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MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

A CATHOLIC APPOINTED.

President Roosevelt Appoints Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, Secretary of the U S. Navy.

Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, Md., will succeed him on July 1. Mr. Bonaparte is a grandson of Jerome son, daughter of a Baltimore mer-Romaparte, King of Westphalia, and chant and known as one of the fairis fifty years old, and a lawyer.

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the announcement of the selection of liancy. Mr. Bonaparte for Secretary of the THE FOUNDER OF THE GREAT Navy. The President said that Mr. Bonaparte had not only been selected, but the arrangement that he was to succeed Mr. Morton was made when it became certain that the lat-

selected by the President as special counsel for the Government, with Holmes Conrad, of New York, in the investigation of the postal frauds. The President chose Mr. Bonaparte because of his implacable hatred of "grafters." He has had no previous experience with naval affairs, but the President considers this no drawback. moderate fortune

Several years ago Mr. Bonaparte was talked of as a candidate for the Senate. Mr. Wellington then represented Maryland in the upper branch of Congress. Had Mr. Bonaparte been chosen instead of Mr. Mc-Comas there would have been in the Senate the namesakes of the rival commanders on the field of Waterloo. Mr. Bonaparte was graduated at Harvard in the class of 1871 and at the Harvard Law School in 1874. Since then he has practiced law continuously in Baltimore. In 1875 he was married to Ellen Channing Day, of Newport, R.I.

MR. BONAPARTE ACCEPTS THE APPOINTMENT.

Baltimore, Md.-Charles J. Bonaparte was presiding over a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Reform League, of which he is chairman, when the Associated Press dispatch announcing his appointment to succeed Paul Morton as Secretary of the Navy was shown him. He said:

"The President tendered me the position about ten days ago. After due reflection I decided it was my duty to accept. I had no reason to think previously that he had my nder consideration for this office. It is needless for me to say that I appreciated very highly the great and unexpected compliment implied in his offer. Nevertheless I did not accept without much hesitation, for I have always been very reluctant to enter public life. There is nothing more to be said except that I will try to do my duty and hope to make a creditable record."

GRANDSON OF A KING. Charles Joseph Bonaparte is a ok at his face to see features that recall the familiar pictures of his an-

Persons who have made a study of ace as an example of its influence, and that his greatness is the awakening of a spirit that has been dormant in his family for a time. Mr. Bonaparte has never been conceited about his ancestry, but has always dered himself as an independent. individuality, and he has a positive Aversion to being compared to his ncestors.

He frowns when asked if he is cendant of the French Imperial amily, and likes still less to have ersons just introduced to him whisper to one another that he looks nuch like the great French warrior and statesman. He is not a des endant of Napoleon Bonaparte, but a great-grandson of Charles Marie Bonaparte, who was the father of spoleon and Jerome Bonaparte. AMERICAN THROUGH AND

THROUGH. aparte is an America

Paul Morton has written his resig- cestors have no charm for him. He nation as Secretary of the Navy, and is, perhaps, prouder of his grandmother than of his more historical ancestors. She was Elizabeth Patterbrother of Napoleon Bonaparte. He est women of her time, one of the group of Baltimoreans that have won President Roosevelt himself made wide distinction for beauty and bril-

FAMILY.

Students of heredity have pointed out the importance of the women in character of its men. The father of Napoleon was an indolent, easy-going UNEARTHED THE GREAT POSTAL Corsican gentleman of Tuscan descent, proud of his titles and patents Mr. Bonaparte two years ago was of nobility from the Doges of Genoa and the Tuscan princes, but he in no wise showed any disposition to take steps toward adding lustre to the name of Bonaparte. His wife, Letitia Romolino, who was of plebian birth, was of different character, and she deserves the title "Mother of the Bonapartes." She was energetic, Bonapartes." She was energetic, strong-minded, abounding in will He is not a wealthy man, but has a power and original ideas, and Jerome, the grandfather of the distinguished Baltimorean, seemed most like his mother of the eight children. It is to her that Napoleon Bonaparte owed so much of his genius. Students of the family traits find in the intensely energetic and independent Charles J. Bonaparte a closer resemblance to her striking character-

istics than was manifest in his father, Jerome, Jr.
When King Jerome died in June, 1857, he said nothing in his will whatever of his first marriage. Mme. Bonaparte applied for a share of the estate, but her claims were not lowed in the French courts

cognize her rights to a share of the will of her husband would have been tantamount to recognizing her as member of the Imperial family, which would have complicated the succession to the throne.

JEROME BONAPARTE'S MILI-

TARY CAREER. Mr. Bonaparte's father was never naturalized as an American citizen. This act would have interfered with his aspirations to recognition as a member of the French Imperial family. He lived the quiet life of a gentleman and cultivated literary pursuits. He had two sons-Jerome Napoleon and Charles Joseph Bona parte. The elder, Jerome, was born in Baltimore in 1832. He had a decided bent for military life, which pleased his grandmother. He served first in the United States army, later as a lieutenant in the French army. The young man displayed great bravery at Balaklava, Inkerman, and at the siege of Sevastopol he won the Crimean medal from Queen Victoria. Until his death he fought in the courts of France for as the President himself." grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, King his right to a place in the Imperial of Westphalia, who was a brother of Napoleon 1. It does not take a close land title of Prince Napoleon, but to it were attached no privileges, and he spent the latter part of his life in

the United States. He died in 1893. Mr. Bonaparte never shared any of heredity point to his rise to promin- his brother's ambition for noble rankand he had little sympathy in the contest. No one doubts that he prouder as an American citizen, with the rank of Secretary of the Navy, than of all his ancestors' titles combined.

> A SPEAKER OF GREAT FORCE. Aside from the interest that would naturally attach to a man of such distinguished ancestry Mr. Bona parte has a very distinct personality of his own that in any event would have attracted attention to him. He is a speaker of great force, and his telling smile is a fitting accompaniment to his piercing sarcasm

punctuates his epigrams. The greatest of his speeches were, erhaps, made in 1895, when was at the head of the campaign aged by the Baltimore eague against the group of men hen in control of the Democratic cty in the city. He has said many

sident Roosevelt. Mr. Bonaparte has an extensive law practice, and his annual income from this source is large. He owns much real estate and is thought to be worth probably a million dollars.

He is of refined, simple tastes. His city home, at the corner of Park avenue and Centre street, is comfortably but not lavishly or expensively furnished. He possesses many rare relics, the greater part of which are the Long Green Valley, between Towson and Belair. He owns several other estates in Maryland, but it is here that he now spends much of the year. He takes great interest in farming, and has a large force of workmen employed. He is a regular the Bonaparte line in determining the churchman, and attends the Cathedral every Sunday. About two years ago he was the recipient of the Lactare medal, conferred each year by the University of Notre Dame on

some leading Catholic layman.

A UNIQUE APPOINTMENT. With the appointment of Mr. Bonaparte there came a slight gasp of surprise from every nepublican political centre of the country and some thing like a similar expression, but indicating hope or something else, from the camp of the enemy. All solemnly agreed that it was perhaps the most interesting of the President. All agreed on one characterization-"unique," and declared themselves as impatiently awaiting results.

"Unique," they said it was, because the grandnephew of the man whose genius for conquest ended only at the shores of the sea is to head the fighting fleets of the United States. "Unique," because a man who has never in his career been bound down by any particular party ties was to become the adviser of a partisan administration

A MAN WHO HAS NEVER SHOP

ED A FIGHT. But chiefly was it unique, they concluded, because for the first time at President Roosevelt was to have confronting him at his own council table a lover of the open fight; a man who has won from the President himself the compliment of, "the most forceful mind of the country"; a man who has never in his life shirked a fight or acknowledged defeat; whose high sense of right will lead him to combat his dearest friend as cheerfully as he will go forth against a foe; who has ideas and principles of his own and never fails to advocate them; a man who has been a political leader, but has held salaried office for three weeks only; who had the temerity as an overseer of Harvard University to oppose the granting of the degree of LL.D. to President Mc-Kinley because he did not think it was the proper degree for him; a man of great fortune, who has spent his life in hard work. "Friendly they are," was the verdict, "but Bona parte, the man, will as soon accept dictation contrary to his principles

IS A THOROUGH AMERICAN. Mr. Bonaparte American of Americans, for patriotism has been the subject of his lectures as well as his writings. He has never been known to pride himself upon his family or lineage, and, in deed, has been known to resent inquiries or remarks on this subject in general conversation. In this spect he differs from his elder bro ther, Jerome Bonaparte, whose life

of incident ended in 1893. Mr. Bonaparte was prepared for college at private school and by tutors, and entering college was gre duated in 1871. Three years later e was graduated from a law school and, returning to his native city began the practice of law with all the ardor of a penniless practitioner, although it is estimated he had inherited something liles \$1,500,000.

Wealthy young men of good family ually select a career, in deference to American tradition rather than with any idea of pursuing it, and i may be supposed that his friends were of this opinion until something that his friends caused them to change their minds.

It showed the young Bonaparte as
the true descendant of his family, a

(Continued on Page 4.)

It was the prominence he gained as OBSEQUIES OF RT. REV. ALEX. MACDONELL, Bishop of Alexandria

We take the following sketch and duty and inflexible adherence to what

The late Right Rev. Alexander at his country home, Belle Vista. in ald and was born in the township of Lochiel, Glengarry, on November 1st, 1833. He was educated at the local schools and subsequently taught therein for three years. When determining upon entering the priesthood, he took a full theological course at St. Joseph's College, Ottawa, being also for some time a student at Regiopolis College at Kingston, when that institution was under the charge of Vicar-General Angus Macdonell, the nephew of the first great Bishop of Upper Canada. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1861, commencing his pastoral service as curate at Gananoque, near Kingston. In June, 1863, he was appointed parish priest of Lochiel amongst his own people and here to their great and inexpressible satisfaction and advantage he remained for sixteen years, being then called to the pastorate of Alexandria. He was appointed Vi-Cabinet appointments made by the car-General of the Diocese of Kingston in September, 1886, and on July 18th, 1890, was raised to the episcopate as first bishop of the recently erected Diocese of Alexandria,

his consecration as such performed

by the late Most Reverend Arch-

bishop Cleary.

The Bishop's characteristics were marked; he was, for instance, essentially a Highland Scotchman in feature and in depth of feeling, nor was this to be wondered at considering his descent, his early associations and his life long environment. As a matter of fact he was a well grown lad, sixteen years of age, we believe, before he could speak the English language, his mother-tongue being the Gaelic and his elementary education being conducted as was then not uncommon in Glengarry, entirely in that language which alone his parents spoke and understood; the son of a native of Glengarry. Invernesshire, Scotland, by his wife who belonged to a family of the adjacent District of Knoydart, who upon coming to Canada settled upon lot in the first concession of Lochiel, he was full of the folk-lore, history and traditions of the old Glengarry; born and brought up in the new Glengarry, his whole life was practically spent within the county, amongst his own people and those surroundings which were natural and congenial to him, and to which he clung with all the tenacity of his steadfast nature and with a wealth of affection beyond the expression of words. With eminent propriety he took no active part in politics, never alluding to political questions in the pulpit or in general conversation or in the society of those whose opinions he had reason to believe were not in consonance Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, tutes untouched by the rece unasked, his individual views; yet everyone knew exactly what were the political principles of Bishop Macdonell and where he stood in relation to public affairs, nor did he ever seek when questioned to conceal or disguise his political opinions.

In respect of public matters the late Bishop's prototype was undoubtedly the former Bishop Macdonell, for whose character and public services he had the most profound ad-miration; like him he was a most loyal, uncompromising British sub- House ject, bringing to the Sovereign warm and hearty homage of a sincere, unconditional allegiance, and his political convictions generally undoubtedly to a large extent based on those of his illustrious predecessor and namesake, and largely also were the outcome, continuation and sequence of the historic principles and traditions of his Clan, instilled

into him in earliest youth and adhered to throughout life with unwerving constancy. Himself a man of earnest p and of chivalrous and unselfish ture, he was singularly and most favorably impressed with the charac-ter and personality of the Earl of Dundonald, his stern devotion to

account of the funeral of Rt. Rev. he considered to be right regardless of all consequences to himself. The Bishop, in speaking of Lord Dundonald, invariably characterized him Macdonell was the son of James Macdonell by his wife Christina race" and in every way in his power endeavored to show his genuine and sincere admiration for that brave and distinguished soldier. It afforded him the highest satisfaction to entertain Lord Dundonald upon the occasion of his visit to Glengarry the last Sunday he spent in Canada. Lord Dundonald on his part heartily reciprocated the Bishop's regard, had frequently invited him to be his guest at Crichton Lodge and lost no opportunity of evincing the respect and esteem in which he hold the vonerable Bishop.

It is difficult to realize that Bishop Macdonell's well-known figure never again be seen in his accustomed place in the Cathedral Church, where all eyes instinctively turned as they entered the portal; it was a sight grateful to the eyes of the people who never beheld it without mentally invoking a blessing upon the grev head which crowned it; each individual amongst them feels that he has lost a friend and many, very many, realize that they have parted with the best and truest they ever had; and beyond those of his own creed and flock a similar feeling largely prevails; and little wonder, for the one who has gone was a Glengarry man to his heart's core, its very name was sweetest music to his ears, he was redolent of its soil and typified all that was best in its peo-

THE OBSEQUIES.

The late Alexander Macdonell, first Bishop of Alexandria, passed peacefully away in the arms of His Grace Archbishop Gauthier, of Kingston, at the Hotel Dieu, on Monday morning, May 29th, 1905, news soon spread throughout the town. Arrangements with the Ca-France, on Wednesday, May 31, at nada Atlantic were made and a large the age of eighty-fwo. The heads of crowd went down on Tuesday to ac-

company the remains back. The body of the late Bishop lay in state in Ward St. Mathieu, and seven candles on either side of his head were kept burning.

After the remains had been viewed by hundreds of his friends and relatives, they were conducted to the chapel, where a Libera was sung by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal, assisted by the Very Rev. Vicer-General Corbet, of Cornwall, and Rev. Father D. C. McRae, of Glen Nevis.

Mr. M. Feron had charge of the funeral and it passed to the C.A.R. train at 4.10 p.m., where the coffin was placed on a special funeral car. Upon arriving at Alexandria undertaker Kemp took charge, and the following procession was formed to march to the Palace:

Catholic Order of Foresters. Boys of the school.

Hearse. Priests of the Diocese, on foot. The Laity.

The citizens turned out almost masse, because their inate love for the late ecclesiastic constrained them. Protestants as well as Catholics were there in large numbers. The town stores and dwellings were particularly well draped for the sorrow ful procession

The remains lay in state in the Se here from Tuesday until the Thursday afternoon, when they were conveyed to the Cathedral. here they were viewed by hundreds of people, of all classes and beliefs, who had learned to respect the peaceful life of the man.

On Thursday, at 4 p.m., the body was removed to the church, which had been appropriately draped yellow, black and purple, the yellow, the Papal colors, and purple, Bishop's colors. The body was sur rounded by burning tapers and rested upon a catalalque erected in the front of the church, covered with purple. The main and side altars were also draped with purple. The Office the dead was then recited by bishops and priests.

A guard of the C.M.B.A. was placed in the church, and they kept their solemn vigil throughout the dreary

Friday morning broke in a shower of tears. All nature seemed to weep for the loss of the great and good man. But despite the gloomy air, crowds early began to arrive by train and vehicle to be present at the last sad rites. And when the hour of 10.30 a.m. arrived, the spacious Cathedral of St. Finnans was more than taxed to hold them, and many were turned away.

A solemn Requiem Mass was sung by His Grace Archbishop Gauthier, of Kingston, assisted by Rev. D. R. McDonald and Rev. D. Campbell. After the elaborate ritual of the Pontifical Requiem had been performed, His Grace Bishop McEvay, of London, Ontario, delivered the funeral sermon.

The pallbearers were Fathers Fitzpatrick, D. C. McRae, McMillan, D. MacDonald, R. A. MacDonald, J. Dulin, J. M. Foley and S. E. Mc-

The Ontario Government was represented by Hon. Dr. Rheaume, Minister of Public Works, and Hon. J. J. Foy, K.C., Attorney-General. Ottawa sent down Hon, Chas. Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice. and Mr. Claude Macdonell, M.P. for South

The following clergy were present: Mgr. Sparretti, of Ottawa; Archbishop Gauthier, of Kingston, Mgr. Lorrain, of Pembroke, Mgr. O'Connor, of Peterboro, Mgr. McEvay, of London; Mgr. Racicot, of Montreal; Mgr. Routhier, V.G., Ottawa: Very Rev. J. Catey, representing the Bishop of Hamilton Very Rev. Father Turgeon and Father Devlin, representing the Jesuit Fathers of Montreal; Rev. Fathers McShane and Ouellette, representing the Seminary of St. Sulpice; Very Rev. Father Emery, O.M.I., representing Ottawa Univer-

Death of the Mother General of the Nuns of the Good Shepherd.

Mother Marie, Mother General of the Order of the Good Shepherd, died at the Mother House at Angers, the various provinces of this, Order, now spread in every part of the globe, with their companions, were assembling for the general election, which takes place on June 30, and some of those from points most distant, as Australia, South Africa and South America, had already arrived. The representatives of the Order in the United States are on the way to Angers.

Two of Mother Marie's predecessors have died, like her, while the designated officials were assembling for the general election.

The fact of its being held in France at this time shows that so far as religious interests are concerned, the Rouvier Government is an improvement on the Combes. But then, even Combes respected the mission of the Good Shepherd, and its houses were included among the charitable instiscription.

HEAVEN.

It is a curious fact that some of the best men and women of world have at times doubted their ability to enter heaven.

We well remember that our own good mother (than whom few if any holier ever lived) once expressed to us such a doubt.

We replied, "if you don't get there, mother, who will?"

In contrast with the above we remember the other old lady who expressed a doubt whether anybody would ever get there except herself and the minister, and added that she sometimes had doubts about the minister.

Personally we cannot believe that any truly good man or woman (whether Catholic or Protestant) will ever be sent permanently to any worse world than the one we inhabit, and we hope that all who try to do their duty here will find and enter a bet-

There are plenty of worlds in God's universe to which He can send us if He pleases—and all his dumb cre-tures who innocently suffer here well—George T. Angell, in Dumb-Animals.

Teaching Gaelic to the Children

(From N. Y. Daily News)

The Gaelic League in Ireland is suilding its hopes for the revival of

the old tongue largely on the teach-

ation.

han do grown folks, and, though

"bias," they get the proper

they may not at first have the pro-

grammatical construction and the

comes with age and practice

the Stars and Stripes.

nse of it, and the correct accent

In this country also the school chil-

dren may be drawn into the Gaelic

novement with splendid results to

themselves as well as to the national

A young teacher of drawing in

some of the parochial schools

learn much more easily

ing of it to the school children

THURSDAY, JU

AUN + + + FAIRYLANI Dear little maid with

Won't you please tell me

I've looked east and w

looked north and so

Till I'm really discoura in the mouth, Of guideposts to Fairy trace, Tell me, please, how I

ing eyes,

land lies?

the place.

There's Elfinland east land west. And Bogieland south

valley of Dreams-Drowseaway streams

Just notice the shadows tles throw. They're the Fairyland g all children know.

+ + +

helt well up under the arms, fasten ing directly at the bust. Wash silk petticoats are to be worn with dainty summer dresses. A charming model is of white liberty

This fits well over the shoulders,

cally fashioned.

HOME

of June, "with its flowers and bees

goes on apace for the summer exodus.

Busy crowds of shoppers may be

fishing tackle, golf sticks and balls,

hammocks, tennis sets are certainly

itinerary. And as preparations pro

gress anticipation of the jolly time

ahead is on tiptoe, and we would

hasten the day when at seashore or

mountain we will so easily forget

+ + +

FASHIONS.

Animal and bird head parasols and

folding umbrellas are the very latest

things in the way of protection from

the weather, There are parasols of

there is such a thing as city life.

necessary adjuncts to the

silk trimmed with two graduating flounces of accordion plaiting which insertions of lace are inset. Accordion plaited skirt flounces are not possible to launder, and where skirt is to be "tubbed" they should be avoided.

Women who like to wear high collars of thin stuffs with their summer frocks have been bothered heretofore by the collars wilting or through the pricking of the wearers' necks by bits of featherbone put in to stiffen the collars. For this summer an mgeni person has designed a little contrivance to do away with these two annoyances. The device takes the form of a set of little gold extender bars that are fastened behind the collar and are caught at the low er and upper ends with little jewelled screw studs. These things are made in imitation gold and in the real

Neck arrangements are always difficult point. For morning wear nothing can be neater than a pure white collar, finished off with a daintw little tie, but then not every one can wear stiff collars with comfort, and ribbons have a way of looking untidy and "home-made," unless very carefully arranged indeed. For afternoon wear-and for the fortunate ones who possess pretty clasps or slides of paste or cut steel-there nothing prettier than a wide band of insertion, very fine in quality and of a pale yellow hue, held up by the slide in front and fastened off at the back of the neck by a chou of lace or tulle. Hidden by the chou there ought to be light whalebones inserted in the neck band to keep it in an erect position, but if the slide large enough it will answer perfectly without any further as-

Ribbons were never so beautiful or so full of possibilities in fashioning the dainty summer frock. The ne open-work bands of embroidery and lace are frequently used over a strip of ribbon, which is drawn through the openings in little knots or loops So exquisitely soft are these new ribbons that any manipulation possible. All sorts of little bows. rosettes, puffs, ruches and frills ribbon trim the modish frock, sometimes the frills and hance finished with a narrow lace giving a soft, fluffy appearance

A novel little hat in a sort of car shape, with the crown bulging out in mushroom fashion, is made of pale mulberry straw. A wreath of rose arranged on the band-like brim, and delft-blue watered ribbon in light forms loops in the back. The artistic disposition of the roses especially distinguishes this modish hat.

Little boys continue to wear We who had been entertaining hopes Russian suits, and certainly no style of garment is more attractive. The awing," have been somewhat disheavy linens and crashes are fashion appointed, for instead of cloudless ed into these smart little suits, and skies and warm sunshine, there have a belt of the material or of leather is worn. There are many variation been chilly days and rain. But we of the mode, some with a deep sailor are not disheartened, and preparation collar and others without a collar. For everyday wear galatea and color ed or natural linens are the choice seen daily at the dry goods counters of sensible mothers, while for after noons the small man is arrayed in sclecting summery fabrics. The sporting outfitter has his quota, too, for

INTERESTS.

Conducted by HELENE.

For older boys the shirt-blous worn with knickerbockers is the accepted mode. The Eton collar and tie is the correct neck finish of season's shirt waist. Cotton cheviot, madras or linen will be used for making the blouses. A reefer or Norfolk jacket to match the knickerbockers is worn over the shirt-waist when the weather is cool. + + +

TIMELY HINTS.

Equal parts of skimmed milk and warmed, will remove fly specks from varnished woodwork or furniture.

Clean plaster ornaments by dropping in cold starch, brushing the powder up lightly when dry.

every color. Natural wood sticks To cure a cold, squeeze the juice of and handles are still the proper a lemon into a cup and fill up with thing, but the animal and bird heads boiling water, adding a little sugar are an evidence of a purchase this Drink as hot as possible the last The animals are Boston thing on retiring to bed three nights terriers, hounds, collies, spaniels and following. horses, and they are really realisti-

For neuralgia, cut a thick slice of bread, soak one side for a minute in A coat that will be really smart boiling water, rapidly sprinkle cayfor summer is the new Empire coat. nne pepper over the hot side, apply to the face. It will not blishangs half way between the knees ter as mustard does. and ground, and has a wide, fitted Take a new flower pot, wrap in

wet cloth, put over butter, and the butter will keep as upon ice.

It is said that the raw potato has an acid that not only keeps the knife blade clean, but actually preserves its sharpness Let tea leaves gather for a few

lays, then soak in water in a tin pail for half an hour, strain through a sieve, and use liquor for cleaning varnished paint. It makes it look like new. But do not use on unvarnished paint. It cleans windows, mirrors and oilcloth, and the leaves, squeezed dry, are desirable to scat ter over a carpet before sweeping. Sprains may be cured by using mul len leaves rung out in a strong, pure apple vinegar. Bind the leaves to the sprained parts and replace them as often as they become dry with others until relief is obtained. This treatment is more successful more agreeable to the patient than

d member in plaster of paris. Paint stains, if fresh, may be re moved by rubbing turpentine well into the material; if it has becom dry, use a little ammonia mixed with turpentine. If the material stained is of a color likely to fade, moister it first with a little oil and then with turpentine or ether. Ether is tremely good for grease, especially machine-grease stains.

the usual way of encasing the sprain-

To remove marking ink from linen dip the garment in a solution of one ounce cvanide of potassium in four After a few hours ounces of water. the stain will be obliterated. This is very effectual, but the mixture is deadly poison and should be handled with extreme care and carefully removed.

with a cambric handkerchief and ther pin out the face on a board, careful ly inserting a pin in each of points. Sponge over the lace with fectly dry. When the pins are moved the lace will look fresh and new, far better than if it had

RECIPES.

Clam Broth with Whipped Cream Two dozen clams should yield a scan quart of liquor. Strain it all from them and heat the juice to a boil skim off the scum and drop in clams Cook fifteen minutes strain again, now through coars uslin, back into the saucepan, and eason with pepper and salt. Have ready a cup of rich milk in a sau into it a heaping table spoonful of butter rolled in Bermuds and boil two minutes arrow-root, stirring steadily. Pour this into the tureen, and upon this the clan soup. Lay a teaspoonful of whippe eam upon each portion of

broth Fresh Green Peas and Onions-Take the outside leaves of a head of let-fuce and enclose the peas in it. To when belonging to a stout wom

that add two or three very small spring onions. When boiled the peas should be served in the dish with the lettuce leaves about them. Over this should be poured a sauce of melt ed butter and cream.

Scrambled Eggs and Tomato-Pee and cut up a pint of ripe tomatoes put them into a saucepan or chaing dish pan and cook until they Add a tablespoonful of butte soft. and salt, pepper and cayenne taste. Add two beaten egg stir and cook until the eggs are the consistency of scrambled eggs. Have hot toast sliced ready and serve at once before it separates Fruit Salad in Banana Skins-Pace

four juicy, sweet oranges, peel every bit of the white inner skin from the fruit it encloses, pull the lobe apart and cut each into four pieces Scald a cupful of English walnut kernels, strip away the bitter skin and let the kernels get dry and cold Mix with the bits of orange, set or the ice for an hour, work into it good mayonnaise and fill emptied ba nana skins, split down one side, with it. The bananas should have a ca noe effect. Lay upon crisp lettuce Strawberry Fritters-Crush one pint of fresh strawberries, and drain of the juice. Beat up the yolks of two eggs, add one tablespoonful of sugar one-half a cupful of milk, enough flour to make a stiff bafter, into which one teaspoonful of baking pow der has been sifted, then stir in care fully the strawberry pulp, and, lasof all, the beaten whites of the eggs Drop by spoonfuls into hot fat fry a golden brown. Serve with a sauce made from the juice.

A WOMAN RAILROAD BUILDER

The contractor in charge of the grading of the Old Dominion Railroad. Mrs. Theodosia Beacham, is said to be the only woman in Ame rica engaged in such work. Mrs Beacham, whose home is in Michigan though she is a native of Massachu etts, took up the worle when her husband became an invalid. With her two sons she lives near the work she is engaged upon, and her force of fifty men camp near by with their mules and equipment. Mrs. Beacham has done some of the hardest worl on one of the costliest electric roadbeds ever constructed-red rock cut and filling. She superintends work personally, and is held in high esteem by officials of the various railroads with which she has dealings. + + +

+ + +

DISTINCTIVE POINTS OF A BEAU-TIFUL EYE.

Which is the most impressive fee ture of the fase? Which shows mos the character, disposition and temperament of the person. To questions might be answered, the eve 'The eyes are the mirror of the To them a woman attributes much of her beauty, and she seeks to improve in every possible manne if they do not help to make her pre ossessing.

Eyes are beautiful according to size Small eyes may be pretty, they may be mischievous and twinkle, but they are never beautiful. Eyes of under size may glow, but they never fascinate. They have not the power to accomplish such wonderful achieve ments over the opposite sex as do the large, soulful, passionate orbs, of which poets sing and artists rave. It was women with such as these that caused the downfall of empires. Such Helen of Trov.

The eyes, to be beautiful, must be They must express that which large. the owner would not say, frequent-They must be swept by very ly. long lashes, which shade them and give to them a deepness and brilliancy not their own. Every device is used to make lashes grow, but wher this cannot be accomplished artificial means, such as the cosmetic penci are resorted to. The long eye is al ways desirable. It is the eye of the women of the orient, which is thought most beautiful. These are long, almond-shaped, brilliant and full fire, where expression, both peaceful and passionate, lies within their

The soft brown eve is said to be th most beautiful, although those deep gray hold more place in the estimation of those wh profess to know something about the natter. Dark brown or black will grow still darker or blacker when one is excited. But when one is weary, or has used his eyes excess, they will look faded. Blue eyes of a watery color are very com mplace and they look very limpic and washed out when the owner

The prominent eye, sometim attractive, is often repulsive if to cover this deficiency, and that is flesh. They are not so noticeable and coachman, I think. "Yes. The rest are poor."

A Pure Hard Soap

Is the best value for all kinds of washing; lasts longest;

YOUR GROCER WILL SELL YOU

gives the finest results; is easiest on the clothes.

We often hear the remark that certain child is continually wearing out the elbows of her dress and near boy would be out at the knees if it were not for constant mending. One wise mother of whon know accepts the inevitable and patches up the prospective places be fore they appear. In the sleeves of new dresses an extra piece of good matching the weave is put ready for the emergency, also a generous patch in the seat of new trousers. This is a real saving of time, for when holes appear there is no ripping to be don and patches to be hunted up. New stockings are treated in the same way-they are tried on and a place marked where the knee comes. A patch is neatly sewed underneath which not only strengthens the stock ing but looks better when the holes come than the same place filled with

KET.

THE BENEFIT OF FAIRY TALES. It is very reasonable to argue that no creation of human fancy could last as fairy tales have lasted, through no one knows how many hundred and thousands of years unless it was very good, For that which is no and not sound must surely good. die, and only that which is good and sound shall last through the grinding of the ages.

So I believe that parents should fill .their children's imaginations full of fairy tales if they would make those imaginations strong and heal thy. As for that man or woman who has not these bright and joyous hings flying like golden bees through the dim recesses of his memory, can only say that I think his or he parents must have been neglectful of the earlier training of their child, and that I am very sorry for that poor soul who has lost so much plea sure out of its life.

+++ CARING FOR BRONZE.

The care of bronze ornaments be comes sometimes a little perplexing It is, however, because of their previous want of care. Nothing should ever be applied to bronze in the way of preparations. Simple, careful dusting is all that is needed. To remove the purple tinge that sometime comes a little sweet oil may be gent ly rubbed upon the discolored portion: but, as a rule, the dusting wil be found to be sufficient.

+ + + FUNNY SAYINGS.

MRS. LEADER'S LIBERALITY. Struggling Pastor-Nearly all the congregation has subscribed liberally for the Christmas tree fund, and feel sure that I can also have your nearty co-operation. How much wil

Mrs. Leader-Let me see. Oh. I am

Burdock LOOD

Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.

No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties. Externally, heals Sores, Ulcers,

Abscesses, and all Eruptions. Internally, restores the Stomach Liver, Bowels and Blood to healthy action. If your appetite is poor your energy gone, your ambition lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.

lect the subscriptions.

QUITE A MISTAKE.

It was in Indiana, not so very long ago, that the daughter of an old farmer was reading the local paper to him. She had got to the "Per sonals," and read this :-"Mrs. Willie Morritts, nee Black

rents in Indianapolis.' "I don't understand that," said the

old gentleman. "What don't you understand?" inquired the daughter.

"That part about Mrs. Willie Morritts nay Black, What does that nay Black mean ?'

"Oh, that's French, and means she vas born Black. "Born black !" exclaimed the fa-

ther, excitedly. "Yes; nee is French for born.

"Well, it ain't so," ejaculated the old man, jumping up and shaking his "I knowed her parents and they were as white as anybody that ever lived in Indianny, and I'll see that editor about it"; but before he could get away the daughter explained matters, and the old gentleman cooled down.

LIFE IS TOO SHORT.

Life is too short for vain regretting Let dead delight bury its dead, I say. let us go upon our way forget

ting The joys and sorrows of each yes-

Between the swift sun's rising and its setting, We have no time for useless tears or

fretting; Life is too short.

Life is too short for any bitter feel-

Time is the best avenger if we wait. The years speed by, and on their wings bear healing;

We have no room for anything like hate. This solemn truth the low mound seem revealing.

That thick and fast about our feet are stealing Life is too short.

Life is too short for aught but high endeavor—

Too short for spite, but long enough for love. And love lives on forever and forever

It links the worlds that circle on 'Tis God's first law the universe's

lever; In His vast realm the radiant souls sigh never: "Life is too short."

-Ella Wheeler Wilcox

O'CONNELL'S FIRST SPEECH.

It is perhaps not generally known ays the Dublin Freeman, that it was in the City Hall, then the Royal Exchange, that O'Connell made his first Speaking in 1843 in the Dublin Corporation in the discussion on the Repeal of the Union, he said The first time I ever addressed a public assemblage, when I shuddered at the echo of my own voice, was or the 13th of January, 1800. That was my 'maiden speech,' and it was made against the Union. When we the Catholics of Dublin, met in the Royal Exchange in pursuance of advertisements inserted for a fortnight previously in the newspapers, and or the purpose of petitioning age the Union, the chair was staken when we heard the me the chair was scarcely ead of approaching military, Major Sirr entered at the head of age force of soldiers, who arranged nemselves along three sides of the oom. Major Sirr called upon the ere to be proposed, and after pe sing them twice over he then gra sly permitted us to go on.

movement, for it has been SURPRISESOAP strated often enough in this country that a love for the old sod hallows and strengthens allegiance to

HINTS FOR THE MENDING BAS- | the only member who has a carriage Brooklyn gathered some of the youngsters, boys and girls, from ten to fourteen years of age, and formed a children's Saturday Gaelic class, "Well, I will drive around and col not many weeks ago, giving them simple lessons in the language, in

singing and in drawing-just to show what might be done in that direction with Irish-American youth. She found good material in the boys that the Franciscan Brothers has returned from a visit to her pa

had been teaching in the various parishes, instilling real Irish as well as American patriotism into them year after year, and needing only a little organized effort to crystallize the good sentiment into practical use of the Gaelic.

A LUCKY GIRL.

Saved from Deadly Decline by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"When I think of my former condition of health," says Miss Winnifred Perry, of West River, Sheet Harhor, N.S., "I consider myself a lucky girl that I am well and strong today, and I owe my present good health entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I suffered almost all that one can endure from weakness and nervousness. I was as pale as a sheet, and wasted away. The least noise would startle me, and I was troubled with fainting spells, when I would suddenly lose consciousness and drop to the floor. At other times heart would palpitate violently and cause a smothering sensation. Night and day my nerves were in a ferrible condition, and I seemed to be constantly growing worse. No medicine that I took helped me in the least until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after I had taken a half dozen boxes, I felt so much better that I stopped taking them and went on a visit to Boston. I had made a mistake, however, in stopping the pills too soon, and I began to go back to my former condition. I then called on a well known Boston doc tor, and after explaining my case, told him how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had helped me petore. He told me to continue their use, saying I could take nothing better, and I got another supply and soon began regain health. I took about eighteen boxes in all, and they fully and completely restored my health. and I have had no sickness since.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can do just as much for every weak, nervous, pale-faced young woman, who is slipping from anaemia into deadly They make new, rich, health-giving blood, and that is what every growing girl and woman must have to retain their health. It is because these pills actually make new blood that they strike at the root as headaches and sideaches and backaches, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, kidney troubles, sciatica, rheumatism, neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, and paralysis. But only the genuine pills can do this, and sick one should see that the name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is printed on the wrapper around every box. Don't anyone persuade you to take anything else. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box. or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville. Ont.

Converts to Catholicism.

Father Bernard Vaughan has latey received into the Catholic Church the Dowager Courand Lady Holland.

91,281 CATHOLIC PUPILS.

An interesting pamphlet just issu-ed by the New York Catholic School Board, giving statistics of Catholic parish schools in that State, shows there are 55,629 such pupils in Man-lattan and 35,629 in Brooklyn.

would be best ?" "You'd better go, sir, Don't stop to count she

THE DISCONTENTED

The house was all still. had gone to bed, for it v o'clock. The nursery was and quiet for a long tim a while a queer little vo and said: "Is anybody "Your voice sounds v to-night, Jacky," said s

"Squeaky? Why won asked Jacky in an in when that baby drags by a string tied tight throat. It has worn th skin now, so that I ha throat. Some day, I su hitch the string over the

chair and leave me there die.' "Oh, no, Jacky, not s that." said the voice.

'Why shouldn't it?" again. "Don't people die are hanged ?"

'Cheer up, cheer up said the voice again.

"It's all very well for cheerful," replied Jacky, "It ain't your throat th string tied to it. You are lot, and they think so m they would never allow y treated like that. If you poor sailor boy, without or good clothes, you'd see was to be turned over to

"But it's because you'r boy that the baby loves said Sir Launcelot.

to maul."

"He loves to suck the pa face, I know that," repli "One eye is gone already won't even get me an art I hope he swallowed it Jacky, vindictively. Ther eneral murmur or ne"I won't wish anything l general murmur of horror said a gentle voice. might have appendicitis if

lowed your eye, and then all feel very sorry." "That's right," said Jac injured tone; "all of you me, and stick up for the be ain't the baby's dolls. The give you to him. If they night talk out of the other your mouths. Besides " a sitting up and throwing his the side of the cradle; "besi Patience, no one would r You're a Quaker doll, and They'd have too m

spect for you. You ain't body," finished Jacky, bitte "There, there, never mind, said Aunt Patience, so "Come over here, and I'll some chocolate drops. I say

'That's real good of yo Patience," said Jacky, grate he hopped down from his cra went over to Aunt Patience arm-chair. He walked with little stump, because one of was gone. The baby had p of for the letten to play wi

News.) Ireland is ne revival of on the teach-

e Children.

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llegiance to drawing in schools irls, from ten e, and formed Gaelic class, giving them anguage, in -just to show n that direc-

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IRL. Decline by

ak Pills.

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so much beting them and ston. I had er, in stopping I began to go adition. I then Boston docning my case, Williams' Pink fore. He told use, saying I ter, and I got on began about eigh-

they fully and health. and I Pills can do y weak, nerwoman, who ia into deadly d that is what woman must ealth. It is ally make new at the root ts of life, such sches and backalpitation of ubles, sciatica, ia, St. Vitus But only the his, and the that the full Pink Pills for ed on the wrapx. Don't let to take anyall dealers or ents a box, or y writing the

ighan has lateatholic Church ss de la Ward

tholicism.

PUPILS.

phlet just issu-Catholic School cs of Catholic State, shows pupils in Man-Brooklyn.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

BY AUNT BECKY.

Dear Girls and Boys:

I have not had accounts from the young gardeners. I expect they are waiting for results. The sun has that sounded like the tinkling been very niggardly with its bright- tiny silver bells. ness and warmth, which made all the pretty things backward, but we will be repaid bo waiting. Holiday time is almost here and I do not need to all over his fine velvet clothes." be told what joy will be felt "when school is out."

Your loving, AUNT BECKY. FAIRYLAND.

"Dear little maid with the wondc .ing eyes, Won't you please tell me where Fairy-

land lies? I've looked east and west, and I've looked north and south,

Till I'm really discouraged and down in the mouth. Of guideposts to Fairyland never a

trace, the place.

There's Elfinland east and Wonder-And Bogieland south, Now what

would be best? "You'd better go, sir, through the valley of Dreams-

Don't stop to count sheep by the Drowseaway streams, Just notice the shadows the air cas-

They're the Fairyland guideposts, as all children know."

+ + + THE DISCONTENTED DOLLS.

The house was all still. Everybody had gone to bed, for it was after 12 o'clock. The nursery was quite dark, and cuiet for a long time. But after

a while a queer little voice spoke up "Is anybody awake?" "Your voice sounds very squeaky to-night, Jacky," said somebody. Why wouldn't asked Jacky in an injured tone when that baby drags me all day by a string tied tight around my

throat. It has worn through my skin now, so that I have a sore Some day, I suppose, he'll hitch the string over the back of a chair and leave me there and I shall

"Oh, no, Jacky, not so bad as that," said the voice.

"Why shouldn't it?" said Jacky again. "Don't people die when they are hanged ?"

"Cheer up, cheer up, old boy," said the voice again.

"It's all very well for you to be cheerful," replied Jacky, morosely. "It ain't your throat that has a string tied to it. You are Sir Launcelot, and they think so much of you they would never allow you to be treated like that. If you were a poor sailor boy, without any friends or good clothes, you'd see what it was to be turned over to the baby to maul."

"But it's because you're a sailor boy that the baby loves you so,' said Sir Launcelot.

"He loves to suck the paint off my face, I know that," replied Jacky. One eye is gone already, and they won't even get me an artificial one. I hope he swallowed it," finished Jacky, vindictively. There was a general murmur of horror at this.

"I won't wish anything like that," said a gentle voice. "The baby might have appendicitis if he swalwed your eye, and then we would all feel very sorry."

"That's right," said Jacky, in ar injured tone; "all of you jump or me, and stick up for the baby. You ain't the baby's dolls. They won't give you to him. If they would you might talk out of the other side of your mouths. sitting up and throwing his legs over the side of the cradle; "besides, Aunt Patience, no one would maul you You're a Quaker doll, and an old lady. They'd have too much respect for you. You ain't just a body," finished Jacky, bitterly.

"There, there, never mind, Jacky," said Aunt Patience, "Come over here, and I'll give you some chocolate drops. I saved ther for you from the tea party this after-

"That's real good of you, Aunt Patience," said Jacky, gratefully, as he hopped down from his cradle and arm-chair. He walked with a queer little stump, because one of his feet was gone. The baby had pulled it of for the letten to play with.

"Can I have some, too, Aunt Patience?" asked Sir Launcelot. burst of laughter came from another corner. It was a funny little laugh

"Well, really," said a new voice, "such a fine gentleman to be begging for chocolate drops! Don't give him any, Aunt Patience. He'll get them

"You needn't laugh, Lady Geraldine," replied Sir Launcelot, in a very cold voice; "you would like them, too, if you were not so afraid of your dignity."

"Children! Children!" said Aunt Patience, placidly, "don't quarrel; it isn't nice. Come here, Launcelot; there are plenty for you, and Geraldine, too, if she wants them."

Sir Launcelot got down rather stiffly and walked across the floor to other lessons. Aunt Patience's chair. He wore very beautiful clothes of crimson velvet with lace ruffles, and a velvet hat with a white plume, and a flashing day she took four neatly cut pieces sword at his side. Most of the dolls Tell me, please, how I may get to did not like him very well, because all sewed together in a lovely block he was so stiff, and wore such elegant clothes.

"Ought to go back to England, where he came from," muttered Jacky; "we don't want no such thing as that in America." Jacky was a rather vulgar boy. His early education had been neglected.

"Oh, oh; me, too !" called a smothered voice from the other end of the room. "Come and pull me out. some of you. I want some chocolate drops, too, and they have done gone and left the express wagon right on top of me. I'se most dead."

Sir Launcelot turned toward the sound, but he moved in such a slow, stately way that Jacky was ahead of him in spite of his lame foot. He stumped across the room very fast, and found Chloe lying flat on her face, with the express wagon, bottom side up, on her back. Jacky could not lift it until he had stumped over to the tool-box and got out a long iron spade. This he put under the edge of the express wagon, and so lifted it off. Then he helped Chloe up.

Chloe was a little negro doll, but she was very jolly and funny, and all the dolls were very fond of her. They began to talk about her accident all at once. Even Aunt Patience was displeased.

"I declare, it's a shame," said she. "Somebody should speak to those children. They should be taught better. The idea of going off to bed and leaving one of us on the floor, with a wagon on top of her, to suffer all night! It's a wonder poor Chlor isn't dead. Are you hurt much, ho ney ?

"I'se got a misery in my back," replied Chloe; but she was such a cheerful little girl that as soon as she got a chocolate cream she forgot all about her trouble and was quite happy again.

+ + + WHEN WE TWO WALKED IN ARCADY.

When we two walked in Arcady How sweet the summers were ! How thick the branches overhead, How soft the grass beneath our And thickets where the sun burned

When we two walked in Arcad

Through paths young hearts prefer. II

Since we two walked in Arcady (How long ago it seems !) High hopes have died disconsolate; The calm-eyed angel men call Fat Stands with drawn sword before the

That shuts out all our dream

Since we two walked in Arcady Beside the crystal streams.

Beyond the woods of Arcady The little brooks are dry.

The brown grass rustles in the heat,

And yet, altho we sigh, my dear, Beyond the woods of Arcady We see more of the sky !

The roads are rough beneath our

-From Scribner's Magazine.

PEACHES AND PATCHES. It was Dorothy's birthday, and she was seven years old for the first time in her life.

She had had beautiful presents.

ble with D on it, and papa had given her a lovely drawing-slate. Aunt Edith had her a book, and grandma a dear little box of hand-

But the biggest gift of all had come by express from Aunt Jennie.

And it was nothing more nor less than a pink gingham dress with pocket in it! In all her seven years Dorothy had never had a pocket before, and she begged to be allowed to wear the new dress to school that all the girls might see the wonderful pocket.

"But you can take a holiday to day if you like," said her mother, "and stay at home from school because it is your birthday."

"No, mamma," said Dorothy, "I want to go to school speshly to-day; and I want to carry my patches in my pocket. And, oh, can't I have a piece of the 'sky' ?"

"Yes," said her mother, smiling, "as it is your birthday, you may have a piece of the sky.

You see Dorothy's little school was kept by two dear, old fashfoned ladies, who taught sewing as well as And the beginners in the sewing class always made patch-

And Dorothy was a beginner. Every of silk, and came home with them for her quilt.

Her mother cut the pieces for her from different colored silks, and, of course, some were prettier than others. But loveliest of all was a yard of light blue satin which Aunt Jennie had sent for this very purpose. It was such a fair, clear blue that Dorothy called it her "sky," and was always glad to sew a block cut from it.

So on her birthday she happily folded the carefully cut pieces of sky in a bit of white tissue-paper, and deposited the parcel in her convenient Her new thimble also new pocket. went in, and one of grandma's new handkerchiefs.

Then the happy little maiden kissed her mother and ran off to school, which was only three blocks away As she went out of the gate she met the grocer's man coming in.

"It's my birthday!" she said, for she was well acquainted with him. "Arrah, is it?" he said. "Thin I'll be after givin' ye a token. Here's two peaches for ye. They're not big, but they're ripe and sweet, an' will do

Dorothy thanked the good-natured man, and putting the peaches in her new pocket, complacently thought how many nice friends she seemed to

Stopping to talk to the grocer nearly made her late for school, but by hurrying a little she reached there just in time to march upstairs in the

Then came singing and other opening exercises, and at half-past nine the sewing class was called.

"It's my birthday," said Dorothy to Miss Katherine, "and I have a lovely sky-blue block to sew."

"That's nice," said the teacher. "Let me see it."

Dorothy dived down into her rocket, but guickly pulled back her hand in dismay. You see, the peaches were very ripe, and as Dorothy was not in the habit of sitting very still, but often wiggled about, and occasionally bumped against a desk or a chair or the girl next to her, those peaches had just smashed themselves into a jelly, and you can imagine what the sky-blue satin hits locked like !

Dorothy tried not to cry, but she the stained, sticky blocks and leach-Were full of wings astir, my dear. filled pocket just seemed as if they day.

But Miss Katherine said kindly, "Oh, what a sad accident - But never mind, deary, you can be excused from sewing to-day."

"I don't mind so much shout the blocks," said Dorothy, still heavely fighting back her tears, "but toy new pocket is so-so horrid !"

Then what do you think M ss Katherine did? She jist took her scissors, and ripped out that little pocket and took it away into atother room. And she threw away chief, and rescued the little silver thimble, and then she sewed the ocket in Dorothy's frock again, and the sun shone once more. But I'mo-

COULD LOOK OUT FOR ONE.

Here is a lovely little true story



CURES

Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Coliu, Pains in the Stomach, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sea Siekness, Summer Complaint, and all Fluxes of the Bowels.

Has been in use for nearly 60 years and has never failed to give relief.

wildered by the crowd and confusion to dare stir. All at once a little girl noticed her. Just a nice, common little girl with bare hands and a strap of books.

"Look there, girls!" she cried. hurriedly. "See that poor, frightened old woman over there! I don't believe she's got anyone to look out

"Well, that isn't your lookout, said one of the others, seeing that she was about to drop her books and run across the maze of tracks. "If you aren't the queerest girl! Do you suppose you can look out everybody that needs looking out

"I can look out for one," was the answer tossed back over the girl's shoulder. In a moment she was piloting the old lady carefully, and never left her until she put her on the right car. Then she was back again with the girls, laughing and chatting as gayly as if she had not stopped a minute to give a lesson in le ndness.

HELPING MOTHER.

"Oh, I never do housework!" we heard a young girl say in a crowded car. "Mother doesn't expect me to. I keep my hands nice for my practicing. Mother's used to work; she doesn't mind. I never do the

Never help the weary mother who toils early and late to leep her precious daughter in school ? Never lift one finger to lighten the heavy burden of her who has never spared herself for your comfort, from the time you were a tiny, helpless infant in her arms?

And this from a well-dressed, wellappearing girl, otherwise! Ah, well, there can't be many such, we think whose eyes are thus so blinded that they cannot see the marks of time and toil on the one whose individual place could never be filled, should she

be called away. The remark was not intended for our ears, but, catching it as we passed, we thought of the many, many girls who would be glad if only they had a mother to help. And so we say, appreciate your mothers, girls, while you have them. For when you are older and wiser, you will realize that there is nobody in the world like mother.

RILEY.

It is worthy of note that two men of Indiana who have distinguished themselves in the realm of literature Low Countries where the travellers was naturally a tidy little grof, and should be wholly without a college education, said the South Bend Tribune. The late Gen I were going to spoil her whole birth- historical novelist, and James Whit- been engaged in identifying the towns comb Riley, the people's poet, have attained their high positions in the in looking up other matters connect literary world without the benefit of ed with their wanderings. This the classical training that institu- teresting piece of contemporary his tions of learning grant. It is remarked of General Wallace that he had but conditions prevailing in the countwo years of schooling in his life, tries visited by the writer in the although his father paid for fourteen years. He was averse to text books and to the drudgery of the school room, preferring rather to drift out in the fields and forests with an entertaining novel and spend his time in that way. He entered Wabash the soft peaches, and washed and College, but his stay was brief and land." The Council are now considerironed the pocket and the handler- of no value to him as affording him any intellectual culture. Riley has declared that he never had any idea complete the work within a reasonof the rules of grammar, would not know an adverb or a correctly parsthy learned a lesson never to put ed sentence were he to meet them manuscripts, transcripts and mate-peaches and patches in the same face to face on the street.

WINDY DAY IN KANSAS. An Emporia woman, who is by no means a heavyweight, was seen going about the neighborhood on a recent which carries its moral on its face.

It has been handed on more than once, and I hand it on again to you. One day a poor old woman stood in a great railway station, too be-

IRISH TEXT SOCIETY.

The Council of the Irish Texts Society has had the satisfaction this year of seeing their project for the production of an Irish-English Dictionary of modern Irish brought to graphical poems, to be edited by Mr. Editor, Rev. P. S. Dineen, M.A. The Focloir Gaedhilge agus Bearle was launched from the press in July of 1904, and it has met with a substantial success, both from the point of view of its rapid and steady sale and in the recognition and enthusiasm with which it has been received in almost every quarter. It is a volume of over 800 pages, and contains, besides something like 28,000 words, a large number of idiomatic illustrative passages, phrases and with valuable tables of the grammatical forms of the irregular verbs.

The cost of production has been paid off, and the Council are gradually, as receipts from the sales come in, repaying the loans and guarantees by which they were abled to bring the work to a satisfactory conclusion.

In December of the same year a new volume of the society's publications was also issued from the press. This volume contains a fine tale belonging to the Ulster Cycle of Stories, which has been preserved in one single MS. only. It is called Caithreim Conghail Clairinghnigh or The Martial Career of Congal Clairingheach. It is a semi-political tale of a guarrel between Ulster and the Over-King of Tara, on account of his division of the Province into two parts, over which he appointed separate chiefs.

This interference with its ancient rights was regarded by the Northern Province with great disfavor, and it a series of recriminations which form the main subject of the story, into which, however, numer ous later episodes have found their way, such as a tale of a visit to Lochlann, or Norway, a wonderful plicity of genius and the constancy over-sea voyage, a tale of King Arthur of Britain, and other minor cidents, loosely connected with the central theme. It is a fine story and has been edited with the mos thorough and careful handling Mr. Patrick MacSweeney, M.A., who inserts in his preface the recorded opinion of O'Curry What in the purity and elegance of its language the tale is the best. Irish romance he ever

has met. The next volume to be issued by the Society will be Miss Agnes O'Farrelly's edition of the manuscript known as the "Flight of the Earls, the author's autograph copy of which is preserved in the library of the Franciscan Monastery on Merchant's Quay, Dublin whence it was trans ferred from Rome. The manuscript, which may be described as the travelling day-book of the party of re tainers and friends who accompanied the flight of the Earls O'Neill and O'Donnell from the North of Ireland in the year 1604, is written by Teigue O'Keenan, one of the party. It describes the leave-taking in Ireland, (which curiously enough voyage and the drifting of the vessels from the southwest coast of France, where they had designed to land with a view to proceeding into Spain, northward to the coast of Brittany, with their subsequent wanderings through the Netherlands, France and Italy. Amid much de-LEW WALLACE AND WHITCOMB tail of lesser importance, some interesting insight is afforded into the state of diplomatic affairs in the Court of France and in that of the were received by the Archduke,

Miss O'Farrelly has recently spent vigor and integrity. and villages visited by the party and tory should throw fresh light on the early 17th century.

The Council have to announce, with much regret, that, owing to ill health and private affairs, Mr. David Comyn has been compelled to abandon his work on the second volume of Keating's "History of Ireing the question of appointing a suitable successor who will undertake to able time and to whom Mr. Comyr has kindly offered to hand over his

The Council, with the consent of the Editor, Mr. John MacNeil, are also endeavoring to associate with him a second editor to assist in the completion of "Duanaire Phinn." By this means they hope to push for ward the preparation of this work which has been for a long time, owing to Mr. MacNeill's ill health, awaiting completion.

Clothes Reel.

93.508—Robert Donaldson, Montreal, Que. Truck.

93.522—Henri Edmond Soulard. St. Ubalde (Portneuf), Que. Fanal.

Mr. R. A. S. McAlister is still in Palestine, but he hopes in a few weeks' time to send to press some portions of his edition of the Leab-har Gabtrala, on which he has been

completion through the energy of the J. H. Lloyd, has been accepted by the Council.-The Monitor.

Father Matthew Monument,

A recent visitor to Cork writes in a Dublin paper :-

"The Father Mathew monument near St. Patrick's Bridge is one of Foley's best works. The figure is draped in the graceful cloak which has, unfortunately, gone out of fashion in Ireland. The pose is very appropriate-firm, dignified, alert The face and head are splendidly modelled. The right hand is slightly extended. The left gathers some folds of the cloak to his breast. The expression is a triumph of art, and does justice to one of the greatest of Munster men, and one of the greatest of the Irish race. Strength-calm, self-contained, mighty strength-is on the brow; and the eye has the fulness of genius. The chin is massive, determined, eloquent of willpower. The lips are beautiful, with an infinite gentleness. It is a magnificent face, regular, even handsome in outline, and illumined by the inspiration of a noble and undying purpose, and with a charity sweet as the love of angels and wide as humanity. The attitude is that of a man of action-a man who would do things and get other men to do them -a man of tireless physical and mental energy, yet thoroughly self-contained—the attitude of a great leader and teacher.

"And a great leader and teacher Father Mathew was. He had the simof all virtue that is heroic. In no place is his memory held dearer than in Cork City. His grave is in St. Joseph's Cemetery, but the good he did is not buried with him. As I gazed on the sculptured features the face overlooking Patrick's Bridge, I could not help thinking of the other statue by the same artist -the statue of O'Connell overlooking the Liffey. You will seldom see it stated that much of the might of the O'Connell movement was due to Father Mathew. Yet such is the clear historical fruth. The temperance, which the Cork priest preached and fostered, bred moral strength; and self-respect, and when the clarion voice of O'Connell sounded the rally of the men of Ireland, they hastened to him in millions-millions of temperate, vertebrate, manly men."

THE PATIENT BRAIN.

The brain is one of the most patient and industrious organs of the body. It can be induced by good treatment to perform prodigies cluded a formal farewell visit to the labor. Few realize its capabilities and endurance. But it is sensitive, It will not long brook abuse. btiskly responds to the whip at first but if the lash is laid on too hard and often it balks. It insists upon having plenty of good, red blood when it works hard, and good, red blood is made from wheat and roast beef, not from pie a la mode, lobster salad and cocaine or whisky. The most essential thing for the man who works with his brain is plenty of sleep. Only in sleep does the brain find, the rest and refreshment that are necessary to maintain its

PATENT REPORT.

For the benefit of our readers we publish a list of Canadian patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion. Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington D.C.

Information relating to any of the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to above-named firm.

93,234-Alfred Lorenzo Etherington, Cornwallis, N.S. Seats for agricultural implements. 93,238-Peter Joseph Leahy, St.

Henry, Que. Brake-pressure releasing apparatus.
93,241—Joseph F. McDermott, Uma-tilla, Man. Delivery spouts.

93,258-Wallace G. Parker, Kentville, N.S. Harness yoke. 93,301—Herbert Embree, Oxford, N.

S. Hose coupling. 93,354-Fred Cords. Elmwood, Ont. Clothes Reel. 93,508-Robert Donaldson, Montreal,

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THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1905.

A CAMPAIGN OF INSULT. Canada never witnessed an election

campaign like that which closed in

London and North Oxford on Tues day. From first to last the Conser vative party worked upon a single calculation. London was considered a favorable field for sowing the seeds of anti-Catholic bigotry. The city has a record all its own. It was there the P. P. A. movement brought forth its bitterest fruit. A munici pal campaign was fought upon the issue that Catholics must be ostra cized from civic life. The persons who organized and conducted that campaign were nearly all Conservatives. In the bye-election of this week their zeal was relied upon to help Mr. Borden's candidate defea the Minister of Public Works. Th leader of the Opposition went into London to make the school question the only issue of the contest. The Aocal Conservative organ had th ground well prepared for his coming 'Across its front page it kept stand ing in large letters this challenge, "A vote for Laurier is a vote for the hierarchy." Every Conservative stumper was equipped with a varied selection of insulting epithets to hurl at the Apostolic Delegate. The scum of Toronto bigotry was invited to assist. It is unnecessary to reprin the foul and scurrilous language employed. "Vote against Catholic Tyranny" was the watchword. Letters and circulars were distributed amon the electors calling upon them to "Remember the reign of Bloody Queen Mary." This was without even the pretence of disguise, because the Con servative platform leaders publicly proclaimed that the Catholic electors were solidly ranged on the govern ment side. And in order to rouse the birots to their utmost efforts the claim was made that the defeat of Catholic schools in the Northwest would involve the overthrow of the separate school system of Ontario The hypocrisy of Mr. Borden's constitutional argument was laid bare very feature of the can inasmuch as the permanency of Catholic rights in Ontario is the very essence of the Canadian Constitution. The Orange Grand Lodge has now pledged itself to destroy those and Mr. Borden has made rights. himself the mouthpiece of the Orange organization. But Mr. E. E. Sheppard, of Toronto, told the Conservatives of London to pay no regard to the Constitution whatever, for they did not intend to let any law made by the fathers of Confederation charms. Verily, our heart beats in stand in the way of wiping out the last vestige of Catholic liberty to teach religion in the schools. Ex-Premier Combes was held up to the people as an angel of light and an inspired prophet, whose example should be of more account in Canadian politics than any statutes of

In North Oxford, where Catholics are few in number, the anti-Catholic cry was restrained by no fear of losing votes. Catholics were there represented as the enemies of public things.

liberty, and the Bishops of the as common

against the nation. It is worth while, perhaps, to ask what may be the public and political results of the Conservative work done in London and North Oxford. As far as we can see, the first effects must become visible in the complexion of the Conservative party itself. It is impossible to conceive of a fe deral party or leader in our country continuing to discharge the functions which belong to an opposition representative not of one province but of the whole Dominion, continuing along the path which Mr. Borden and his Orange and P. P. A. associates have blazed out within the past few weeks. The next caucus of Mr. Borden's parliamentary followers should decide this point.

THE WITNESS RESPONSIBLE.

It is perhaps only natural that Protestant prejudice should seek to express itself in this city in the pages of our contemporary, The Daily Witness. But surely in any newspape of good standing, intelligence should exercise a saving measure of control if only to cover the publishers from ridicule and contempt. In a recent issue The Witness publishes a letter signed "N. Gregoire." who repre sents himself as a one-time Catholic missionary in Kootenay, B.C. In his missionary life he says he had an experience with a young Irishman which he relates in this style :

"As we were two priests at the rission together, the other priest came one day to me and said: 'Here do you know that our hired man John has just said to me in con fession that he is a Fenian, and of course on that declaration I was obliged to refuse nim absorution But at the same time I told him to come one of these days to confession to you, and that he has no need of telling you that he is a Fenian When he comes then to you, you will have simply to do as if you nothing of his Fenianism and to give him straight-away absolution, and so we will be able to keep that poor soul in the Church.' "

Has the editor of The Witness not lived long enough in a Catholic city to know that his correspondent is audaciously employing his imagina tion to give offence to every Catholic who reads The Witness? And is the editor so ignorant of the responsibilities of journalism as not to know that he cannot hold himself blameless for so scandalous and insulting a statement as that made by his cor respondent?

BONAPARTE IN THE U. S. CABI-NET.

The inclusion by President Roose velt in his Cabinet of Mr. Charles Jerome Bonaparte is by no means an empty tribute to the position of that distinguished Catholic citizen Mr. Bonaparte is a politician of strong convictions, with a record that proves the wisdom of Roose velt's insistent choice. Mr. Bona parte was not a candidate for office.

Our city fathers are bent on doing away with the street musician or, at least, there is talk of restricting him to certain districts. There are very few to whom music does not appeal, but one dare not rank hurdy gurdy in the category with things musical, more especially when they insist on serenading us just as we are thinking out a weighty problem, or when a business discussion is on to which our closest attention must be given. We have said that music touches all hearts, but when it comes to Bedelia, Leonora, Fare Thee Well, Lead, Kindly Light (what a mixture !) in succession, we begin to ask is it true that music hath unison with the glorious music of the oratorio, the soul-stirring harmonies rolling out from the cathe dral organ, the wondrous melody gliding from the fingers of the vir tuoso, but willingly, yes, most willingly, could we do without the inharmonious strains of the street

He who has genuine and perfect charity seeks nothing in himself, but desires God to be glorilled in all

BIGOTRY SILENCED. In another article we have deal

with the she

election campaign in the Ontario by elections of Tuesday. As agains the firebrand attempts made in Lon don and North Oxford to set rac against race and religion against religion throughout this Dominion there is the reassuring fact of the election returns. The majority of Mr. Hyman in London was increased from 22 to nearly 400, whilst, the majority polled in North Oxford for the government candidate exceeded the expectations of the Liberal themselves in that riding. It is admitted that the Catholic vote in both constituencies went solidly Liheral. It could not have gone other wise, inasmuch as Catholic citizens have never before been compelled to listen to more reckless and ruffianly appeals to prejudice from the political platform. Let this be a warning to the bigots and a memory to Catholics in time to come. The one de fensive weapon which our common citizenship supplies is the ballot; and though calumny may be borne in silence for a while, it can never be more effectively rebuked than by the protest of which the ballot box is the recorder. At the present moment however, we cannot forget that hun dreds of Protestants in these Ontario elections rejected the appeals not only of politicians but of their religious leaders to strike a blow at the heart of the Catholic school system in Ontario itself as well as in th West. This independence, this spirit of fair play, has ever been displayed in times of peril to our Canadian institutions, and as long as it endures no citizen of this Dominion need des pair of the high destiny of our coun

The advice of the Sovereign Pontiff is being energetically acted upon by Pere Berthet, the valiant Superior of the Barnabites, in Paris, who, having been evicted from his church and house near the Parc Nouceau, founded an association called the "Militants du devoir Chretien," the Avenue de Clichy. Father Ber thet advises resistance, now especially that Church and State appear to be near separation, and co-operation like that of the Swiss Catholics of the Canton of Geneva, who founded the "Oeuvre du Clerge," which provides for the payment of priests. Pere Berthet also says that the parish churches, in the event of seculariza fion coming, should not be evacuated without resistance being offered.

The death of Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien M.P., produced a profound shock wherever it was known in Irish cir cles throughout the world. When in the House of Commons a few days before his death he appeared to be a active and alert as ever, and though he was, of course, an old man, h seemed to have many years of usefulness before him. Indeed, it was only a couple of weeks ago that Mr. O'Brien was speaking of his intention to remove his residence to Dub lin at the close of the present see sion, and he was looking forward with the keenest interest to the share he night be able to take in the politi cal and other movements in the Irish Capital himself. As might be expected from one who throughout his whole life gave such splendid proof of his patriotism, it had always been his earnest desire to die in Ireland, and though, unfortunately, his wish in that respect has not been gratified, it is a satisfaction to know that he will at least be buried there.

It has been diligently reported in France and America that Monseign Sueur, Archbishop of Avignon, had certain charges brought against him. It is stated in Paris, as well as in Rome, that neither the Sovereign Pontiff nor any ecclesiastical author rity acting for him ever thought, of summoning the Archbishop of Avignon to the Eternal City. Mgr. Sueu omes from the diocese of Arras, in the North. He was born in 1841, and was formerly Bishop of Evreux, in Normandy. Pere Riblier, Supe rior of the expelled Redemptorists at

Sables d'Olonnes, has, by the way, his action in going to prison rath than pay the unjust fines levied o him. The Holy Father, it is also affirmed, highly approved of the resistance of the religious orders their persecutors; but, he added: "Tinfortunately opinions in France are divided. Some advise going to th only one road to follow." This was understood to be the road of resist

A CATHOLIC APPOINTED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ATTACKED THE FAMOUS BALTI-MORE RING.

Balfimore was at that time ruled by a political ring, of which it has been said that Tweed might study Minneapolis, and the "gang" in Missouri before Governor Folk arrived would both hang their heads for envy. So strongly intrenched was the ring that for years opposition to it had been a mere pretense. It wa worth a business life to fight. Its leader and lieutenants held the en State in their grasp, and idea that there might be a battle seemed well-nigh impossible.

A FEARLESS PROSECUTOR OF CRIMINALS.

Of course, the smile had not de veloped so far at that time, but such as it was it drew about him some few good citizens, who, in the year 1875, willingly went down to defeat with the young man. But the fight was on, and so thoroughly had the public spirit been aroused that the selection of Charles Joseph Bonaparte as special counsel to prose cute the ballot box frauds was de manded and allowed. Before another was a personality to be reckoned with, and so he has mained ever since. In the campaigns of 1882, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889 and 1895 he was practically controlling force in the election. In 1895 he was appointed Supervisor of Elections by the Governor and held office for just three weeks, until after election, his only salaried pointment.

FEATURES OF HIS ANCESTORS. It has sometimes been remarked that Mr. Bonaparte does not look un like his distinguished ancestor. It is said that this irritates him, because he is taller, stronger than "the Little Corporal." His body is thick and sturdy-looking, and his hands woman's. His neck is thick muscular, and it needs to be, for he as a massive head, nearly bald, and which bulges over the temples. His short mustache is turning gray, and his strongly marled face is fittingly set off by a strong chin and jaw

Mr. Bonaparte and Presiden Roosevelt met as civil service re formers, and have always been the warmest of friends. Mr. Bonaparte has declared Mr. Roosevelt is as ideal American, and the President's eulogy has been stated in the going. Mr. Bonaparte served for time as a member of the Indian Com nission, and last year he was pointed one of the special counsel for the Government to prosecute the Post Office frauds. that prosecution still has echoes in federal court rooms as various officials come up for sentence or trial.

COMPOSER OF THE "PALMS." President Loubet has appointed M Gabriel Faure to be director of the National Conceeding M. Theodore Dubois, who has

Gabriel Faure, a musical compo of note in France, was born at Pamiers, on May 13, 1845. He studie at the School of Sacred Music, di rected by Niedermeyer, under Dietsch and Saint-Saens. In 1877 M. Faur was appointed Maitre de Chapelle at the Church of the Madeline, and in 1896 organist of the same Church Among his works of note is the "Birth of Christ," but he will be remembered by the world at large as the composer of that splendid sa cred solo, "Les Rameaux," Palms"), which Edouard de Reszke Pol Plancon, Eugene Cowles, and other artists, have made famous

Occasionally a disagreeable person will boast that at least he is sincere but that is no excuse for being dis-

Three things you never discover til there is death in the house. Th goodness of the neighbors, the way me drags, and how loud the clock

PHILLIPS

GREAT

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\$9. 0	Cash price, 34	98 \$7.50	Cash price, 85.74 Cash price, 7.65
D12.00	Cash price, My	.57 \$15.00	Cash price SII 48
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152-16, BENT WOOD ARM CHAIR, Wood Seat, \$5.75, less 15 p. c. 57.9, OAK OFFICE CHAIR, \$8.00, less 10 per cent. No. 2856, MAHOGANY REV. CHAIR, Perforated Seat, \$23.00, less

15 per cent. 105-18, RATTAN REVOLVING OFFICE CHAIR, \$12.50, less 20 p 48-27, FLAT TOP DESK, Typewriter, double pedestal, Quartered

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HEDINERY MEDICAL STREET

DEVOTION TO THE SA

Whence arose this dev Sacred Heart? Who to

ankind? It was Our His coming to earth ar of His life was a mani the love of His Sacred even this did not see On the cross an death He permitted His ! to be opened as though show us that He had gi love for us. St. Bernas lover of the Sacred mother and most cons diers :- "Your side, O pierced so that a passag made for us leading to and the same wound has Your Heart in order that from fruitless anxieties a objects, we might, under tection, make our abode the chief reason why You that Your Heart should was, that we might see, ble wound, the one which the wound of love. H could Jesus have offered proof of the ardor of H by allowing the lance to only His body, but even The hodily wound makes of the spiritual wound. uld help loving a Heart ed? Who would not retu love towards so loving Who would not attach hir nure a Heart ? Then let us we are able, while we are down by our mortal bodie love, to offer for love, an tach ourselves to our dear Jesus, whose hands and and Heart have been pi cruel, wicked men: let us He may deign to bind us Him by the chains of His soften by His glowing cha hearts, still so insensible a

* * * At. St. Patrick's Churc high Mass was sung by Re Killoran. The sermon was by Rev. Father Walsh, a di ed member of the Dominic who for seven years has bee ed as missionary to the Cat Port of Spain, Bermuda. also professor of Oriental at the University there. cher took for his text : "T day the Lord hath made, 1

joice and be glad exceeding "The words of my text," "would have been more ap seven weeks ago, when we Easter. Still they are s appropriate to the feast tofeast of Pentecost p birthday of the Christian This day marks the consump God's greatest work, the fo of His Church for the redemy salvation of mankind."

The preacher gave a leng viour, after which he entere of the Apostles, and tr work of the Catholic Church the present time, which was the inspiration of the Holy In the evening Rev. Father professor of Oriental langua Maynooth, gave an instructive

At St. Ann's Church, solen Mass was sung by Rev. Strubbe, assisted by Rev. Reitvelt and Fortier. The was preached by Rev. Father he evening Rev. Father land preached, and Benedict the Blessed Sacrament was in by Rev. Father Rioux, P.P., by Rev. Fathers Trudel and F

... At St. Anthony's Church, R ther Shea officiated at solemn Mass, assisted by Rev. Fath-Heffernan and J. E. Donnelly con and sub-deacon. The was preached by Rev. Father nan, "This is pre-eminently, the preacher, "the birthday of Catholic Church." When Chri left this earth He left 120 p members of His Church. They mbled together in the Cen prayer when the Holy Ghost eared, and a wonderful chanought. The Apostles who, this time, had been timid and

preached Christ and Him cr The Holy Ghost, being distinct the Father and the Son, has tial mission to perform, to gui direct the Church until the c

the Jews, now went forth

At St. James Cathedral, His

Sacred Heart? Who taught it to

mankind? It was Our Lord Himself.

even this did not seem to satisfy

death He permitted His Sacred Heart

to be opened as though he would

show us that He had given all its

dent lover of the Sacred Heart, finds

another and most consoling reason

for this last act of the cruel sol-

diers :- "Your side, O Jesus, was

pierced so that a passage might be

nade for us leading to Your Heart.

objects, we might, under Your pro-

that Your Heart should be pierced

was, that we might see, by the visi-

ble wound, the one which is invisible.

the wound of love. How, indeed,

could Jesus have offered us a strong

er proof of the ardor of His love than

hy allowing the lance to wound not

only His body, but even His Heart?

The bodily wound makes us sensible

of the spiritual wound. Who, then,

could help loving a Heart so wound-

love towards so loving a Heart?

Who would not attach himself to so

pure a Heart? Then let us, as far as

we are able, while we are still bound

down by our mortal bodies, try to

love, to offer for love, and to at-

tach ourselves to our dear Jesus; to

Jesus, whose hands and feet, side

and Heart have been pierced by

cruel, wicked men: let us wait until

soften by His glowing charity our

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Easter. Still they are somewhat

birthday of the Christian Church.

This day marks the consummation of

God's greatest work, the foundation

of His Church for the redemption and

The preacher gave a lengthy dis-

course on the life work of our Sa-

viour, after which he entered upon

that of the Apostles, and traced the

work of the Catholic Church up to

the present time, which was due to

the inspiration of the Holy Ghost.

In the evening Rev. Father Carroll,

Maynooth, gave an instructive dis-

* * *

At St. Ann's Church, solemn high

Mass was sung by Rev. Father

Strubbe, assisted by Rev. Fathers

Reitvelt and Fortier. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Flynn.

In the evening Rev. Father D. Hol-

the Blessed Sacrament was imparted by Rev. Father Rioux, P.P., assisted

by Rev. Fathers Trudel and Reitvelt.

At St. Anthony's Church, Rev. Fa-

ther Shea officiated at solemn high Mass, assisted by Rev. Fathers T. Hefferman and J. E. Donnelly as dea-

con and sub-deacon. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Heffer-

nan, "This is pre-eminently," said the preacher, "the birthday of the Catholic Church." When Christ had

'left this earth He left 120 persons,

members of His Church. They were

assembled together in the Cenacle at

prayer when the Holy Ghost ap-peared, and a wonderful change was

this time, had been timid and afraid

of the Jews, now went forth and preached Christ and Him crucified.

The Holy Ghost, being distinct from

the Father and the Son, has a spe-tial mission to perform, to guide and direct the Church until the end of time.

+ + +

The Apostles who, up to

+++

preached, and Benediction of

professor of Oriental languages

Pentecost marks the

for

appropriate to the feast to-day,

feast of

salvation of mankind."

Who would not return love for

Yet

tection, make our abode there.

On the cross and after His

of His life was a manifestation

PHILLIPS SQUARE,

15, 1905.

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At St. James Cathedral, His Grace Archishop Bruchesi officiated a

NOTES FROM PARISHES Pontifical High Mass, assisted by ITEMS OF INTEREST Gauthier, Roy, Vice-Chancellor, Rev. Abbe Perrier and Rev. J. B. Demers. Secretary. The sermon was preach-DEVOTION TO THE SACRED HEART ed by Rev. Abbe Deschamps, chaplain of the Deaf and Dumb Institu-Whence arose this devotion to the tion.

PENTECOST.

His coming to earth and every act The Feast of Pentecost was celebrated with splendor in all the Cathe love of His Sacred Heart. But tholic churches of our city last Sunday. The altars were tastefully decorated with red silk banners and streamers. The officiating clergymen wore vestmen?s of red, and the music at the solemn high masses was of the love for us. St. Bernard, that ar- highest order. Appropriate sermons were also preached.

> ST. ANTHONY'S CATECHISM PICNIC.

and the same wound has also opened The annual picnic for the children Your Heart in order that, disengaged attending the Catechism classes at from fruitless anxieties and exterior St. Anthony's took place on Thursday last. At 9 o'clock ten double lic Commissioners' Schools will be street cars loaded with children the chief reason why You have willed started from Fulford street. The first car was occupied by St. Patrick's fife and drum band, under bandmaster Smith. The band 'discoursed Irish airs on the route. route was along St. Antoine, Craig, St. Lawrence, St. Catherine and Notre Dame streets to Maisonneuve, back on Notre Dame street to Verdun. The children enjoyed the long drive immensely, and kept cheering, singing and blowing horns all the way. They were out for enjoyment and they had full swing. When the grounds were reached games of lacrosse, football, basket ball, etc., were indulged in. After an hour's play dinner was served and needless to say, the eight hundred children did ample justice to the repast. The bill of fare was tempting to their appetites, which had been improved by the country air. Sandwiches, He may deign to bind us closely to cakes, candies, peanuts, oranges, tea Him by the chains of His love, and and lemonade made up a dainty meal. After dinner games were resumed, followed by races. Among the priests present were: Rev. Fathers Donnelly, Shea, and T. Heffernan, St. Anthony's; R. E. Callahan, St. Michael's; L. McGinnis, Verdun; J. Richard, P.P., Verdun; Jer. Decarie, Ste. Cunegonde; Robillard, St. Paul; P. Heffernan, St. Cote Patrick's.

The ladies who worked hard during the day tending at the different tables were: Mrs. Mulcahey, Mrs. Hennessy Mrs. Casey, Mrs. Feeney, Mrs, Lee, Mrs. Brady, Miss Mary Doyle, Miss Nora Cussen, Miss Ethel Paul, Miss Annie Gareau, Miss Annie McCaully, Miss Brady, Miss Hennessy, Miss O Brown, Miss B. Brown, Miss O'Connor, Miss Nolan, Miss Mary Donohoe, Miss Emily Smith, Miss Kate Hen nessy, Miss Feeney and Miss Lena

Duclos. The gentlemen helpers were: Messr: P. Hooban, Hogan, Coughlin, John Brady, Kearney, Regan, Jas. Corcoran, Thos. Kinsella, Roach, Gibbon, Hockley, O'Connell, Doherty, J. Gibbon.

When the hour for returning came the happy but tired crowd boarded the cars, and hearty cheers were given for the director of the catechism classes, Rev. Thomas Heffernan, and all voted the affair one of the most successful picnics given. The following were the prize winners in the different races :

Girls, 8 to 10 years-Maggie

11 to 13 years—Isabella Patterson. 14 to 16 years-1, Lottle Barry; 2, Eva Meloche.

17 to 19 years—Genevieve Howlett. ST. AGNES' CHURCH FESTIVAL. The basket ball game between the Emeralds and the Shamrocks was of the building fund was quite sucwon by the latter by 11 goals Eddie Casey captained the former and Charlie Piche the latter. prize winners were: 1, Fred. Hanna; 2, Hugh McClosky; 3, Albert

Boys' races: 7 to 9 years-1, M Norman; 2, Henry McLaughlin; 3, J. J. McCloskey.

10 to 12 years-1, Albert Watson 2, James Flanagan; 3, James Burke. 13 to 15 years—1, James Burke, thy; 2. Frank Ryan; 3, Jas. Mc Enroy.

Rev. Father Heffernan desires t thank all those who in any way elped to make the catechism picnic of 1905 such a great success.

Let your light shine in your home and don't be afraid that it will come too bright. Don't be turning it down all the time, as some people

A love of good may be cultivated to almost any extent where the ori-ginal formation of an unselfish nature exists. A passionate ideal of excel-lence can so fill the mind that no pleasure is felt in anything but in strong, persistent efforts to realize

Next Sunday afternoon, the monthly meeting of the St. Gabriel's Juvenile T. A. & B. Society will be held at St. Gabriel's Hall

Last Sunday afternoon St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society held its annual outing, which takes place on August 3rd, will be ready to be distributed at the meeting in July.

A SUCCESSFUL PILGRIMAGE.

annual pilgrimage to St. Anne det veying the best wishes of all Beaupre on Saturday afternoon, and Shamrocks. Mr. Kenehan made Fathers Christopher. Ethelbert, and Wulstan, O.F.M

CLOSING EXERCISES.

The closing exercises for the Cathoheld on the following dates: June 22nd, Sarsfield, La Plateau and Montcalm schools; June 23rd, Belmont and Champlain schools; June 24th, Olier and the Edward Murphy The schools.

St. Gabriel's independent brass band held its annual election of officers a few days ago, which resulted as follows: President, Wm. Lamount; Bandmaster, James Burns; Assistant Bandmaster, James Monahan; Secretary Treasurer, J. Gaudry. The band is noe open for engagements during the summer months to play at excursions, garden parties or fes-

SCHOOL CHOIRS' OUTING.

The annual outing of the Belmont J. A. Archambault, of the Belmont School.

NEW ENGLISH PARISH.

Rev. Father Provost, P.P., Hochelaga parish, announced a meeting of I wish to have the right to hear the the English-speaking Catholics for consoling sentence reserved for those Sunday next, June 18th, in the College Hall, Desery street. He spoke favorably of the formation of the new parish, and said that he would do Maisonneuve and Viauville announced the meeting, and were also in far grace and for many the commence-

PAPER MILK BOTTLES.

Dr. Louis Laberge, medical health officer, is considering the merits of a new kind of milk bottle, made of paper or wood fibre. The bottle, according to a medical journal, is sterilized when it is made. It is so cheap that it can be thrown away after being used once without the cretary to His Grace, gave their ascost affecting the price of the milk even by the quart. This, if proved to be the case in actual use, as is claimed after laboratory tests, the advance in the method of handling milk, and tend to reduce the infant mortality, so greatly affected by the delivery of milk in bottles.

The festival held last week in aid at St. Vincent de Paul.

cessful. The affair opened with promenade band concert given St. Ann's fife and drum band. second evening a euchre contest took place, at which nearly 300 assist ed. The third evening, a banquet was held at which 150 guests tended. St. Ann's brass band discoursed sweet music during the evening. The closing evening a gran concert of vocal and instrumental music was given by the ladies' and centlemen's choir. assisted by Miss L. McKeown, M. King. T. Harney Messrs. H. Forsythe, A. Anderson. P. Griffin, R. Quigley, J. A. Farrell C. A. Duckett, W. F. Costigan. The children of the parish rendered pretty operette entitled, "Who Shall be our Queen." Miss N. Murphy acted as accompanist, while Prof. John McCaffrey conducted the singing.

PRESENTATION TO MR. PATRICK KENEHAN

Mr. Patrick Kenehan, of the Comptroller's office, was married or Monday morning at St. Ann's Church. On Thursday afternoon his friends at the City Hall presented him with a purse of gold. Mr. John

Mr. Kenehan thanked his confreres for their good wishes, as well as their substantial gift. He alluded to

Mr. Kenehan is well known in fra ternal circles. He is President monthly meeting. One new member President of the Shamrock Amateru Athletic Association, and is a rugby football player of more than ordinary ability.

On Saturday afternoon the Shamrock directors presented Mr. P. Ke-The English-speaking ladies of the Kearney, the president, made the president, made the president, and read an address containing the sentation, and read an address containing the sentation. over four hundred participated. Re-suitable reply, thanking the donors the for their kind wishes and their substantial gift.

Mr. Kenehan was married to Miss Florence McReary on Monday morning at St. Ann's Church.

CONFIRMATION AT ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

The Semaine Religieuse has the following account of Archbishop Bruchesi's visit to the penitentiary: His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, in making his pastoral visit to St. Vin-ST. GABRIEL'S BRASS BAND, cent de Paul, followed the dictates of his heart and went to the penitentiary. There, hearts in the throes of the deepest sorrow, have need of the consolation of the father of the flock.

His emotion touched his listeners their souls were appealed to and their eyes were dimmed with tears. imposing ceremony of confirmation administered to thirteen prisoners, opened their hearts to the workings of the Holy Spirit. Everything bespoke charity. It was on this virtue that His Grace addressed these poor incarcerated ones in a very few words, and Montcalm school choirs was held first in English and then in French, on Tuesday to Isle Gros Bois, where which we sum up as follows: "I call nearly two hundred enjoyed a plea- you my friends, not by the simple sant day. Games of various kinds rule of convention, but out of the were held, on the grounds, and on the depths of my heart. Could I forget return homewards an enjoyable con- that the model of pastors chose as cert was given. The boys were in the first witness of his divinity, his charge of Profs. J. W. Meloche and first Apostle, the first canonized saint, the good thief, he who passed school, and J. B. Paquet, Montcalm from the cross to eternal liberty and thinking, and whither our praises and the roward of the just. I love you prayers have been directed. all-I love your families, and charged with tender mercy I come to communicate it to you without reserve.

I bring to you with my benediction that which Pius X. comvor of seeing a parish for the Eng- ment of their salvation. The Holy lish-speaking Catholics of the tervi- Ghost whom you have received will Ghost whom you have received will renew in you sentiments of righteousness, and will shower on you always and in all places the abundance of His gifts enabling you thus to se

who alleviate suffering: I was in

cure eternal happiness in heaven." The Rev. Father Strubbe gave the instructions to the applicants confirmation. The Rev. Father C. Therien, former chaplain of Mount St. Louis, and Demers, private se-

sistance at the ceremony. The warden, who received the Archhishop and who acted as godfather to those applying for confirmation, exdocton considers, would be a great pressed the wish of receiving more frequent visits from His Grace, who told him that the religious care of the prisoners was one of the distinctive characteristics of Christianity, and positively assured him to return in the near future to the unfortunate ones and his other friends Cote des Neiges. R.I.P.

HYMENEAL.

McKENNA-FARRELL.

At St. Ann's Church, Wednesday orning, June 7th, a very pretty wedding took place, when Miss Mary Farrell, daughter of the late James Farrell, was married to Mr. D. J. McKenna, both of this city. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. M. F. Farrell, and was attended by Miss B. Broderick. Mr. Charles boys of the school sang the service Killoran was best man. The bride was gowned in white chiffon sating and wore a very picturesque white hat. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilles of the valley. The bridesmaid's gown was white silk and white lace hat. Her bouquet was of pink roses. The groom's present to the bride was a pearl sunburst, to the bridesmaid a suncostume was a blue silk shirtwaist in the religious life, striving after suit, with hat to match, trimmed his own sanctification as well as that suit, with hat to match, trimmed with crushed moss roses. After the ceremony a very dainty breakfast was served at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. D. Doyle, where a large number of guests were present. The

the presentation, and expressed the room and breakfast table were prettily decorated with pink and white carnations. The happy couple were the recipients of numerous beautiful presents. Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Mc-Kenna have left on a two weeks' trip the good feeling existing among the to Toronto, Buffalo, Niagara and Chicago. On their return a reception will be held at the home of the of bride's aunt.

SAILORS' CONCERT.

The third annual concert at the Catholic Sailors' Club took place last evening under the direction of Prof. Cal. H. Corey, assisted by his excellent pupils. The large hall was crowded with a very intelligent audience, who appreciated each item. The sailor numbers were particularly good. Mr. J. Beamish Saul occupied the chair, and previous to introducing those who took part, made a few remarks, thanking the large audience for their presence. It went to show they appreciated the large and airy hall of the Club. He also alluded to the large number of seamen present, and hoped they would continue to visit the rooms. Among those present were Rev. T. Malone, S.J., Rev. Father Kava-Malone, S.J., nagh, S.J. 'The following took part in the programme: The Misses Helena Tait, Cecelia Cote. Ethel Whytock, Pearl Kyle and Frankie Cronin; Mrs. J. Brandt, M. M. Walker. Messrs. J. Dickson and A. Cleary. The programme ended with a short

sketch from the opera "Nona," with full chorus. Miss Lynch, Miss Meyers and Prof.

Cal. H. Corey were accompanists.

Christ's actions here on earth are picture lessons of the majestic movements of the Eternal in the history of the universe We know that all hushed sensation,

especially after an evening service of more than usual earnestness, that bringing away with us, as it were, into the jar and din of the world some small portion of the "peace that passeth understanding"-some tiny

OBITUARY.

MR. WILLIAM MURPHY.

On Friday last there passed away, prison,' says our Saviour, 'and you at Ste. Agathe, Mr. William Murphy, of the firm of Murphy Bros., grocers, all in his power to assist the people missioned me to give to all the faithof this city. The deceased had been in their project. The pastors of ful of my diocese. Your days of victim to tuberculosis, he was obligcaptivity are for you days of special ed to make Ste. Agathe his home, where he built up a prosperous business. The funeral took place on Tuesday of this week at St. Agathe, and was largely attended. He was a brother of Very Rev. Father Murphy, Prior of the Trappist Monastery, at Lonsdale, Rhode Island. R.I.P.

MRS. JOHN McVEY.

The death of Mrs. John McVey, an old and respected member of St. Anthony's parish, occurred on Monday of this week. The deceased was the mother of Mr. W. P. McVey, of this city, Mr. John S. McVey, of the Statistic Department, Ottawa, and Mr. James B. McVey, of the old Shamrock Lacrosse Club. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place this morning at 8 o'clock from the family residence, 64 Laurier avenue, to St. Anthony's Church, where a solemn requiem Mass was celebrated. Interment took place at

FUNERAL OF BRO. SYLVIEN.

The funeral of Rev. Brother Sylvien, Director of the Christian Brothers' School at Point St. Charles, took place on Friday morning and was largely attended. In the funeral cortege were representatives from the different communities in the city, besides hundreds of pupils and friends. At St. Charles solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Laporte, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. impressively. After the service the funeral cortege proceeded to Mont de trimmed with real Irish point lace, la Salle, where the novices, scholastics and professed Brothers met th cortege and walked in processions order to the grave, chanting the "De Profundis" and "Benedictus." In the beautiful little cemetery rests the remains of a faithful son of St. John Baptist de la Salle, a noble worker in the cause of Christian education

brated this morning at St. Gabriel'. Church for the repose of the soul

The lacrosse match on Saturday

last, between the old rivals, Montreal and Shamrocks, was one of the most remarkable matches seen for years, and probably one of the greatest ever played between the two Montreal teams. Little did the huge crowd of nearly 4000 spectators ever expect to see such a great battle as the majority thought that the Shamrocks would have an easy time, but Saturday's game will go down in the history of lacrosse as being a record one, and in coming years will be referred to as a great match. Four minutes after schedule time, Referee Joe Lally, of Cornwall, blew his whistle, and after giving the usual advice to the players, the teams lined up, and the battle started. For twenty minutes the ball travelled from end to end, several shots on both goals being warded off by the excellent goal keeping of Muir and Kenny. The gong sounded announcing that the first quarter was over and neither side had scored. After a rest of five minutes the batfle started anew, but with the same result. Forty minutes of actual play and no game scored. When the teams appeared for the third time many of the spectators thought that the spell was to be broken, but it was not. Both defences played strong games, and kept the men from the shooting range. The in-teresting features of this quarter were the work of little Tommie Currie, who snatched the ball from the big defence players of the Montreal team; Robinson's good work in the same line, and the excellent work of the big Shamrock defence in saving the goals, all of which brought thunders of applause from the spectators. Sixty minutes had now elapsed and yet no score. The Shamrock sympathizers wondered what was matter with their favorites. But the change came at the beginning of the next quarter. By well directed efforts the Shamrock home worked the ball close to the Montreal nets, and fragment into this busy, mocking life scenes of enthusiasm on the grand a shot by Tracey found the net. Wild stand followed. Men cheered and clapped, boys shouted, and ladies waved their handkerchiefs in recognition of the "boys in green" scoring after one hour and ten minutes of actual play, being one of the longest games on record in the senior league. of the N.A.L.U. The teams settled down to work again with only a few minutes left to play, but three Shamrock men were ruled off, including the great point player, Johnny Howard. With such an advantage, nine men to twelve, Montreal scored, and a great cheer went up. The teams played on, and when time was up it was decided to finish the draw. Two minutes after the face at tre, Currie raced in near the nets with the ball, passed it to Johnny Brennan, who sent in a swift shot which the Montreal goalkeeper stopped, but the ball bounced from his stick, and sharpshooter Hogan caught it and sent it whizzing into the net, winning by 2 to 1, one of the hardest battles seen for years. + + +

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Referee Lally is, without doubt, the king of referees in lacrosse to-day, and for any roughness he promptly penalizes the offenders. Canada's national game in Montreal will be seen played in all its glory when Joa Lally has charge of the game.

Big Jim Kavanagh, the man with the eagle eye and wonderful reach, plays with great judgment, breaks up many a fine combination of the opposing team, and marshals his in great style. Jim is the Togo the lacrosse world to-day. Tommie Currie, Frankie Nolan and

Tracey form a great trio of midgets, as well as tireless home fielders.

The slippery grass interfered considerably with the players. Roddy Finlayson, of Montreal, was

the same old war horse as in the days of yore, when he wore green sweater and performed feats of valor for the Shamrocks. When the Shamrocks won the de

ciding game, the scene that followed can better be imagined than describ-

Next Saturday another great gam will take place, when Cornwall cross sticks with the Shamrocks. The youngsters from the Factory Town are a plucky bunch, and will keep the Shamrocks guessing. ball will be faced at 3.30 p.m. record crowd will be in attendance as lacrosse is growing in popularity: The standing of the clubs in the Senior League is as follows:

	Won,	Los
Shamrocks	2	0
Montreal		- 10
Capital	•	
Cornwall	ō	71
National	0	1

Appeal for Missionary Students.

St. Joseph's Society for Colored Missions of the South appeals earn estly to all of God's people to help by their prayers to spread the Catholic religion among the eleven millions of negroes in the United States.

The work of our Missionary Society: The Missions of Maryland, Delaware (St. Joseph's Orphanage. Wilmington, Del.; St. Joseph's dustrial School, Clayton, Del.), Ten-Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas. The above

Work with the colored Missions of Lynchburg, Columbia, Jarretts, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Kasall in the State of Virginia.

All this, with the Epiphany Apos tolic College for students and St. Joseph's Seminary for seminarians, certainly makes it evident that St. Joseph's Society, (a body of about thirty priests), is pretty well ployed and is doing a hard and noble

The Catholic faith which God gave you is preached by our Missionaries to the colored people of the South. This work, began in 1888, is now an established one.

The College and Seminary in Baltimore, with various other institutions, and priests entirely devoted to the colored in nine of our States make our work an established one. However, since the work is so vast when we consider there are elever millions of colored in our country, we male an appeal to our Catholic young men in America in behalf of the colored Catholic missions of the South.

St. Joseph's Seminary and the Epiphany Apostolic College are the nurseries of priests for the negro missions. We desire, then, to invite the young men of our faith to consider the missionary vocation to the colored people of the United States.

There are fully eleven millions of the African race in this country, less two hundred thousand of whom are members of the true Church. More than half do not profess any sort of Christianity. Yet the colored people are naturally in telligent, have admirable moral qualities, and are remarkably gifted by nature with the religious sense, being fond of participating in public wor ship, easily led to accept the truths of revelation, and have a bright perception of the beauties of a moral and religious life.

+ + +

To Our Brother Priests:

In the past our work among the colored has found favor in the eyes of good priests; this encourages to appeal to their goodness of heart and ask them to kindly consider our work and speak of it our Catholic young men.

If they should know of any good soul, likely suitable for our colored missionary work, and is willing to make an effort to prepare himsel for the same, we would appreciate their kindness in drawing his atten tion to this missionary work.

The age preferable for our college students is between fifteen and twenty, since the college studies and se minary course completed, will make their ordination between twenty-five and thirty years of age.

Since we can only receive a limite nun:ber of students each September, we desire to have all applications in and decided upon by the end of June. Any one desiring further informa

tion about the work or the condition for admission to our Seminary or College for colored missions

REV. THOS. B. DONOVAN, Epiphany Apostolic College,

Walbrook, Baltimore, Maryland.

HONORING MARY.

Remarkable Procession on the Streetsof England's Capital.

The London Morning Leader give a graphic account of the Catholic procession which passed through some of the thoroughfares of London on Sunday evening, May 25 The procession was over a mile in length. Its most striking feature, according to the writer, "was its somewhat unusual appearance. Religious demonstrations, with sacrec pictures, relics, surpficed choirs, crosses, and acolytes, are not com mon in London." The processionists it is added, comprised priests, wearing surplices and birettas, uniformed boys and men walking bare-headed, and girls, prettily dress wearing white veils. Consider able interest, the writer says, cen tered in a reliquary containing re-lics of St. Thomas of Canterbury, Cuthbert Mayne, and Edmund Campion. Before and after this were



fixes, and representatives of confraternities in various parts of England Marching behind a cross were in costume of Bernadotte (commemothe fifteen apparitions Lourdes), and then came a statue of the Immaculate Conception, escorted by 15 girls strikingly dressed in white and blue. Following also were school-girls forming groups of the Joyful Mysteries (white and blue), the Sorrowful Mysteries (white and violet), and the Glorious Mysteries (white and yellow). Young men be longing to the parish carried a statue of the Virgin Mary. Several carried Rosaries, and girls and boys chanted the "Ave Maria." In Portobello road the procession passed the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor and the Dominican Convent. The windows were crowded with white-veiled Sisters, and on the walls there were white and blue decorations Red and yellow banners lettered "Ave Maria" fluttered in the breeze.

When Ireland Was the Light of Europe.

"Ireland has had a strange and cheguered educational history," said the Rev. Dr. Hickey of Maynooth, at the centenary celebration at Carrick-on-Suir, the other day. "It is historically probable, whilst biologically it is held to be certain, that before the coming of St. Patrick, when the nation was, for the most part, pagan, our forefathers had attained to a high degree of civilization and culture. It certainly does seem impossible that a barbar ous and unlettered people could, in the course of a few centuries, have become the most enlightened people in Europe. But whatever we may hold about our pagan ancestors, the In sition that Ireland occupied for several centuries after the death our Apostle, as the most learned nation in Western Europe, is beyond doubt or cavil. The centuries followed the general adoption of the Christian faith amongst us were not more truly the golden age of the Irish Church than they were the golden age of Irish learning. Throughthese centuries, the schools Ireland-Armagh, Lismore, Clonard, Bangor and a host of others-were known and renowned all through Eu repe. Their fame attracted to our shores myriads of students from all the nations of the Continent, even from the remotest boundaries of civileation. Vast hosts of our country men, educated in those schools, left our shores in those far-off days, impelled by a desire to restore to the nations of the continent the religion and civilization and culture which hordes of barbarians from the stepjes and forests of the North had extinguished in an ocean of blood. Their main purpose, doubtless, to plant the seeds of the Gospel to vin souls to Jesus Christ, to make the lamp of faith glow amidst the waste and desolation which barbarian invasion had everywhere creatd. Incidentally, however, the were pioneers of civilization and culare wherever their footsteps wander ed. The schools which they founded anidst the wilds of Caledonia, on the lains of Northumbria, by the waters of the Rhine and Rhone amidst the forests of Germany, in the Swiss valleys, on the slopes of the Appen incs, became almost as famous these they had left behind them in

GENERAL GRANT'S COURTESY

When General Grant visited Japan the Emperor invited him to cross the imperial foot-bridge near the palace, a bridge which only those of royal

the cradle-land."

blood had ever crossed. General Grant, at the Emperor's invitation, walked beside the Empçror half-way across the bridge. He stopped, bowed low before the Emperor, and said, "I have shown your majesty how much I appreciate the honor, but I cannot violate your tra-

The Japanese were very grateful for General Grant's politoness in respecting their customs. What an example to us in being careful of the feelings

altar-servers, banner-bearers, cruci- D'YOUVILLE READING CIRCLE

There was a full attendance members at the Rideau street Con vent last Tuesday evening, when th D'Youville Reading Circle held the closing exercises of the fourth successful year. The hall was very daintily decorated with plants and early summer blossoms, and the programme, which was both musical and literary, provided a most delightful spring festival and a rich intellectual

A few impressive words by chairman formed the prelude to the entertainment. A brief but very encouraging review was made of the four years since the Circle was first formed for the benefit of those who wished to pursue an after course of The members were congra tulated on their faithful attendanc and ready response and co-operation during the past, and the future wa spoken of hopefully. The plan of next year's work was briefly outlin-

ed. The chief subject of study, besides contemporary history, will be the history of education, which will call for many excursions into various by-paths of study and investigation During the coming summer months out of door studies and a close in timacy with nature were recommend The worship of Nature, rightly

indulged in, does not lead to Panthe ism. There is a "higher Pantheism. Nature is God's footstool, and it i well to kneel often on this footstool and endeavor to get closer to the Creator. The great open book of nature is the best for summer reading. Then there are many excellent translations. Among the best were mentioned the poems of Christine Rossetti, Faber, Wordsworth and our own Bliss Carmen, the Legends of St. Francis Assisum, Newman's Ser mon, The New Spring, and Little Rivers, by Henry Vam Dyke.

The programme, besides affording an intellectual treat, was also a paper called "The Protestant Woglowing tribute to Canadian genius It was Canada"s night, and all the literary selections with the exception of two exquisite little poem sent for the occasion by the Lucian Johnston, of Baltimore, were from the works of such well-known Canadian poets as Archibald Lampman, Charles D. G. Roberts, Blis Carmen and Pauline Johnson. A very clever little paper on Can dian Poets written by Miss E. M. Marshall, was read by Miss Agne Baskerville, who also read Paulin Johnson's poem on The Robin. This was followed by Mendelssohn's beautiful Spring Song (without which a spring festival would hardly complete) played by Miss Agnes

O'Connor The Maple, a charming little poem by Charles G. D. Roberts was read by Miss O'Meara, and a prose selec tion, which was almost as beautiful as a poem, entitled "The Magic o the Woods," was read by Miss J. McCormac, from Bliss Carmen's Friendship of Art,

pretty song indeed, by Celia Thax ter, was sung by Miss May Weir accompanist. Miss Florence Goodwin. Miss Gwendolyn Smart sang in very beautiful voice, The Swallows



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Miss Audrey Jones accompanist. The selections from Archibalo Lampman, the Ottawa poet, wer given by Mrs. A. Fraser and two members of her elocution class 'May," and "The Eve of June," two exquisite poems, were read by Mrs. A. Fraser, "The Frogs," Miss Nellie Topley-Thomas, "April on the Hills," by Miss Meaheavy.

The contributions from Rev. Lu cien Johnston were entitled "Mary land Skies," and "The Sea Gipsy, the latter being suggested by chard Hovey's poem of the Both poems were read by Mis Anna McCullogh,

Before the close of the meeting, copies of the report of the sixth annual meeting of the Internationa Catholic Truth Society, which was held at the Catholic Club in New York city, on March 30, were dis-tributed among the members. The report includes the able address of

the Rev. Edmund T. Shanahan or Truth and its Responsibilities, which all were advised to read carefully also the address of the President o the Society, Rev. William F. Mc Ginnis, in which particular mention is made of the work done by the Ottawa, in the interest of the ciety.

The next regular meeting will b on the first Tuesday of October, but the full gathering, and the formal opening will take place on the 15th St. Teresa's Day.

MARGUERITE.

LABOUCHERE AND FAKES.

Recently, says Henry Labouchere, a man," the organ of the Woman' Protestant Union, published a sensational article under the heading, "The True Story of a Nun." gentleman whose wife was a subscriber to the paper happened to read th story, and deeming it incredible, he wrote the Secretary of the Union asking whether there was any evidence of its authenticity. This led to a correspondence which only terminated a week or two ago, which has now been sent to me for notice.

HOW THE STORY ORIGINATED. At first the injuirer was told, or the authority of the author of story, that "it could be fully stantiated if needful," but that the incident it related "occurred some while ago" in South America. More precise details as to the date and place were requested, and the secretary replied that the author of story had asked her informant for these particulars. No such particulars were ever forthcoming, and it was finally admitted that the lady who wrote the article in The Protestant Woman heard the story from a Pres byterian minister, who heard it from "some people," who in their turn heard it "from friends of the man who witnessed the deed !"

This eye witness could not traced, and it was explained that his friends would be exceedingly unlike ly to give any details, lest they should "embarrass their relations Presbyterian minister says that when he told the story "quite casually he mentioned that he had no guaran tee of its truth. Such was the gene sis of "The True Story of a Nun with which the members of the man's Protestant Union were

Most of them probably swallowed it as gospel, being ready to believe any evil of Catholics. Even when he was being interrogated as to the evidence in support of the story, the se cretary of the Union urged that it should be remembered and passed or 'as a glaring instance of Rome's in umanity and cruelty." It seem to me that the affair rather deserve to be passed on as a glaring instance of the credulity and unchari-tableness of the Protestant bigots who circulated this cock-and bul

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'prim and proud beauty,' brother officer, De Lauzun, her. It was not until she in President Washington's Philadelphia that she con to notice him. It was curi she-a strict Protestant-s wandered into the "Popis one afternoon, and been p see the young Count on his fore the mysterious lamp i His friend, De the altar. had asked her to marry hir De Brugere was "liberal" in liefs, her people preferred

THURSDAY, JUNE

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A PAGE

The relatives of the famo

Gracia Wells, who was so

mired at Newport, when

officers were there in the

American Revolution, we when she married a "Pap

Count de Lac-Joselle. A

he had paid marked attenti

for him. He started ar when he saw her, and he b apologize. "I am far from he said, "and my motner-"Why is it," she asked, w ness in her blue eyes; "th French are ashamed of all good and of nothing that is your nation is all like y must come a terrible reckor

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He blushed again, and

Brugere, De Lauzun-" The two walked in silence to the Delaware, and then to aunt's house in Trent stree the silence brought them to a way that the white heron the fan painted by Fragma the scented gloves, which mother had allowed her to the simple American way, or sand witty speeches had nev In time, Gracia had her way, of all arguments; and, in th ish chapel," she consented to Madame Lac-Joselle, having the faith of her forefathers, and her husband sailed, wi troops of the Count de Roch to France. Her husband's who were very gay, called he Prim," but they admired her, songs and speeches of more

poetic license, which some of dies of society did not obj were hushed in her presence. Once she had a stormy scen Fernand de Brugere, one o husband's friends. It was at ner, at the Chateau de Liac-De Brugere had joined the pa Robespierre, and he had com amicably, to say good-by to istocrat, Lac-Joselle. The t

of the Terror were beginning "I drink to Reason, the Go Reason," De Brugere said, his glass; "Reason, the enemy of superstition, of religion,"

Lac-Joselle knew De Bruger wer, and his heart sank as b his wife rise from her chair, as

her boy's hand in hers. "Monsieur de Brugere," she "you must respect children as You were once an i

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lieve that my mother would done the same thing. I to once and I will swear to her -that I will be even for her of me! She knows that I sha old your fate and hers in th low of my hand, and yet, for I ligion, she defies me ! Good-by Joselle. I came to dinner only for a sight of her. Hence we are enemies !"

Forgetting prudence and the that De Brugere was his guest. Joselle put his hand on his sw "Come, Monsieur

do not let 'us fight ! I shall avenge your wife's insult now, Brugere said, with his hand or knob of the door. "Your wife good woman, a valiant Catholi France does not need such was they make us uncomforta

He was gone. Lac-Joselle shi d. He could hear wild should the village. The parish church

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vince of Quebec, E DAME STREET, DENISST,

A PAGE FROM A MEMOIR.

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officers were there in the days of the American Revolution, were shocked when she married a "Papist," the "prim and proud beauty," as his try to escape." prother officer, De Lauzun, had called her. It was not until she met him in President Washington's house at mob. Philadelphia that she condescended wandered into the "Popish" chapel afternoon, and been pleased to see the young Count on his knees before the mysterious lamp in front of the altar. His friend, De Brugere, had asked her to marry him; and, as De Brugere was "liberal" in all beany other foreigner. Gracia, tall and blonde, with a face, as De Brugere said, "like that of the Princess de Lamballe, only beautiful," waited for him. He started and flushed when he saw her, and he began to apologize. "I am far from home,"

he said, "and my mother-"Why is it," she asked, with sternness in her blue eyes, "that you French are ashamed of all that is good and of nothing that is bad? If your nation is all like you, there must come a terrible reckoning."

He blushed again, and fumbled with his gold-laced hat.

"You are right," he said, gravely, Brugere, De Lauzun-

The two walked in silence eastward to the Delaware, and then to Gracia's the silence brought them together in a way that the white heron's plume, the fan painted by Fragmard, and the scented gloves, which Gracia's mother had allowed her to accept in the simple American way, or a thou sand witty speeches had never done In time, Gracia had her way, in spite of all arguments; and, in the "Pop ish chapel," she consented to become Madame Lac-Joselle, having adopted the faith of her forefathers, and she and her husband sailed, with the troops of the Count de Rochambeau to France. Her husband's friends who were very gay, called her "Meer Prim," but they admired her, and the songs and speeches of more than poetic license, which some of the ladies of society did not object to were hushed in her presence.

Once she had a stormy scene with Fernand de Brugere, one of her husband's friends. It was after dinner, at the Chateau de Liac-Joselle. De Brugere had joined the party of Robespierre, and he had come, very amicably, to say good-by to the aristocrat, Lac-Joselle. The thunders of the Terror were beginning to be

"I drink to Reason, the Goddess of Reason," De Brugere said, raising his glass; "Reason, the enemy of lies, of superstition, of religion," and he

Lac-Joselle knew De Brugere's power, and his heart sank as he saw his wife rise from her chair, and take her boy's hand in hers.

"Monsieur de Brugere," she said, "you must respect children and wowere once an innocent child, though I can scarcely believe it-and your mother would do what I do now."

She courtesied very low, drew her lolled in his chair lazily, but eyes flashed.

"The American blood !" he laugh ed harshly. "I told her once that if you were dead, I would marry her. She is splendid, and I be ieve that my mother would have one the same thing. I told her once and I will swear to her again that I will be even for her scorr of me! She knows that I shall soon hold your fate and hers in the hollow of my hand, and yet, for her religion, she defies me! Good-by, Lac Joselle. I came to dinner to-day only for a sight of her. Henceforth

we are enemies !" Forgetting prudence and the fact that De Brugere was his guest, Lac-Joselle put his hand on his sword. Come, Monsieur de Lac-Joselle do not let us fight ! I shall not avenge your wife's insult now," De Brugere said, with his hand on the knob of the door. "Your wife is a good woman, a valiant Catholic; but does not need such women ow: they make us uncomfortable !"

┇ ┷ The relatives of the famous beauty, in flames. "Ca ira!" yelled the The relatives on was so greatly ad- crowd. "Ca ira!" It meant death mired at Newport, when the French to all within the chateau. And he

when she married a lapty,

Count de Lac-Joselle. At Newport

he had paid marked attention to this

ruined us," he said. "Well, we must

At the garden gate, Lac-Joselle,

philadelphia that she curious that who was masked. "The father and believed. One of these stories to notice him. It was curious that the cub must die! As for you, marriated by Congressman Mial E dame," the man added, in a voice Gracia knew too well, "you are a child of the sister nation for which I fought. Go, madame," he added, with a cynical laugh, "and see whether you can live by your goodnes She clung to the little Louis. His liefs, her people preferred him to yellow hair shining in the moonlight was the last thing she saw, a she fell back fainting into the bed ings and no end of hustling for votes of heliotrope, at the foot of the statue of Niobe.

+ + +

The rage and sin of Paris, the hatred of God, pent up for years, was having its way. Priests had gone out in crowds from the Carmelite monastery, now a den of murder ers, to their death in blood. An actor from one of the theatres, more kind-hearted than the others; had say behind the blood-stained table, acting as judge for some time. He had just been relieved by the Citizen Brugere. A pale man, with a blonde "but you must not judge all my na-tion by myself, or by my friends, De the resk and smoke and the replication by myself, or by my friends, De the reek and smoke and the ranks of pikes, to be examined.

"Ah, ha!" Brugere said, looking more cynical than ever, in his red aunt's house in Trent street. But shirt and cap of liberty. "Two aristocrats! The big one and the little You'll have to die, my friends. The little one may grow up, and he

will be harder fo kill " Lac-Joselle made no reply; he stood erect, but he seemed to have lost consciousness. A woman, draped in a long, black cloak, made her way in spite of all opposition, to the opposite side of this terrible table judgment. She was white, but her eyes were luminous with grief and hope.

"The little one," she said; "my husband! The little one!" The child held out his hands. De

Brugere's face lighted up. "Madame," he said, in a whisper, "deny that this is your husband or your child. You are American-the tribunal knows it. Deny that you are the wife of Lac-Joselle and the mother of his child. They are not known; I may, then, say that they are of the people. Let your wife lie with grace," he said, in a low tone to Lac-Joselle, "and disown you You and the boy may go then.

Gracia stood erect, facing her hu band and the boy, who dropped his hands to his side at a sharp, low word from his father.

"Ah, citizeness of America, formerly the Countess Lac-Joselle," said De Brugere, with evident enjoymen of the situation, "these people claim from pride or foolishness, to be your former son and husband. They are fools, idiots! And the guillo tine is not for idiots." The circle about the table were breathless What would she do?

To deny her child, to tell a lie in his face, to cast him off. to save the two she loved most in life by a falsehood? Her husband looked at her, hope and love in his eyes. To die with him.

"These are my husband and son," she said, in a low voice. There was silence in the group immediately around the table but loud crie came from the courtyard. De Brugere started, and looked straight into her eyes. "The goodness of my wife has destroyed us !" Lac-Joselle muttered.

De Brugere heard him and laughed "A good woman !" he said,

"Of the race of Regulus," cried the stony-faced man at his side

The mob tools up the shout. "Your goodness," he said, half mockingly, "has enabled you to live If you had lied," he added in her "has enabled you to live. ear, "I would have killed them and you. The loss of one bad woman would not have mattered; but you are too rare a creature to kill. Go are too rare a creature to kill. with your husband and child. The

way will be made for you." "Of the race of Regulus!"

moh said. And drunken murderers in was gone. Lac-Joselle shudder-courtyard echoed it, as she passed kneeling in the He could hear wild shouts from with her precious ones to freedom! night time, alor village. The parish church was when Madame de Lac-Joselle died, of St. Sulpice.

twenty years after, the lawyers found in her will a bequest of perpetual Masses for the soul of Fernand de

"At least," he said, when he was on his way to the guillotine with the Duke of Orleans, "I can recall one good deed!" Orleans laughed.

"You have an unusual memory," he answered.

Maurice Francis Egan.

A CANDIDATE'S DIFFICULTIES

Up in northern Pennsylvania a can didate for Congress has to do a lot his wife, and little Louis met the of hustling for votes if the stories told by Bradford county men at their "Aristocrats!" cried the leader, recent dinner in New York are to be related by Congressman Mial E. Lilley, who was willing to let the diners laugh at his expense.

"We had a political contest up in old Bradford last fall that came pretty close to the speed limit," said he 'and as usual I was a candidate.] tell you things were moving mighty brisk. There were mass meetings every afternoon, debates in the evenall the time among the farmers.

"Hustling being the proper thing, I thought I'd get up before sunrise and sound some of the farmers on the voting question before they left their homes for the fields and before my opponent was out of bed. So up I got one morning and found one of the farmers whose vote I was after in his barnyard trying to milk an unruly cow. He was chasing her all around the place with his milk pail, but couldn't hold her and milk her at the same time.

"That was the opportunity of my life. I jumped over the rail fence, grabbed the obstreperous cow by the horns, and patiently wrestled with tribution to The Ave Maria may be her until my voter finished his milking.

Then I intimated that I'd like to have him vote for me, but he didn't seem to be over responsive. "'Perhaps you've seen my oppon-

ent? "By crackey, that reminds me he exclaimed, 'he's over behind the barn holdin' the calf."

Assemblyman L. T. Horton con fributed this yarn about the same candidate:

"Mr. Lilley was driving around in the country trying to find a man whose vote he hoped to get, but didn't know exactly where his man lived, so he drove along until came upon a girl about 12 years old who was standing in front of a farmhouse holding on to a rope which had a calf at the end of it.

"'Could you tell me where Brown lives, little girl?' he asked. "The youngster had just begun to give the desired information when a loud female voice came from beyond the half open door.

"'Mamie,' it said, 'who's that you're talking to ?'

"' 'Mr. Lilley, ma,' was the answer " Well, Mamie, you just march ourself right into this house; and Mamie. here there was a pause, 'you'd better bring the calf in with

A SCENE IN THE LADY CHAPEL.

(By Caroline Domett, in Donahoe's for June.)

The month passed quickly. It was

night in the square St. Sulpice. The seminary frowned behind a wall of silence. A few broken moonbeams glittered across the park and fell coldly into the waters of the fountain. The church stood dark, deonly the little entrance for those who seek to find. The interior was unlighted save for occa sional dotted gleams that dimly outlined giant pillars, high unpictured windows, vast expanses of vaulting In the Lady Chapel there were lights for the little lamps burned steadily their flames of fire. A solitary pee sant in working blouse knelt at the altar. He was bearing some grea sorrow. His face was drawn in si lent grief. With haggard eyes up lifted he gazed steadily on Mary with her Child. There was no sound in the church, only a silence that could be felt. The man remained motion ess, waiting, waiting for the pro mise. Soon it came. lines slowly relaxed, the tired ever brightened, hope was born again With the look that "passeth standing" he arose and quietly wen away. Grand had been the feasts and fetes with their crowds and light and jewels, but in the month there had been nothing that could compare with the look of peace that cam into the face of a humble workman enceling in the pulsating stillness of night time, alone in the great church



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red blood and dispel that weak, tired,
listless, no-ambition feeling.

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THE NEGRO QUESTION,

Now that a Bureau of Catholic Negro Mission is about to be established, the following extract from a conof particular interest. The author of the article, which deals with the late Cardinal Vaughan, is Lady Mary Elizabeth Herbert, who is quoted in the following:

After spending two or three months in Baltimore, Father Vaughan went on a tour to the South, to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, New Orleans, and many other places, to judge for himself the state of the colored population, and to arrange for catechists to be sent into diffe ent districts later on,-the admirable results of which are now well known. He also determined to induce the Franciscan Missionary Sisters to share in the work; and in his last letter from America, dated May 16, 1872, he writes: "I am returning to England, and shall bring with three ladies for our convent at Mill Hill; one belonging to one of the best families of the South, who has been spending herself the last five years in teaching the blacks and has been a perfect apostle amongst them: another, a Northerner; and a third, from New York-all very good. They will form the nucleus of a missionary band of Sisters to be sent out next year from Mill Hill. The greatness, the real extent of this mission to the colored people and of the future contained in it, is beyond conception. I thought highly of it from the beginning; but my experiences during the last six months have increased

my estimate of it tenfold.' It is needless for me to dwell on the success of this work which Cardinal Vaughan thus inaugurated thirty-four years ago. It has be come a prominent portion of the Catholic life of the United States, and is enriched by a special Benediction from the Holy Father, Pius X. But to carry out the full measure which the Cardinal had planned, a great boy of ten after her, and left the lie in her child's presence, even to serted, with great doors fast locked Colored Harvest of October, 1904, ever lay before a missioner, or toom De Brown in a color of the service o here is an "Appeal on Behalf of the Colored People," by the Right Rev. Thomas S. Byrne, D.D., Bishop Nashville, Tenn., of which I will give one or two extracts, as he has embodied the feelings of Cardinal Vaughan in the minutest particular.

He begins with the words: "It is very doubtful if the Catho-lics of the United States have ever fully realized the importance or full meaning of Missionary work among the negroes and Indians, or their duty and responsibility in promoting it. We are not really a missionary ple, nor have we the spirit and zeal which should inspire and characterize missionary work. And yet we must naries or be derelicts in our be missio duty to God. This is a serious charge to bring against Catholics, who, valuing above everything else their own faith and salvation, should be lesirous of putting within the reach of others the blessings and privileges they themselves enjoy. This neglect of a vital duty, or carelessness in discharging it, comes, perhaps, from fact that it has never been brought before them in its naked and maintaining missionary priests truth and startling significance. If for building schools, which are absothey knew and appreciated what mis- lutely essential; and also for pro

sionary work means, especially among the Negroes of these United States— i.e., that it means the saving of souls for whom Jesus Christ died,they surely would not be so listless and remiss in the discharge of the duties which this work imposes,duties which weigh equally upon priests and people.

work and the grave responsibility atno concern of theirs. This is a only the concern, but it is the stern man, to be deeply interested and instrumental in the saving of souls; and if souls perish because of their neglect or lack of active co-operation and support, they will be responsible before God; and the guilt of this Right Rev. Bishop, a beautiof the loss of those souls will rest with them

"It is not an overstatement to say that the bishops of the South could to-day put one hundred priests into the missionary field among the Ne groes and find abundant work for them all. Nay, not only that, but they would be well rewarded for their zeal. The priests would go forth and bear fruit, and their fruit would remain, It is frequently asserted that nothing can be done with Negroes; that results are not permanent; that they are made Catholics and unmade again by the first adverse influence under which they come; and so on. Facts entirely controvert and absolutely disprove flippant assertions such as these, recklessly made by those who either atwords, or whose dislike of the Negroes is characteristic. Not only do they persevere, these poor colored but they become zealous and men, successful missionaries. Among the at this very day there are some of the best and most representative people, physicians, lawyers, mer chants, master workmen,-as well as the more humble classes; all of whom prize their Faith as highly as the best of white men, and have an abiding sense of the obligations it imposes upon them.

"It may seem trash, but it is within the truth to say that if there were to-day missionaries for the workzealous, earnest, self-sacrificing men, there is not a considerable city or town in the whole South in which within twelve months a Negro congregation of fair size and good pro mise could not be established. This is not said rashly or without know ledge, but from an experience that guarantees the moral certainty of the statement. If this be so, on whom does the responsibility rest for all these souls? For years the bishops of the South have been holding out their hands and craving aid from their more fortunate brethren, but receiving little if any financial couragement for so stupendous, so important a work. At times we bow our heads with shame and ask ourselves if Catholic men and women, living almost in the radiance God's presence, have really an intelligent and living faith, and if so, if they are at all sensible of heavy claims it imposes upon them, In other words, do they really know Jesus Christ and love Him? have they any zeal for His mission and His work on this earth? "Good God, just think of it ! There

are 9,000,000 Negroes in the United States, and of these not more than 150,000 are Catholics. And yet they are people free from prejudice and ready to welcome all the truths and graces of the Church. If doubtful if any more promising field one successful cultivation boded more good to a country. For good or for evil, the Negro will certainly exert a commanding influence in this country in a not very distant future. Only a few years ago it was confidently asserted that there was no such thing as a Negro question, and to challenge this statement was to invoke only scorn and ridicule. Today the menace has got well above the horizon, and is discussed in news papers and periodicals, on platforms in pulpits and in legislative halls and every means is being suggested and employed to minimize the power of the colored race against a cominday of grave danger.

I have quoted a portion of this admirable discourse because, when have talked of Cardinal Vauchan's views on the Negro question in 1871-2. people have answered that, in th last thirty-four years, everything has been changed and the spiritual wants of the Negroes have been provided for. On the contrary, the bishops of the South need money more urgently than ever,-for training, educating



"Laymen sometimes quiet their viding decent churches. For the idea consciences with the excuse that this that any sort of church will do for viding decent churches. For the idea the Negro" is a very serious error; taching to it belong entirely to and "it is better to have no church priests and bishops, and that it is at all," the Bishop asserts, "than one to which he is ashamed to go." grave and dangerous error. It is not He quotes with sorrow a fact, that duty of every Catholic, man and woat one Protestant missionary meetsame object by Catholics; and adds mournfully: "Is a false faith more potent for good than the true one?"

Through the co-operation and zeal ful church has been opened in Nashville. There is a large and flourishing congregation, mostly of converts, and many of them from the best class of the Negro race.

As to the importance of the question, from a political viewpoint, a well-known statistician in Washington said to me: "Do you know that six black babies are born every year in the South to one white one? What will be the result fifty years hence, if we refuse to the Negroes the rights which the Constitution gives them?" I will terminate this article with the

concludes his beautiful address: "In the name of Jesus, who died for us all, and under the patronage of His Blessed Mother, who shared His sufferings, let us Catholics-bitach no serious meaning to their shops, priests, religious, laymen and laywomen-take to this work of the Foreign Missions generously, carry it on perseveringly, and never slacken in our endeavors until success has conversions being made in the South King reigns victorious in hearts and souls where He is now unknown."

WOMEN IN ALL TRADES.

Of the 303 principal occupations in which the men of the United States are engaged, it is astonishing to earn that there are only two in which no women are found. The reason for these two exceptions, moreover, lies through no fault of the fair sex. In the one case she is prevented by Uncle Sam: in the other the prohibition is undoubtedly due to the fact that she apparently is physically disqualified from climbing a rope. Thus it comes about that there are no female soldiers or sailors, nor are there any telegraph or telephone lineswomen in the United States.

In all other branches of labor supposedly masculine, the women of the United States have a free field, and the statistics gathered by the Census Bureau shows they are not backward in taking advantage of it. There are, for instance, female hostlers, some of whom may be employed by 190 women-keepers of livery the stables. There are 193 female blacksmiths. Moreover, that such arduous work has not frighteaed women away is evident from the fact that ten years ago there were only 60.

In the comic journals the boiler factory has long been synonymous with the superlative of noise, yet the Census Bureau gravely records the fact that there are eight women steam+ boiler makers at work in the country.

If she cannot climb a pole, she has at least summoned up sufficient courage to climb upon the roof of a house, for among the persons engaged in the business of roofing and slating two women are recorded. Ten years ago there were three, and in lieu of more information one only conject pened to the one who dropped out.

The next time your water pipes burst how would you like to have a woman plumber come and fix them, just for a change? You might have to hust around a bit to find her, for there are only 126 of her in United States, as against nearly 28,-000 of her male competitors; but that she has evidently found the field a profitable one is probable, because in 1899 the women plumbers numpered only 46.

Ten years ago not a female electrician was recorded in this country, now there are 409 of them. The technical schools are largely responsible for this.

Should one desire to have a house built from bottom to top by women he would have no difficulty in getting it done. To begin with, 1041 women architects stand ready to draw plans, while there are 167 stone masons and bricklayers on whom one may call to lay the foundations. Hav ing progressed thus far, 545 women an emphatic refutation of the encient slander that a woman cannot drive a nail.

LABOR WARS ON SOCIALISM.

The socialists, ever on the alert for me opportunity to attack a possible weak place in the bulwark of trade unionism, in order to plant upon its guins a movement for the realization their vaunted Utopia, have recent ly issued a call for a convention to meet in Chicago, June 27th, 1905.

This information is derived from a document addressed "To the Workers of the World," copies of which in several languages are being scattered broadcast in every industrial centre of the country. This document is entitled "A Manifesto," and purports to be issued by an organization styled the "Industrial Movement of America." Its subject matter mainly consists of a virulent indict ment of the whole trade union movement, under nine several counts. briefly glance over these charges.

The first count condemns the trade union because "it is blind to the possibility of establishing an industrial democracy, wherein there shall be no wage slavery."

This sounds very nice; but the writer is of opinion that a vast majority of the workers would prefer capitalistic wage slavery to socialistic slavery without wages, although it is possible the socialist boarding house or barrack would put up a superior article of hash and enough of it for a man with the regulation socialist's

The second count charges that the trade union "shatters the ranks of the workers in fragments, rendering them helpless and impotent on the industrial battlefield."

This charge is simply absurd, since the trade union originally found the workers shattered in the dark valley of despair, and has led them to the upper heights of unity and social progrees.

The third says, "separatuon craft from craft renders industrial and financial solidarity impossible."

This is absolutely untrue, seeing that the existence of local unions each craft in its national union, nor does the existence of national unions preclude the greater solidarity known as the American Federation of Labor. The fourth declares that, "union

men scab upon union men."

So far as this count goes, such vile conduct is a rare exception to the rule; nevertheless, there has been lenown more than one union, a majority of whose members were social lists, which would take part in a conference of employers and union delegates, and when a scale of wages was unanimously adopted, deliber ately work for one-third less wages than the scale agreed upon.

The fifth states that "craft jealousy leads to the attempt to create trade monopolies."

This accusation is certainly very inconsistent coming from men whose darling wish is the creation of a monopoly greater than any the world has ever known.

The sixth recites that "prohibitive initiation fees are established that force men to become scabs against Certainly, such men's wills must be

very weak: yet the writer has known the profession of socialistic principles to serve as an excuse for the non-payment of even nominal initia-

The seventh accuses trade unions of "fostering political ignorance among the workers."

If this is so, it is good that the trade union is not made a breeding ticians and such boodle hunting as could be named.

The eighth is almost a repetition of count five. It declares that trade unions "may be used to assist ployers in the establishment of mo

The ninth and final denunciation of the trade unions to that they "hinder the growth of class conscious

This charge, as will be apparent t all, is as false as any of the preced ing ones, for since that time whe the workers of this country bande together as workers, and not as citi zens, the trade unions have remaine a standing manifestation of class the possibility of solving social ques tions by political means.

state in language evidently borro from the Communist Manifesto Karl Marx (London, 1847), and the statutes of the Internation Workingmen's Association (Londo 1864), that "previous attempts" the betterment of the working class in scope and disconnected in action ' Arriving at length at the real gist pipes.—London Answers

ple confirmation of the deplorable fact that this is an open declaration of war, as shown in the following

"Universal economic evils afflicting the working classes can be eradicated only by a universal working class movement. Such a movement is impossible while separate craft wage agreements are made, and while energies are wasted in fruitless jurisdiction struggles, which serve only to further the personal aggrandizement of union officials."

One may forbear to recite the names of the 26 signers of this unfortunate manifesto because an organization of this character is invariably of greater importance, for good or evil, than the persons composing it. It is desirable, however, that the trade union attitude toward socialism should not be misunderstood.

Careful study of the complex laws governing social affairs is a necessity of the present age, and action is also necessary to remedy the evils which wage workers suffer. For the purpose of such study and action societies may be found to be of great advantage. There are some such so cieties that are good and praiseworthy and there are in them persons who become better by contact with the good. Simple minds expand in a society more intelligent than that in which they have at first lived. Extremists become more moderate. There are other societies, however, wherein the crowd of visionary and violent extremists carry away the rest; then the sensible men are discouraged and lose little by little. their good sense. The moderates gradually lose their moderation. The men who joined the society with minds clear and penetrating give themselves up more and more to the use of mere phrases, to shallow declamation, and end by becoming incapable of distinguishing the true

from the false. The social democractic societies, whether calling themselves the International Workingmen's Association, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the American Labor Union, or whichever of the various names they have from time to time assur ed, have not escaped the operation does not prevent the solidarity of of this law. On examination of the course which they have run in the path of folly and injury to labor, it becomes a duty to raise a warning voice against the repetition of past errors.

If space would permit, there could be traced the fatal course pursued by the first of these social democratic societies, the famous International Workingmen's Association from its inception in London in 1864 to its culmination in the brief but bloody reign of the commune and its final collapse in New York city.

Only three years elapsed between the first convention of the international, that of Geneva, and the last, that of Basle; but the difference be tween the ideas which dominated the first and those which triumphed in the last would lead to the supposi tion that there must have been long years to have demoralized to such an extent so numerous a membership.

It would be instructive to trace the course of the flasco, known as the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. under the leadership of the famous union smasher, named Daniel Loeb alias De Leon.

It would also be profitable to glance at the brief but disastrous existence of the American Railway Union, under the leadership of Debs for the reason that that gentleman is one of the signers of the "manifesto," and is, no doubt, destined become its leading spirit.-Hugh Mc-Gregor, in American Federationist.

THE BAGPIPES.

They Were Used by the Early Greeks Romans and Egyptians.

Bagpines, mentioned in Joremial "Mine heart shall sound for Moab like pipes; like pipes for the men of Kir-heres," and elsewhere in Scripture, were used also by the early Egyptians.

Both Greeks and Romans knew th instrument, for shows upon one side the tibia utri cularis, a bag with two reeds and wrote about 550 A.D., asserts tha oman soldiers sometimes marche to the sound of the bagpipes, and i is not impossible that they introdu

ed them into the British islands. The earliest, more modern refer mce to them is in an Irish MS. 1150, and an Irish illuminated MS of 1390 depicts a pig playing the bagpipes. The Scottish high landers were the first and only peop touse the great war pipe, as the high ad regiments still do, but, in spit of Sir Walter Scott's assertion, it is very doubtful whether they charged at Bannockburn to the "skirl" of the

A Whitewear Sale.

A Whitewear Sale.

This is the time of the year when the maker of whitewear is willing to sell what he has for what he can get his season is over. His stock-taking day is at hand

Knowing this our buyer went away and visited the factories of such makers as he knew to be reliable, and personally selected, at his own prices, enough garments to make quite an attractive sale,

Notwithstanding the prices at which these goods were bought and at which they will be sold, there is not a garment that has not passed its examination. Every piece is perfect. We guarantee each one we will, without any remarks, and with all cheerfulness give you back your money if any garment is not just what you would like it to be.

Muslin Nightwear.

Muslin Nightwear. Night Gowns at .89 each.

Made of fine heavy cotton. Empire style.
Square cut bosom, with yoke of abroidery or fine tucks.

Slip Over Style—
Buttonless-loose, trimmed around neck and sleeves with fine embroid-

y or Val, lave.

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With yoke of Swiss insertion and inch tucks; neck and sleeves immed with fine embroidery. Sizes 56 to 60. Worth up to \$1.50.

Special, .89. Muslin Underwear.

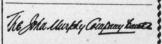
Drawere at .49 per pair. Made of good English Cotton,

trimmed.
Some with row of fine Swiss inser-

tion and embroidery, others with faggoted frill with edge of fine em-broidery.

Some with row of fine Valenciennes Insertion and edge of Val. lace. Others with two rows of fine Torchon Insertion and two inch edge of Torchon Lace, sizes 23 to 27— open and closed; worth up to \$1.25. Special, .49.

This Stere closes daily at 5 30 P.M.



THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Appropriately for the time of the General Convention, E. M. M'Cullough contributes to the Dolphin for June an article on "The Knights of Columbus," in the course of he says:

It is only within the past five years that the order has grown with such remarkable vigor as to draw upon it the attention of all classes, and to make it universally popular. The reason of this exuberant growth may perhaps be found in the superior by siness methods of the organization. It is well understood that, on th whole, fraternal insurance organizations are not looled upon as' very practical business investments. The rates are usually so low that the paying of benefits is at a steady loss; the associations are saved from bankruptcy by recruiting new members but a disastrous end is inevitable The Knights of Columbus, like mos of the others, were carrying on business at losing rates. Men entered the order, not considering it a profitable nsurance venture, but because they approved and wished to further th good work it was doing. So four years ago a national congress held, the insurance rates were re vised, statistics studied, records compared, and the advice of professiona actuaries followed. The new table of rates, based upon scientific calcu lation and careful estimates, increas the payments with a man's age. A good business foundation is essential in this practical age, even should enthusiasm eventually die out to such extent that enrollment among the

Knights be unsought, which seems unlikely, the order will be able to honorably fulfil all its financial

obligations. explanation for the remarkable spirit of enthusiasm that fires all earnes Knights, and have asked why succeeds when kindred one Order have failed. The Knights are pledg matter for the uninitiated to dea with. The greatest forces in an working quietly and so known onl ard a plant pierce the sod. to its fulness and umfold its bloom It is only when the flower catche us with its beauty that we realiz nature has secretly worked an eve new miracle. And in the world men, affairs of State and finan operations are guarded carefully from forces. The Order is open always to cclesiastical investigation, and this provision is a safeguard against th danger which has caused the down fall of many others.

As the mind's eye looks be over less than a quarter of a century

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SINGLE FIRST FARE g dates. June 30 and July 1, 2 meturn limit, July 4, 1905.

PORTLAND; OLD ORCHARD. Commencing June 25th, the Port-land Sleeping and Parlor Car Service will be extended to Old Orchard.

CHEAP WEEK END TRIPS Going - Saturday or Sunday by any train Rea'g until Monday by any train, as

ı	follows:	,
١	Abenakis Springs \$	2.00
۱	Beloeil	.80
Į	Bluff Point (Cliff Haven) N.Y	3.15
١	Burlington, Vt	3.15
١	Cornwall	2.25
١	Highgate Springs, Vt	1.95
١	Massena Springs, Vt	2.80
1	Otterburn Park, including one	
١	admission to Park	.95
١	Plattsburgh, N.Y	3.00
	Quebec	4.00
Ì	Rouse's Point	
١	Sherbrooke	3.45
1	Ste. Anne de Bellevue	.80
	St. Hyacinthe	1.30
í	St. Johns	1.10
	Vaudreuil	.90
	Also many other points.	

SUNDAY LOCAL TRAINS From and To Montreal. (For additional train service see Company'
Time Tables.)

FOR VAUDREUIL and Int. Stations -Lv. Montreal 8.40 a.m., 9.30 a m., 1.30 p.m., 4.10 p.m., 9.00 p. m., 10.30 p.m., 11.25 p.m. Re turning arr. Montreal 7.00 a.m. 7.30 a.m., 8.39 a.m. (from Vaudreuil only 6 p.m.), 6.22 p.m., 8.10

p.m., 11.00 p.m. FOR LACHINE and Int. Stations Lv. Montreal 8.40 a.m., 9.30 a m., 1.30 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m. Returning arr. Montreal 8.39 a.m., 11.20 a.m., 6.22 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 11.00 p.m.

FOR BROCKVILLE and Int points-Lv. Montreal 9.30 a.m. Returning lights radiant lamps of hope and arr. Montreal 8.10 p.m.

ITY TICKET OFFICES 37 St.James Street, Telephones Main 460 & 461, or Bonaventure Station.

in an Eastern city near th great Atlantic the Order first rose, a comparison suggests itself between then and now. 'The Order's continues to be done as quietly and unostentatiously in these days of its glory and power as in the days of its beginning. That it has grown to be such a magnificent body would have been a matter for marve could it have been foretold even a decade ago. The words of the Knight are literally true. "From Quebec to the sun-kissed shores of Mexico, and from the land of Evangeline to the Pacific Ocean, tory twines her chaplet for our Order has spread over the coun There by the western sea, be fore they have celebrated their silver jubilee, the Knights of Columbus are slebrating what is confidently looke forward to as one of the greatest Bishop Harkins, of Providence, bid

the Knights,- 'Be true to that for

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AN 1MMENSE SHIPMENT OF 75 PIECES OF SUPERB NEW STYLISH FANCY JAPANESE TAMALINE SILKS, bright Silks; soft-bright satin effect, plain cream grounds, with elegant raised cords, two to eight lines apart, 18 inches wide. The color combinations are immensely varied, including thirty-three fash-

tin finish, 22 inches wide. The most fashionable silk of the season. Immense variety of designs and colorings. Checks, stripes, fancy stripes, fancy and broken checks, shepherd's plaids,

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Oool, Summery Shirt Waist Suits, in hundreds of dainty styles. You can judge the popularity of our display from the daily crowds that keep the department busy from 3 a.m to 3 pm. We hear all sorts of flattering remarks besides. Come

SHIRT WAIST SUITS, of Fine Percale, in gray, dark gray, blue, light blue, etc., made with new style sleeves, smartly tucked tab collar, seven gore skirt. Price \$1.70 SHIRT WAIST SUITS, of Sheer White Lawn, Blouse trimmed tucking and insertion of white embroidery and pearl buttons, nine

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Right at a time when many Ladies have not yet bought their new Summer Hat, we offer all our this season's Parisian, English and New York models at a discount of twenty-five per cent. In some cases the discount is equal to one-third.

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			\$16.50-Will						
MODEL	HAT	AT	\$11.05-Will	be	sold	at	 	7.	.35
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fidelity, it is safe to predict that long before the Order has celebrated its Golden Jubilee it will be one of the greatest powers for good of modern

GOD'S UNSPEAKABLE LOVE.

To him who has seen the light of his life guenched in the blackness of the night, and who sits in sackcloth girded with heaviness, God's love sets them in the darkened way to trains on this continent, leaving at His gracious beauty does it shelte our poor frail life, affording a ha ven in every storm, a light in every hour of darkness, and a radian home for doubt and sorrow. the history of nearly twenty Chris tian centuries has everywhere dicated its power.

Crushed souls in the last agonie of despair have heard this and it has been to them the rebirtl of a hope which was only the runner of peace. Men to whom life mystery and sorrow had brought discipline and agony, crept close u to Jesus, and found that at the verheart of the wildest storm there brow, and crowns Jesus as the res me." He still says to us all. Life is ever creating deeper needs for u or making actual needs which we had hardly felt. These are the things to which He calls. In every new tress of the spirit, in every perplex ty of the heart, in every hour which you were established, just as the Church herself is made strong and kept alive by fidelity to the principles of her Founder." \$\frac{1}{2}\$ they are unspeakable love !

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Vol. LIV., No. 5

KING ALFONSO'S VISIT IN I

this country, says the Lo Catholics have a special His Majesty is the ruler of Catholic nation in the wo is to-day no other land who faith has been so well kept other people have done so the Catholic Church as t jards. When, after a str eight hundred years, the p the Moslems was crushed an withdrew broken-hearted f nada, a great golden cross ed upon the mosque as a the success of Ferdinand an was a triumph for the faith. Again, when Colum der the patronage of the sa landed at San Salvador, t of the expedition bore a gr to show the creed of the sovereigns, and the discovereigns, taking possession of the ter behalf of the Castilian Cro cated the first fruits of his to Our Lord Jesus Christ. T policy of recognizing the pr claims of the Catholic Fait variably pursued in the wor lonizing and civilizing Cent South America. The native gift of the faith. When the Charles, after having es peace between the Catholics testants, resigned his terri his son Philip, his words to were: "Fear God, live justly the laws; above all, cherish terests of religion." When overwhelming victory of Christendom was saved fr Turks, Spain was a member Holy League that opposed th one of the wounded on that was the author of "Don Q A great number of the history collections of Spain are more intimately associated with tories of the Christian Faith Catholics, wherever they live, der many obligations to the

Not only did the Spaniards Colleges for English, Irish an tish Catholics in the days of cution, as Father Robert Smi ed in our columns last wee generously aided the missi that came from Spain to hel preserve the Catholic religio were even more directly of In Hasting's "Catholic Londo sfons" we are told that during latter part of Queen Elizabeth' and nearly the whole of the r King James I. the palace, Ely was let on lease to Gondamar Spanish Ambassador, and the was used for Catholic worship ther Jarvis says that "Here the lish Catholics, as in the other assadors' chapels, were able to Mass without incurring legal The persecution of the tholics was at its height abou time. Sixteen priests had been ed, drawn and quartered, and the year 1622 there were some odred Catholic clergymen in The Spanish ambassador orded a refuge to many such p who were being hunted down beasts. In the Howell lett related that the Countess nar, with her maids, used ear the morning to sweep and clear apel, and to get all things Mass. In 1614 died here nerable Luisa de Caravajal, a aish lady of distinction, who, the conversion of England, for immunity of religious in which was afterwards disp order of King James, whils rself was confined to the Sr her death. The All The Abbe Airoldi,

to England on a mission

the Holy See in 1670, in givin

account of his experiences say

found that the Spanish

as the one most frequented hing attractive in the Spa-

d embassy," observes the "daws Catholics and even b its services," During the laorge Gordon riots in 1780

The Catholics of Great Bri

under a special debt of gratif

vards the Kings and people of