggle. It may be necessary to send a powerful naval force to protect 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 manœuvres from the exporters."

The International Navigation Company's steamer *Wassland*, from Liverpool, arrived at Philadelphia with a large consignment of Irish soil. The soil was placed on board the *Wassland* 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 soil was well taken care of on the *Wassland*, and in good condition.

There may be many wrong ways of doing a right thing; but there can be no right way of doing a wrong one.

QUEBEC CITY WAKING UP

Commercial Revival, Rapid Transit, Many Guests.

Pilgrimages to the Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre - An Electric 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.

By the completion of recent business arrangements Quebec's trolley system is now the property of Mr. E. J. Beemer, the enterprising head of the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway.

The Chateau Frontenac may be regarded as one of the crowning commercial and social features of the old city.

This forenoon I leisurely sauntered for my constitutional in the direction of the Citadel heights, and on the grassy slopes leading up to that fortress I encountered six lady artists, in as many different positions, busily sketching the unique views and buildings of the grand old fortress 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.

into the laws that govern trade and commerce, they argue that Quebec, by virtue of its great tide waters and deep channel and safe harbor, must always be reckoned as the actual head of navigation.

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 unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association of Montreal while taking a position absolutely independent of politics or political party, befalls 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.

FALSIFYING HISTORY.

Preponderance of Protestants Amongst the United Irishmen.

Mr. P. F. Cronin writes as follows to the Toronto Globe:

"In a recent Saturday's issue you publish a communication from 'Ulster Pat,' against whose offensive style of writing I fear it would be a mere waste of time to protest.

Major 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.

and Begin, of the Canadian hierarchy, are expected to be present, and Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, has also promised to attend.

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

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. SOCIETY APPRECIATE HIS CHAMPIONSHIP OF IRISH CATHOLIC 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 unanimously 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. Tenant, 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 individuals; 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 it

Resolved, that the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association of Montreal while taking a position absolutely independent of politics or political party, befalls 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.

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 constituents of Montreal Centre.

Resolved, that these resolutions be inscribed 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.

ST. PATRICK'S 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.

A good programme of games had been 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 needlessly to say, filled the bill to perfection.

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

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

Quarter mile junior members' race—1st, Owen P. Giblin; 2nd, W. F. Figgibon; 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. Lane; 3rd, Dennis Rodden.

Quarter mile race, members' sons, 15 years and under—1st, L. Johnson; 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—1st, L. McMahon; 2nd, M. Durcan; 3rd, J. Connolly.

Quarter mile open—1st, D. Hollinsworth; 2nd, W. Roberts.

Quarter mile race, open to members of sister temperance societies. The required number of entries was not received 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—1st, P. Connolly; 2nd, J. Callahan.

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

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

Judges—Messrs. 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. Costigan, J. H. Feeley.

Music—Mr. J. L. McCrory, 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. Meehan, 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 oozing up through the cracks between the stones.

A wedding which attracted much attention in fashionable circles took place on Tuesday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral, the contracting parties being Miss Gertrude Lytton, of Chicago, and Mr. August Benziger, a young Swiss portrait painter, who has met with great success in America.

Young Mr. Benziger was destined by his father to be a publisher, but portrait painting was more to his taste.

While in Chicago Mr. Benziger painted a portrait of Miss Lytton, with whom he fell in love.

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

PIILGRIMAGES TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

The Catholic Order of Foresters will go on a pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, Saturday July 23, under the direction of the Redeemptorist Fathers of this city.

The seventh annual pilgrimage of the Archdiocese of Kingston, under the patronage of Right Rev. Monsignor Farrelly, administrator of the Archdiocese, and the direction of Rev. M. J. Stanton, Smith's Falls, Ont., assisted by Rev. Thos. Davis, Madoc, Ont., will run over the C.P.R. and G.T.R. on Tuesday, July 19th.

The Gazette complains that the Star and the Herald steal its special war news, for which it pays a high price, and that they do not mention the source from which they derive their information.

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.

Shipped by MESSRS. DEINHARD & CO., Coblenz on the Rhine and Moselle.

22 Cases Liebfraumilch, Quarts, per case of 1 dozen \$19.50

4 Cases Liebfraumilch, Pints, per case of 2 dozen 15.50

51 Cases Liebfraumilch, Quarts, per case of 1 dozen 5.50

5 Cases Liebfraumilch, Pints, per case of 2 dozen 11.50

28 Cases Liebfraumilch, Quarts, per case of 2 dozen 6.50

3 Cases Liebfraumilch, Pints, per case of 1 dozen 3.50

11 Cases Liebfraumilch, Quarts, per case of 1 dozen 6.25

7 Cases Liebfraumilch, Pints, per case of 2 dozen 14.20



REFRESHING!

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 25c. Good Strong Turkish Towels, at 15c each, 2 for 25c.

INSPECTION INVITED.

ALLAN'S Two Stores,

665 Craig Street. 2299 St. Catherine Street.

Make Your Selection From This List.

THE ASSORTMENT IS STILL THERE.

RHENISH AND PALATINATE WINES.

When you ask someone in the country, who may be ignorant of the value of these wines, while the guests to send to their lists at the earliest possible moment, you will find the particular case or cases they require.

The lot stood originally at 400 cases, but has since been completely exhausted. We have not more than a few left, so order at once to avoid disappointment.

THE STILL MOSELLES

ARE EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.

They are light and refreshing as the Rhine Wines, and for us with all sorts of fish they are unexcelled.

STILL MOSELLES.

Table listing wine prices: 1 Case Deinhard's Still Moselle, Per case of 1 dozen quarts \$7.00; 2 Cases Saarbach's, Per case of 1 dozen quarts 15.00; 3 Cases Saarbach's, Per case of 1 dozen quarts 16.00; 4 Cases Saarbach's, Per case of 1 dozen quarts 17.00; 5 Cases Saarbach's, Per case of 1 dozen quarts 18.00; 6 Cases Saarbach's, Per case of 1 dozen quarts 19.00; 7 Cases Saarbach's, Per case of 1 dozen quarts 20.00; 8 Cases Saarbach's, Per case of 1 dozen quarts 21.00; 9 Cases Saarbach's, Per case of 1 dozen quarts 22.00; 10 Cases Saarbach's, Per case of 1 dozen quarts 23.00; 11 Cases Saarbach's, Per case of 1 dozen quarts 24.00; 12 Cases Saarbach's, Per case of 1 dozen quarts 25.00.

IN FRANCONIA WINE

We have only a number of 14 cases, in original boxed bottles. We do not expect them to last 14 days. They are most beautiful wines, especially for us in warm weather. Here they are:

FRANCONIA WINE.

Table listing wine prices: 1 Case Henkell's Steinwein in original boxed bottles, Per case of 2 dozen pints \$10.00; 2 Cases Deinhard's Steinwein in original boxed bottles, Per case of 1 dozen quarts 8.50; 3 Cases Deinhard's Steinwein in original boxed bottles, Per case of 2 dozen pints 10.00.

The most delicate Sparkling Wines in existence, and reasonable in price. Hail from the Rhine and Moselle. We guarantee every bottle of the following:

STILL AND SPARKLING HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

Table listing wine prices: 2 Cases Deinhard's Sparkling Nonpareil Moselle, Per case of 1 dozen quarts \$17.00; 3 Cases Deinhard's Sparkling Nonpareil Moselle, Per case of 2 dozen quarts 14.00; 4 Cases Deinhard's Crown Sparkling Moselle, Per case of 1 dozen quarts 18.50; 5 Cases Deinhard's Crown Sparkling Moselle, Per case of 2 dozen pints 14.50; 6 Cases Deinhard's Crown Sparkling Moselle, Per case of 1 dozen quarts 14.00; 7 Cases Deinhard's Crown Sparkling Moselle, Per case of 2 dozen pints 14.50; 8 Cases Deinhard's Crown Sparkling Moselle, Per case of 1 dozen quarts 14.00; 9 Cases Deinhard's Crown Sparkling Moselle, Per case of 2 dozen pints 14.50; 10 Cases Deinhard's Crown Sparkling Moselle, Per case of 1 dozen quarts 14.00; 11 Cases Deinhard's Crown Sparkling Moselle, Per case of 2 dozen pints 14.50; 12 Cases Deinhard's Crown Sparkling Moselle, Per case of 1 dozen quarts 14.00.

KOCK LAUTEREN'S WINES.

STILL HOCKS.

Table listing wine prices: 6 Cases Liebenheim, Pints, per case of 2 dozen \$6.50; 2 Cases Liebenheim, Quarts, per case of 1 dozen 13.00; 3 Cases Liebenheim, Pints, per case of 2 dozen 14.00; 1 Case Liebenheim, Quarts, per case of 1 dozen 11.50; 1 Case Liebenheim, Pints, per case of 1 dozen 11.00; 2 Cases Liebenheim, Quarts, per case of 1 dozen 11.70.

HENKELL'S STILL HOCKS.

Shipped by MESSRS. HENKELL & CO., Mayence on the Rhine.

Table listing wine prices: 3 Cases Steinberg (Duke of Nassau's Cabinet), Quarts, per case \$24.00; 2 Cases Johannsberg Castle (Prince Metternich's Estate), Quarts, per case 28.00; 2 Cases Erbacher, Pints, per case 9.50.

SAARBACH'S STILL HOCKS.

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

Table listing wine prices: 7 Cases Liebfraumilch, Quarts, per case of 1 dozen \$9.00; 5 Cases Liebfraumilch, Pints, per case of 2 dozen 10.00; 15 Cases Liebfraumilch, Quarts, per case of 1 dozen 9.00; 5 Cases Liebfraumilch, Pints, per case of 2 dozen 10.50; 2 Cases Liebfraumilch, Quarts, per case of 1 dozen 9.00; 2 Cases Liebfraumilch, Pints, per case of 2 dozen 10.00; 25 Cases Liebfraumilch, Quarts, per case of 1 dozen 5.50; 10 Cases Liebfraumilch, Pints, per case of 2 dozen 6.50; 15 Cases Liebfraumilch, Quarts, per case of 1 dozen 6.25; 3 Cases Liebfraumilch, Pints, per case of 2 dozen 7.25.

DEINHARD'S STILL HOCKS.

Shipped by MESSRS. DEINHARD & CO., Coblenz on the Rhine and Moselle.

Table listing wine prices: 22 Cases Liebfraumilch, Quarts, per case of 1 dozen \$19.50; 4 Cases Liebfraumilch, Pints, per case of 2 dozen 15.50; 51 Cases Liebfraumilch, Quarts, per case of 1 dozen 5.50; 5 Cases Liebfraumilch, Pints, per case of 2 dozen 11.50; 28 Cases Liebfraumilch, Quarts, per case of 2 dozen 6.50; 3 Cases Liebfraumilch, Pints, per case of 1 dozen 3.50; 11 Cases Liebfraumilch, Quarts, per case of 1 dozen 6.25; 7 Cases Liebfraumilch, Pints, per case of 2 dozen 14.20.

The above prices are all net cash.

To our customers in the country we will deliver free, freight charges prepaid, all orders for 5 cases and over.

Lay in Supplies for the Warm Spell NOW.

Lay in Supplies for the Fall and Winter NOW.

Prices will surely be advanced on the 1st August.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 207, 209 and 211 St. James St., Montreal.

NOTES ON FOREIGN CATHOLIC NEWS.

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.

Pope Leo XIII., although he recently celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday, is still vigorous despite the rheumatism from which he suffers.

The Catholic children of Europe—and why may not those of Canada and the United States join them—by their prayers and aims procure baptism yearly for between 400,000 and 500,000 heathen children and help to clothe, feed and educate about 100,000 orphaned little boys and girls.

The first batch of Premonstratensian Canons has embarked from Antwerp, Belgium, for the Congo mission, which has been confided to the Order by His Holiness Leo XIII.

The annual general conference of the Catholic Truth Society will be held on the 30th and 31st of August and 1st of September at Nottingham, England.

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.

A Passion Play is to be produced at Horitz, in Bohemia, up to September 18th. Horitz is no more difficult of access than Oberammergau, and although its play has not so old associations as that of the Bavarian village, it is scarcely less interesting.

The Rev. Reginald Walsh, O.P., has been appointed to the additional Chair of Scriptural Studies newly established in Maynooth College, Ireland.

The National Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America will hold its annual convention at Boston August 10, 11 and 12, 1898.

and people. At a meeting of the Boston pastory, 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. Burtell has been made the first irremovable rector.

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 Dominicans 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 departure he had been the guest of the Fathers at Tower Hill, London.

Dr. Laponi, the Pope's physician, states that the alarmist reports appearing in a Rome newspaper in reference to the Pope's health are absolutely imaginary.

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

In a paper read the other day before the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland Mr. Robertson described a silver chalice made in the year 1000. It is known as the 'Archer chalice,' 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 at the Catholic University, Washington, Cardinal Gibbons said:—

'Among the many advantages you enjoy in this young but flourishing institution 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.

'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 Scripture. The Word of God is justly styled by St. Ambrose the *liber sacerdotalis*, or priest's book by excellence.

But I would recommend the Holy Scriptures not only to you, reverend gentlemen, but also to those of you who are destined to the practice of the law or of any civil calling. Judge Robinson will agree with me that an argument from the Gospels will not fail to make a deep impression on a judge and jury in our country, for the common law in England, from which ours is largely derived, is interwoven with evangelical maxims.

AN EFFECTIVE COMBINATION.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES. SIMPLE STRONG. SILENT SPEEDY. Perfect Design, Best Materials, Skilled Workmanship, Unequaled Facilities.

CLAN-NA-GAEL.

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 Irish-speaking 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.

A delegation from the 'Mod.' of Scotland, consisting of Colin MacPharlin and Roderick MacLeod, was then played to the platform by the Highland pipes and was received with tremendous applause.

The secretary then read greetings, in Gaelic, from societies in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and also from the 'Inch-Celtic Society, New York; the Gaelic League, Chicago; the Philo-Celtic Society, Boston, and from Rev. Father O'Grady, Phoenix, Arizona, U.S.

Dr. Hyde next recited his Oireachtas 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 Gull,' 'Sir Festus Burke,' 'Banks of the Shannon,' 'Carolan's Receipt,' and an Irish jig.

The songs of Roderick MacLeod, 'He ro mo nighéan donn Broidheach' and 'Oran na Caillich,' brought down the house. Miss Harriet Rose Byrne sang 'Fear a' Bheata' and 'Hioro's na h-oro eile,' to the accompaniment of her Highland clairsach.

IRISH ORATORY.

Irish oratory, like Irish 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.

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 oratory, but it is something different from them all, yet retaining some of the features of each.

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.

no exception for the passed through the Ecole Normale. 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, or an advocate.

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 decree of major excommunication directed against R. V. Anthony Kuzlowski, a Polish priest formerly affiliated with the Archdiocese of Chicago.

Commenting upon this sad event, the Catholic Standard, of Philadelphia, says editorially: It is certain to know that the Holy Father has been compelled, by the unending contumacy of the Rev. Anthony Kuzlowski, to pronounce against him the extreme ban of the Church.

It is certain to know that the Holy Father has been compelled, by the unending contumacy of the Rev. Anthony Kuzlowski, to pronounce against him the extreme ban of the Church.

Some professional defamers of our Church endeavor 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.

It may be supposed by some ignorant persons that excommunication is a matter which only carries spiritual deprivation. 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 disenfranchisement to serve on a jury.

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 aspires a virtue which he possesses not, works very hard for very poor returns.

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.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites strengthens the digestion, gives new force to the nerves, and makes rich, red blood. It is a food in itself.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. July 9, 1898.

How About Mail Orders?

WE BELIEVE IN REACHING OUT. A perfect Mail Order system enables us to deal promptly and satisfactorily with any resident in Canada—no matter how far distant.

GREAT JULY CHEAP SALE

Largest Sale of its kind in Canada; held only once a year. Commencing Monday, July 4. Ending July 31st, 1898.

THE PRINCIPLE WHICH GOVERNS THIS GREATEST OF ALL CHEAP SALES IS THAT

Every Article is Reduced

In price, so that no matter what you buy, be it the latest fancy article from Paris or such staple things as cottons, towels, linens, dress goods, etc., you will find everything being sold at greatly reduced prices.

GRAND SHIRT WAIST TRIUMPH!

Thousands of Stylish Shirt Waists at Half Price.

REGULAR VALUE, \$1. THE GREATEST VALUE IN SHIRT WAISTS EVER OFFERED, WORTH \$1.00

JULY SALE PRICE: 49 cts.



Monday next will record a Shirt Waist Bargain of immense proportions. It will include one of the finest lines in Ladies' Fashionable Shirt Waists that the Big Store has ever sold at anything like the same price.

Immense Dress Goods Bargains.

Six great tables filled with choice Dress Goods is the result of our efforts to place some of the grandest values in New, Stylish, Fashionable and Seasonable Dress Goods before you, to inaugurate our GREAT JULY CHEAP SALE.

The S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St. 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

Established 1848. STATE UNIVERSITY 1866. CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY BY POPE LEO XIII 1889. TERMS \$160 Per Year.

Catholic University of Ottawa, Canada. Degrees in Arts, Philosophy and Theology. PREPARATORY CLASSICAL COURSE FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS. COMPLETE COMMERCIAL COURSE.

has received applause and honour which he knows he does not deserve. These are the utmost results for which he can hope in return for all the pain, fear, and degradation to which he has submitted.

BOARDING SCHOOL AND ACADEMY.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, Corner Bagot and Johnston Streets, KINGSTON, ONTARIO. For terms, etc., apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR.

ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE & CO., FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS. Carpets, Oil Cloths, Tin Ware, Crochets, Glass Ware, China Ware, Etc. Our Terms are CASH at the GREATE AU BON MARCHÉ.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.

The French Passenger Steamer La Bourgogne Sunk.

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

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 woman was saved by her husband. The captain and other deck officers went down with the ship. The Cromartyshire laid to and picked up the 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, position of ship, sixty miles south of Sable Island, ship by wind on the port tack, heading W.N.W.; though under reduced canvas, going about 4 or 5 knots an hour, our fog horn was being kept going regularly every minute. At that time heard a steamer's whistle on our weather side or port beam, which seemed to be nearing very fast. We blew horn and were answered by steamer's whistle, when all of a sudden she loomed through the fog on our port bow and crashed into us, going at a terrific speed. Our foremost and main top gallant mast 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 heaving, 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 whistle oncoming 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 5:30 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 Halifax, 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 about 600. Several of the passengers were on life rafts without oars and I called for volunteers from among my crew and the surviving French seamen to bring those rafts alongside of the ship. Some of the passengers and seamen from the sunken steamer assisted us and we jettisoned some thirty tons of cargo from our forehold in order to lighten the ship. At about 3 p.m. another steamer hove in sight bound 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 proceeded in tow of the Grecian towards Halifax, having put a sail over the broken bow to take part of the strain off the collision bulkhead. There was at that time fourteen feet of water in the fore peak.

ALARMING POSITION.

The United States Army Under a Tremendous Strain.

Dissatisfaction Expressed with 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 Davis, one of the most conservative and best informed men at the front, writes from San Juan on July 6.

As far as the Spanish permitted, the army rested to-day. No advance was made because no advance was possible without artillery. Little reply was made to the constant infantry fire from Santiago last night. 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: Santiago 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 hills 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 situation is exceedingly grave. Judging from the quality and quantity of the rations left behind them in the trenches the Spaniards are bountifully supplied with food. Their fire is constant and heavy, showing no lack of ammunition. The city is protected by six-inch guns. 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 overlooking its walls as to open a safe with a pocket pistol. I have been writing about this campaign 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—alarming—and it would be false to make it out otherwise. The 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. Lack of speech, of exercise, of food and of tobacco, and the incessant fire of bullets and shrapnel, will destroy any constitution. I went along the trenches this morning and saw men lying in the high grass which was as wet as a sponge. The dew had not been out of the clothes they wore since June 30. They had not even had time to take them off for a bath. Some of them had been without food for 48 hours. When food did come it was hard tack and coffee. Those who smoke—and they are in the majority—were suffering agonies from the lack of tobacco. Their nerves were so unstrung in consequence that as a substitute they were smoking grass, tea leaves and herbs. 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 unintermitted fire from sharpshooters. That officer rode to a hill two miles from San Juan the day before the battle. He was overcome by heat 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 asleep on a poncho with bullets passing over him. There are Generals Sumner, Kent, Lawton and Chaffee, 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 ill he should be relieved; if not, the presence of some man with absolute authority is necessary at the front. I am quoting what brigade commanders demand. The commanding general's orders are disobeyed without a moment's hesitation. 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 Pando, with six 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 harbor. He asked that the army should come here. Well, it is here, holding its own on the hills which it captured with such loss. 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 now.

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 purchased the electrotyping plant of the Dominion Type Founding Co. Mr. Hughes intends equipping his business with the latest and most improved machinery now in use, and has placed orders with several American firms for their machines, which are expected to arrive during the coming week. The True Witness wishes Mr. Hughes every success in his new enterprise, and 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 carrying 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 felt it necessary to ask one of the witnesses, a boy, the usual question, whether he was acquainted with the nature of an oath. The ingenious youth calmly replied: "Of course I am. Ain't I your caddie?"

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. Cune-guene. 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. Cune-guene. 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 destination was Amiens. She was the youngest of a large family, and it is unnecessary to add, deep grief is now their lot.

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

Mr. Eugene Duboc, who according to all probabilities, has perished in the catastrophe, left Montreal on Saturday last, to join his wife and child in France. Mr. Eugene Duboc was of French descent, and married a French-Canadian woman. He was 46 years old.

There were three priests on board. They went on the bridge immediately after the collision and gave absolution to the Catholic passengers. It was a touching sight to see crowds of doomed men and women throw themselves on their knees as the priests pronounced the absolution and gave them their blessing.

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS' PILGRIMAGE

Ste. Anne de Beaupre, Under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of Montreal.

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

Boat leaves Jacques Cartier Wharf at 6:30 p.m. and returns Monday at 5 o'clock a.m.

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

TICKETS, - \$2.10. Children under 11, half price.

THE ALLIANCE QUESTION

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

The subject is too large a one to be discussed on the spur of the moment, when fortuitous circumstances have placed the United States navy in a position to be reckoned with by the great European Powers. A proposition so contrary 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 correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, who points out that the recent commencement address of ex-President Cleveland has served the purpose of lining up the press of New York on the 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 Administration in its policy of Hawaiian annexation and probable acquisition of 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 metropolitan 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 Cleveland 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 solution of the problem. A week before Mr. Cleveland spoke William J. Bryan came out against the imperialist programme, but the 'Journal,' which was the strongest supporter Mr. Bryan had in New York in 1896 is now loudly proclaiming itself an American newspaper for Americans, and advocating the Jingo policy. It roundly denounces Leader Bailey for opposing Hawaiian annexation. The 'World' plants itself squarely 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 considerations, but tries to guide the views of the financial and commercial classes of New York. It is advocating 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 lack of foresight.'

THE DOMINION CENSUS.

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, and that it is expected the population will have increased at least 25 per cent. since 1891. It is to be hoped the estimate 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 movement from the United States; but with it all the population of Canada will hardly be over six 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 injury. As regards the heart, there appears to be but one opinion—namely, that that organ, accustomed to a quiet life, may be dangerously 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 official observers in Germany and in this

LADIES' LACED SHOES.

Having purchased 300 pairs Fine Laced Dongola Shoes at less than manufacturer's cost, we have decided to clear them out.

At 75 cents.

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 beats that there is under strain and exertion considerable dilatation, which continues for a shorter or longer time after the exertion is over. Undular proof of this has been afforded by the Roeng-nays. This shows not only the need of caution by those in good health, but more particularly so in the case of those who suffer from any weakness, constitutional or otherwise, in this organ.—New York Letter.

"WHEN IN DOUBT, BOMBARD."

The New York Times says:—Artillery is perhaps the greatest peace-promoting factor that was ever called into play. Its moral effect is always great. Napoleon knew this; he always bombarded when he could do nothing else. The booming of a great gun in the midst of battle gives courage or strikes with fear, according to which side fires the gun. An Englishman who was at Puerto Rico when Admiral Sampson threw a few shells over into San Juan Harbor said that little damage was done, but a lot of fight was taken out of the Spaniards. The bombardments that have been visited upon Santiago de Cuba recently have had an enormous effect throughout this country, quite as stirring as it was debilitating to the Spaniards behind the fortifications. This cheering effect of artillery fire should not be underrated; battle may be saved by the booming of a great gun at the proper moment, whether it be a blank loaded with saluting powder or not. To American Admirals this discretionary order may safely be given: 'When in doubt, bombard.'

The evil disposed person who invented spring-heeled shoes has thousands of ugly flat feet for his to render account. The nervous strain on the body, caused by the pounding of the heeled shoes on the hard ground, is very considerable. And, more than that, it is almost impossible to carry the weight on the balls of the feet under such circumstances. Of 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 its proper arch no exercise is so effective as this: Stretch the foot downward, the toe always endeavoring to reach a point just beyond itself.

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

There was no important change in the situation of the egg market. The demand is still fair for small lots to fill actual wants, and a fair business is doing. We quote:—Fancy selected stock, 10 1/2; ordinary run, 9c to 9 1/2c; No. 2 stock, 8c to 8 1/2c per dozen. The receipts to-day were 702 cases. The market for beans is quiet, and price rule steady at 95c to \$1 for primes, and at \$1.05 to \$1.10 for choice hand picked per bushel. Honey is neglected and values are nominal. We quote: White clover comb, 11c to 12c; dark do, 8c to 10c; white strained, 6c to 7c, and dark, 4c to 5c. There is nothing doing in maple product. We quote: Syrup, in wood, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c per lb, and in tins, 45c to 50c as to size. Sugar, 6c to 6 1/2c per lb.

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER.

If you are not already a subscriber, fill out the subjuncted order blank and 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.

ONE DOLLAR A PAIR!

LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES which we have been selling at a Dollar-fifty, Two, Two-fifty 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., 207 Notre Dame St., COR. CHABOLLEZ 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. Buyers and sellers are apart and prices are difficult to quote. Eastern makers are placed nominally between 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c, and western 7 1/2c.

Butter remains much the same with trading in finest creamery at 17c, but prices shaded down to 16 1/2c. Receipts, 1,625 packages.

Kingston, Ont., July 7.—At cheese board today 2,000 white and 500 colored boarded. Sales, 1,200 at 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c.

Listowel, Ont., July 7.—At the cheese fair here today 25 factories boarded 6,595 boxes white and 190 boxes colored cheese, June make. Seven hundred and twenty boxes were sold at 7 1/2c, 700 at 7 1/4c, and 495 at 7 1/2c. Fairs will be held at 11:30 a.m. every Thursday, and call system is being strictly enforced.

Brookville, July 7.—(Special)—In round numbers 5,000 boxes of cheese, about equally divided between colored and white, were offered for sale on the board to-day, showing that very few factories had any over from last week. The market was easy in tone, with little competition, the buyers seeming to be afraid of each other. The bidding opened at 6 1/2c and advanced to 7 1/2c. The sellers hesitated about accepting, but the small lot of 500 boxes was sold at 7 1/2c. Hodgson Bros. was the only buyer who came on even terms with Johnson's bid at 7 1/2c. On the whole the buyers bought freely at 7 1/2c and the entire offerings of the day were sold. A few lots brought 7 3/4c, and sales at 7c are reported. When the Montreal exporter, was present at the board and criticized the brand used in this section. He claimed it was a detriment to the trade because the cloth would not be removed from the Montreal warehouse without pulling up the ring and thereby damaging the surface of the cheese. Several representatives of Montreal houses corroborated Mr. Ware's statement and one went so far as to say that his house would refuse to take from factories that had been accustomed to, if they continued the use of the brand.

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 impermissibly those of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Remember the mane.

said one of Teddy's society circus members when he had lost the reins and the bronco began to buck.

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR TRUE WITNESS P. & CO. LIMITED.

P. O. Box 1188, MONTREAL, P. Q.

Enclosed find \$..... for which please send THE TRUE WITNESS to the following address:

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handsomely cased in Fancy Walnut or Mahogany, 3 pedals, full 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.

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