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The Crue and Carrolled Chronicle. CULTURES

Vol. LI., No. 49

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

"If the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their lettless, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and south Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent "†PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal."

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++++++++++;::++++++++++

days is almost at hand, and in our next issue, one of our regular correspondents will deal with the special features of that period of the year, especially as regards the younger generation. But with the holiday season comes that of pilgrimages. There is something traditional and historical about this devotion, or rather method of expressing devotional sentiment, that renders the pilgrimage an event of no small importance in the yearly round of life. What we would wish to dwell upon at present is the necessity of distinguishing between a pilgrimage and a pleasure excursion. In all ward appearance there is a likeness between these two methods of recreation or enjoyment, but, in reality, they are as distinct as are the going to Mass on Sunday and the going to a theatre on a week day. Both necessitate a certain degree of preparation, in order to properly meet with the public in the places to be frequented, but the former is a devotional exercise while the latter is a pleasure-seeking recreation. So is it with the pilgrimage; it is a journey of prayer, of penance, of sacrifice in many instances, while the excursion is a journey of worldly enjoyment, and one that is too often fraught with grave inconveniences. We would, therefore, beg of our readers who may chance to attend any pilgrimages this summer, to bear in mind that the object of the pilgrimage is to honor God through the saint, or through His Blessed according to the rites of the Holy, Mother, by proceeding to a special Catholic, Apostolic and Roman and distant shrine, and by proving Church; or who may not have been publicly the existence of a faith and brought up and instructed in that ject lesson for all non-Catholics. Hence it is that the spirit of prayer must predominate over all others. Not necessarily to the utter effacement of all natural and innocent enjoyment should that spirit exist; but it must not, on the other hand, be sacrificed to any distracting pleasures on the way.

e shrines to which the steps of pilgrims have been turned are innumerable. Time was when kings and leaders went on foot to the Holy Land; when saintly men and repentant sinners, walked the ways lead to Rome. But in our day there are shrines of pilgrim devotion near er to us; but not exclusive of those greater and still more sacred shrines of which we have just spoken. Wo need not recail Lourdes and its miracles; for even that is away beyond of the United Kingdom. The the ocean. But here in Canada we have a number of these sacred fanes to which congregate the devout pil-That of Ste. Anne de Beaupre stands out pre-eminently the first and most quented. Then we have that shvine at Oka, away up on the loity summit, above the Trappist monastery, where a calvary has been established that looks down upon a domain equal to a small principality in the old world. Then there is a shrine at Rigaud that is much frequented and beautifully situated And above all. there is the shrine of Our Lady at especially by boat. Here the pilgrimages have become so frequent that reserved by the capitulation of Mont- to their hearts.

PILGRIMAGES .- The season of the Oblate Fathers have been called the long vacation, the summer holi- upon to take charge of the church and shrine, and to do the same service for the pilgrims that the Redemptorist Fathers do at Ste. Anne de Beaupre. In fact, there shrines in numbers, and there is a choice to be made between a long or a comparatively short journey. But be the distance far or near, it is the same spirit that should animate the pilgrims, and it is their duty show by their collectedness, their prayers, their devotions, that they go on a mission of a religious character, and not for the enjoyment of a pleasure excursion.

> AN IMPORTANT DECISION has just been pronounced by the Su-preme Court of Canada regarding the capacity of a testator in this province to attach certain conditions to legacies which he bequeaths to his sons or grandsons; and incidentally to the relative legal positions of the Catholic Church and the Protestant churches in the Province of Quebec. The judgment of the court was unanimous. The testator, anxious to preserve the Catholic faith of his sons and his grandsons, had the following clause written in his will: "Thirdly, I will and order that all city. the children born, or to be born, of Louis, Zephirin, and Alfred Renaud,

all marriages which my said sons, may have contracted or may con tract against my express will, or which may not have been contracted a devotion that constitute an edifi- religion, be totally excluded from re a devotion that constitute an an ob-cation for all Catholics and an ob-iet lesson for all non-Catholics. possessions, the provisions of my will not being applicable to them.

I likewise exclude from all benefit and share in the bequests that I have made in favor of my grandborn of all marriages that my other children may contract in a clandes-

or who will not have been brought up in that true religion." Justice Girouard, in rendering the judgment of the court, quoted authorities from the English jurisprudence, which, he held, should apply to the case, and also decisions of the English Privy Council, showing that a Canadian has the same capacity to devise and bequeath as a citizen point for us to examine, said the learned judge, is whether the Roman Catholic Church is recognized by law in Canada. At the time of th cession of the colony to Great Britain a legacy like this would have remarkable, as well as the most fre- been perfectly valid, the Catholic Church being the only recognized religion in the country. The capitulations of Quebec and Montreal, and the treaty of cession, did not, it is true, recognize the Catholic Church as the State Church, but the free exercise of that religion was guaranteed without any restriction. These stipulations have as much authority as the statutes of the Em-Cape de la Madeleine, a few miles pire, and no legal authority has ever thought of misunderstanding them. is had by either boat or rail, but On the contrary, by the Quebec Act, especially by boat. Here the pilgrimthe right to tithes, which had been and their friends ought surely to lay

real, was confirmed; and by subsequent laws passed by the Colonial A FRIEND IN NEED. Legislature, long before Confedera-tion. The building of Catholic of its members-a right and privilege which was not granted to other great majority of the inhabitants of the Province of Quebec, it is established. laws of the British Empire (article Witness." of the Treaty of Paris, 1763; sections 5 and 7 of the Quebec Act, 1774: section 35 of the Constitutional Act of 1791; and section 42 of the Union Act of 1840). The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1859, chapters 25 and 74, which had chiefly in view the Protestant churches and the Catholic Church of Upper Canada, contain nothing incompatichurch, is null, as being contrary to the Catholic Church in Lower Canada. The appellant contends that a legacy like that left to the Renaud sons, indirectly favoring the Roman Catholic Church, or any other church is null, as being contrary to him in matters of faith. public order-that is to say, to freedom of conscience. As a matter of fact, public or social order, general interest, public policy, are fine but somewhat vague words, which should have a definite meaning in law. What are we to understand by these words in civil matters? The Code does not But must it not be undersay. violation of a law of public interest? There is no text of law which prohibits such legacies. We are unanimously of opinion that the appeal

THE OLD, OLD STORY .- Elsewhere in this issue we publish a letter which had been addressed to an evening contemporary, but which, as the writer of it pointedly remarks, 'has met the fate of most of the letters sent by Catholics to the Protestant newspapers." And he adds: "It is one more illustration of the want of a Catholic daily in this

should be dismissed with costs.

The wonder is that the majority of the English-speaking Catholics of this city have not long ago realized the necessity of a daily newspaper whose mission it would be to champion the cause of their faith. But heir lack of enthusiasm in supportng a Catholic weekly is the measure of the assistance which they would accord a Catholic daily. Take, for example the question of advertising in the "True Witness." Several Catholic tradesmen, business men, and societies advertise in its columns. But many others bestow their advertising patronage on the secular press. These latter expect to be furchildren, all children who may be nished with a first-class Catholic newspaper, quite oblivious of the fact that it takes a good deal of tine manner and contrary to the money to carry on such an enterlaws and rites of the Holy, Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion, parochial work on the same lines, how could the parishes continue to exist, not to say increase and flourish? Catholic editors and managers cannot live on air and perform financial prodigies in order to pay the working expenses of their pers. They depend upon the patronage of their co-religionists, in whose interest the paper is published. In England the Catholic newspapers receive the enthusiastic support Catholic subscribers and of Catholic societies, who always make it a point to give them all the advertising patronage they have at their disposal, and also make earnest efforts to increase their circulation. They rightly look upon this as a part of their duty as Catholics. The Protestant press thrives because it receives the hearty support of testants. To recur to the letter, the policy of the evening newspaper mentioned, and the complaint of the Rev. Dr. Barclay, may be regarded as a sample of the treatment which Catholics would receive, of the sort of fair play and justice that would be meted out to them, if they were in the minority in this city.

Dear Sir.-I enclose herewith a letter which was mailed to the "Daily Star" on the 3rd inst., with the rechurches, not even the Church of England, which has not the privi- as possible. After waiting in vain lege of collecting tithes, either, al- a week for its publication I have though she claimed it at the begin- come to the conclusion that it has ning, but the English authorities re- met the fate of most of the Catholic fused it to her. It can therefore be letters sent to Protestant papers. affirmed that if the Catholic Church Only one more illustration of the is not the "national" Church of the want of a Catholic daify in this

If you think the reply not too lished there by exception, both by stale now, you will oblige by giving international treaties and by the it space in next issue of the "True

> Very respectfully, M. L. CLARKE. Montreal, June 9, 1902.

THE CORPUS CHRISTI PROCES-SION.

To the Editor of the Daily Star: Dear Sir,-In to-day's issue of your paper I read with some surprise a letter from Rev. Dr. Barclay, whom I had learned to respect on account of his broad views when dealing with the rights of his fellowcitizens who happened to differ with

The Rev. Doctor complains that many of his congregation were unable to attend service owing to the procession which passed his Church yesterday. I cannot understand in what way the procession could prove a preventive to any of his pious people entering the church, save that curiosity may have kept them outstood that for an act to be contrary side. His next cause for complaint to "public order" there should be a is that the music interfered with his services. Surely the Rev. Doctor cannot for a moment entertain the idea that this music was the outcome of some unworthy motive on the part of those connected with the procession. The hearts and minds of all present were animated with higher and nobler thoughts than the offending of their neighbor.

If others among our population were of the complaining frame of minds, I think there are many instances where a protest might be more justly entered than in the present case. Among other things might ask your readers to note how often our public thoroughfares are made the lecture platform for Protestant missionary societies, and the very front of our Catholic churches the stand for men who hand out insulting and mendacious tracts concerning Catholic doctrines, and this city where four-fifths of the population are Catholic. Yet we hear no complaint. Why? Because we acknowledge the right of our fellowcitizens to worship God as they see

I cannot see why anyone should take exception to the playing of a band when passing a church- even though it is on Sunday-when the mus'c is sacred and the purpose holy. Let us all remember that we should do unto others as we would others do unto us.

which weld together the different sections of our community would daily were no Bibles for the English race, tions of our community would daily become stronger, and we would, ere and that until the introduction long, be drawn closer to each other in brotherly love.

CATHOLIC. Montreal, June 2nd, 1902.

Church and Bible.

(By an Occasional Correspondent.)

It would be impossible for us to how often and in how many ways we have dealt with the vexed question of the Catholic Church and the Bible. It is a well known fact that one of the principal weapons, of argument against Catholicity, in the hands of those outside the Church, is that the Bible is forbidden to be read by the faithful and that Catholics are taught to shun the Scriptures. Of course, this calumny has been refuted times out of mind; but that does not prevent its constant repetition by the people who have an interest in keeping alive the false impression. Yet we do not say that

all of these anti-Catholic teachers are insincere. Many of them are actuated by honest motives, but are unaware of the real facts of history ed by the conduct of Wycliffe and To the Editor of the True Witness: in regard to the Scriptures. But new translation, on which they enwhat seems astonishing is the fact grafted their novelties of doctrine, that such a number of educated but also sought to explain the sacred men, and even very learned men, text in a sense foreign to the reshould be so blinded by prejudice as not to see that they are constantly "bearing fafse witness against their neighbor.

> Of all the clear expositions of this question none seems to us to be more satisfactory than that which Cardinal Gibbons has given in his editions." splendid work "The Faith of Our Fathers." As is necessary, the chapter dealing with this particular issue contains a series of arguments that are required in order to place that new art, or allow it to be used the whole matter within the grasp of the readers for whose special benefit the work was written. Of these arguments mostly all our readers are aware and there is no present need fos us to go over them. But the Cardinal has revived some historical facts that may always prove useful to even the Catholics who are very well versed in the Church history. After pointing out how the fact of the Church being the sole preserver of the Scriptures from the beginning, and being the custodian who rescued the Bible from the oblivion into which the bulk of ancient literary work has fallen, he shows that this in itself is a sufficient proof that she wished to save and preserve that heritage-for had she not so desired she could easily have allowed it to perish. Then turning to the historical facts the Cardinal writes thus :-

"The Canon of the Bible, as we have seen was framed in the fourth century. In that same century, Pope Damasus commanded a new and complete translation of Scriptures to be made ,nto the Latin language, which was then the living tongue not only of Rome and Italy, but of the civilized world. the Popes were afraid that the Bible should see light, this was a singular way of manifesting their fear. The task of preparing a new edition of the Scriptures was assigned to St. Jerome, the most learned Hebrew scholar of his time. This new translation was disseminated throughout Christendom, and on that account was called the Vulgate, or popular edition.

Following up the story of reservation of the Scriptures, after the circulation throughout the civilized world of the Vulgate, we are told by him that :-

"In the sixth and seventh centuries, the modern languages of Europe began to spring up like so many shoots from the Parent Latin stock The Scriptures, also, soon found heir way into these languages. The Venerable Bede, who lived in Engand, in the eighth century, and whose name is profoundly reverenced in that country, translated the Sacred Scriptures into Saxon, which was then the language of England. He died while dictating the last verses of St. John's Gospel."

But what seems to be the mos strongly confirmed impression of the If this was our motto the bonds English-speaking Protestant world, that Protestantism - which only much greater than it was in times dates from the middle of the reign gone bye when numbers of other orof Henry VIII .- there were no copies of the Scriptures in England, nor were the people of the country lowed to learn anything of the Bible. A stronger reply could not be ther Kiernan has undertaken for the made than by citing the few para- good of his countrymen in the North graphs that follow :-

> "Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, in a funeral discours on Queen Anne, consort of Richard II., pronounced in 1394, praises her for her diligence in reading the four Gospels. The Head of the Church in England could not condemn in others what he commended in Queen. Sir Thomas More affirms that before the days of Wycliffe, there was an English version of the Scriptures, 'by good and godly people with devotion and soberness well and

It is true that at a given period the Church was obliged to place certain restrictions on the circulation of the Scriptures in England; but that was a necessary precaution account of false translations and spurious editions that were making their appearance. The Cardinal says: "If partial restrictions began to nelly, P.P.

be placed on the circulation of the Bible in England in the fifteenth cened by the conduct of Wycliffe and and of the truth concerning Catholics his followers, who not only issued a ceived interpretation of tradition."

And he adds:—
"While laboring to diffuse the Word of God, it is the duty, as well as the right of the Church, as the guardian of faith, to see that the faithful are not misled by unsound

As a reply to the insinuation that since the invention of printing and prior to the Reformation the Catholic Church unwilling to make use of for the purpose of spfeading the Gospels, we might close with these pertinent remarks of America's Car-

dinal :-"Printing was invented in the fifteenth century, and almost a hundred years later came the Reforma-It is often triumphantly said, and I suppose there are some even at the present day, are ignorant enough to believe the assertion, that the first edition of the Bible ever published after the invention of printing, was the edition of Martin Luther. The fact is that before Luther put his pen to paper, no fewer than fifty-six editions of the Scriptures had appeared on the continent of Europe, not to speak of those printed in Great Britain. Of those editions, twenty-one were published in German, one in Spanish, four in French, twenty-one in Italian, five

in Flemish and four in Bohemian. Coming down to our own times, if you open any English Catholic Bible, you will find to the preface a letter of Pope Pius VI., in which he strongly recommends the pious reading of the Holy Scriptures. A Pope's letter is the most weighty authority in the Church. You will also find in Haydock's Bible the letters of the Bishops of the United States, in which they express the hope that this splendid edition would have a wide circulation among their flocks."

St. Michael's Parish.

Rev. Father Kiernan, pastor of St. Michael's, St. Denis street north, begs to avail himself of the kindliness of the proprietors of the "True Witness' to return thanks in the name of his parishioners, for the many words and proofs of friendliness they have received since the establishment of their new parish. Besides having their names religiously preserved in the archives of the church, the well-wishers and helpers of St. Michael's may be assured of the appreciation of the pastor, who has been encouraged to give the benefit of his experience and of his efforts towards its solid formation and of his faithful people who cooperate with him in his every exer-

The difficulty of organizing a new ganizations were less frequently visited by collectors and collectresses. For this very reason all will readily conceive the merit of the work Fa-End of Montreal, and in their sympathy will urge themselves to strain their resources to contribute in crowning his endeavors with ultimate success.

St. Michael's is the sixth Englishspeaking parish in the city of Montreal The precise date of its creation is the eight day of May of this year, the feast of the Apparition of St. Michael the Archangel.

The other English-speaking parishes of Montreal are:

St. Patrick's, Rev. M. Callaghan, S.S., P.P.

St. Ann's, Rev. Father Caron, C.

St. Gabriel's, Rev. Father O'Meara P.P. 4 12

St. Mary's, Rev. Father Brady, P.P.

St. Anthony's, Rev. Father Don-

Directory United Irish League

Dubfin, May 31, 1902.

CRIMELESS CORK .- The Recorder sat May 28th to dispose of the criminal business, and addressing the Grand Jury, said :- On the 11th last month I had the honor of addressing the Grand Jury for the borough of Cork, and then congratulating them on the very small calendar that was before them. Now, again, on the 28th May, I have the honor of presiding here at Borough Sessions, and I am happy to tell you that I have to repeat my congratulations. You have a very small calendar to go before you. Having regard to the population of the district which you now represent, and the time that has elapsed, I think it is a wonderful thing to be able to tell you that there are on the calendar but six cases. Two of these, gentlemen, are for attempts to commit suicide. That reduces the number of what I call actual crime to four. Gentlemen, I most heartily and sincerely congratulate you upon such a state of things, and I do so more cordially because I am not more adopting anything exceptional in my address. I am merely repeating that which, session after sion. I have the honor of saying in this court.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT elec tions in Dublin on 29th inst. were extremely satisfactory all round from the Nationalist point of view. Perhaps the most notable result was that in the two wards in Clontarf, which was the stronghold of Unionism. A few weeks ago Alderman declared at a coronation meeting in the Rotunda that, thank goodness, Clontarf would for many a day be a thorn in the side of the city and the Corporation. Alderman Gibson was relegated to a back seat by the electors of the East Ward who had the audacity to supplant himself and his Unionist colleague by two Nationalists. Something similar took place in the West Ward, where two Nationalists were also returned and one Unionist. There very great consternation in Lord Ardilaun's township. In Arran Quay the United Irish League candidates have simply swept the field; while in Inns Quay and other wards the candidates put forward by the United Irish League were also well to the

COERCION IN SLIGO.-In Ballinafad court house, about four miles from Boyle, the prosecution against eleven members of the United Irish League opened on Tuesday, 26th May. The Coercion Court was constituted as follows :-Mr. F. B. Henn, R.M., and Mr. William Jones, R. M. defendants, who live in the neighborhood of Ballinafad, Co. Sligo, were charged with having, on the 7th of May, at Ballaghboy, Petty Sessions district of Ballinafad. County Sligo, taken part in an unlawful assembly, and with having unlawfully and tumultuously assembled together for the purpose of wrongfully and unlawfully using intimidation towards one John Smyth, one James Smyth, and one Martin

The little court house was practically filled with Crown officials, while outside were placed a number

The Removables, in giving their decision, said the meeting was a perfectly legal one up to the time of the shouting at Smyth's. After that it was an illegal assembly. They dismissed the cases against John Brennan, John Coen, Thomas O'Gara and John O'Gara, of Ballinafad. But John Sheridan, Michael Condon, Dominick Buoye, and John O'Gara, of Carricknahorna, and Henry MacDen mottroe, should be imprisoned till the rising of the court and find bail in two sureties of £5 and one The defendants intimated, reply to Removable Henn, that they would not give bail, and were sent to prison

indignation is felt in the district at the decision. The defendants are respectable young men, and the prosecution is regarded as a punishment for their membership of the

EMIGRATION .- At a meeting of the Strokestown Board of Guardians recently an application was received from an evicted tenant and her son for assistance from the Board to en-

able them to go to America. They had got passage tickets from a sister in America, but they had not the train fare to Queenstown. Mr. O'Connell said they were entirely destitute, and God only knew how they lived since they were evicted. There were no prospects for the young man in this country. The chairman (Mr. James Neary, J.P.) entirely disagreed with this view. He would be very happy to assist an evicted ten-ant, but he didn't wish to assist in driving them out of the country There was work and to spare for all the young men left in Ireland, and he asserted it was wrong and unbecoming on the part of any Board of Guardians to assist any young man of the Board supported the chairman's views, and the application was refused.

Emigration from the western coun ties of Clare, Galway and Sligo, to the United States, is attracting much attention, hundreds of emigrants from those counties passing through Limerick on their way to America. During February, March, and the beginning of April, the departures were at intervals, but within the past fortnight they have become of daily occurrence, and extra train accommodation has had to be provided, and in some cases special trains ran to meet emergencies

A CRIMELESS DISTRICT. - At the Manorhamilton Quarter Sessions held last week end, Mr. Wilson Vaugh, sub-sheriff of the County Leitrim, presented Judge Waters with white gloves. His Honor congratulated the sub-sheriff and the people of that division of the county on its eaceable state. It spoke very for the character of the inhabitants. This is, singularly, one of the divi sions of the County of Leitrim that is proclaimed.

THE ROSCREA PRISONERS. .

After the sentences being imposed on he five brave Nationalists at Roscrea quite recently by a brace of Renovables, the treatment they were subjected to by the police authorities was both cowardly and inhuman. The prisoners were detained in the Court House for about two hours after their sentences (varying from six to theee months) being passed They were driven to Ballybrophy railway station, a distance of 12 miles, on outside cars, under a regular downpour of rain. When the prisoners were about to be removed from Roscrea they asked to have their overcoats (which were in a house close by) brought to them, but the officer in charge sternly refused their request. They five brave young men looked upon their imprisonment as a token of pride and honor, for as the cars left Roscrea, they all joined in the singing of "God Save Irçland." They informed some friends who followed them to Ballybrophy that they were wet to the skin. They were delayed at the Limerick Junction for several hours in this terrible condition, and it was not till the small hours of the morning they arrived in Clonmel. It chusetts in 189 was a cold, rainy night, and it told apply to males. pretty heavily on some of them for several days after.

THE LAND WAR IN THE WEST. -At the Claremorris Quarter Sessions on May 24, before His Honor County Court Judge Dane, K.C., wholesale batch of processes, at the suit of Nolan-Farrell against his tenants for non-payment of rent. was heard. Decrees were granted against 34 tenants.

Mr. M. J. Kelly, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the landlord, and Mr. T. F. Kirwan, solicitor, Ballinrobe, for the tenants.

CRIMELESS ROSCOMMON .- On May 24th County Court Judge W O'Connor Morris, in opening the Boyle Quarter Sessions, said was only one small bill to go before them. As far as he knew, the state of the county was quite satisfactory, with the exception of the unfortunate combination or quarrel on the De Freyne and Murphy estates. Last January he went at some length into what he thought was the cause of that combination, and it was no use in repeating what he had already

MORE COERCION.-On the 23rd

Branch of the United Irish Leag were served with summonses the Coercion Act, at the suit of District Inspector Carbery, Claremorris for conspiracy and intimidation wards people in that locality who had put their cattle to graze on the Greenwood farm, the property Colonel Knox, Brittas Castle, Tip-

THE UNITED IRISH LEAGUE. On Sunday, 25th May, many succ ful Nationalist meetings were held throughout the country. Coercion has not plainly broken the spirit of the people, and it has brought the patriotic priests, the men who really their people and sympathize with their sufferings, into the the movement. Irish League meeting held in Cork, to hear Captain Donelan, M.P., and Mr. Flynn, M.P., than whom there is no two more earnest members the chair was occupied by the Rev Father Barry, P.P. At the great National gathering in Galbarry, Tipperary, the veteran Nationalist, the Canon Ryan, presided and delivered a speech, in which the duty of the Irish priest to stand people place was eloquently en-He said the proper for an Irish pastor place be was at the head of his people, directing them, encouraging them, and pointing out, not alone the way of happiness they were all aspiring to, but also the surest and safest road to the attainment of that free dom, prosperity, and independence which were the God-given right of every free-born man. It is such words and acts that renew strengthen the old traditional bonds between the priests and the people in Ireland, which are equally conducive to the interests of religion and patriotism.

MURPHY AND DE FREYNE .- II connection with the no-rent campaign on the above estates, on Friday evening, the sub-sheriff, Roscom non, accompanied by a bailiff on the Murphy estate and an escort of about 40 of the R.I.C. visited that district for the purpose of making seizures They visited the house of a man named James Moran, of Creery, on the Murphy estate where they seized, under a writ from the Superior Courts, for rent, four cows and one horse. On 29th inst. the Creery cattle were sold by the Sheriff at Roscommon, having been driven from Frenchpark. The cattle were bought in by the U. I. League. They visited several other places on the estate afterwards for the purpose o making seizures, but were unsuc cessful in their efforts, as the people the stock removed previously On the previous day a bailiff on the De Freyne estate visited several tenants on a townland named Cloor cheevers, Fairymount, warning the enants of the impending evictions and the results that would follow.

With the Scientists.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE. - From he experience of life insurance companies and from census returns taoles of the average expectation of life can be constructed. A sample of such a table is given below. Column I. is the age; column II. is the expectation of after life from the experience of England and Wales in 1838-54: column III. is the expectation from the experience of Massachusetts in 1893-97. The statistics

	II. England.	III. Mass
I. Age.	1838-54.	1893-7.
0 years.	39.91 years.	44.09 years.
10 years.	47.05 years.	49.33 years
20 years.	39.48 years.	41.20 years.
30 years.	32.76 years.	34.28 years.
40 years.	26.06 years.	27.41 years
50 years.	19.54 years.	20.53 years.
60 years.	13.53 years.	14.38 years
70 years.	8.45 years.	9.34 years
BERT ALL PROPERTY.		

Corresponding tables for the two epochs in other countries agree substantially with the foregoing. expectation of life under modern conditions has increased. A male posed through life to the conditions of mortality obtaining in Massachu setts in 1893-97 would, on the average, live 4.08 years longer than h would have lived had he been subjected to the rates prevalent England and Wales in 1838-54, The increased expectation of life is greatest in the earlier years, as the ble shows. It does not prove that our stock is more, vigorous, but it points to the undoubted fact that our weaklings are better cared for by improved sanitation. A decrease in the birth rate tends to make the expectation larger, for it is among infants that the greatest mortality ed disease that carries off great numbers of all ages. Modern medicine is May six members of the Bekan on the way to conquer that plague,

and within a comparatively period we may look for great creases in the tables of expectation.

GREAT SHIP CANALS .- The oldest and the most important shipcanal is that of Suez, begun in 1856 and completed in 1869. miles in length and cost \$93,000,000 It was at first 54 metres wide on top, 22 metres at the bottom and 8 metres deep, but in 1892 \$10,000, 000 were expended to increase these dimensions to 77, 34½1 and nearly 9 metres respectively, and it is proposed to increase the depth to 10 metres. Ships are allowed pass through it at a speed of 5 35-100 miles per hour, so that its whole length can be traversed in 181 hours Night navigation is made possibly by electric lights, which were intro duced in 1887. The tolls are \$2 per ton. In 1870, 486 ships passed through the canal; in 1880, 2,026 in 1900, 3,441. In the year 1899, 221,348 passengers were transport

In 1887 the Emperor William Canto connect the North Sea with the Baltic was begun and the canal was opened in 1895. Its cost was \$40,000,000. Its length is 98 kilometres, its depth is 9 metres, and it is traversed in less than 12 hours Its receipts do not cover expenses Still another canal connecting the North Sea with the Baltic was opened in 1900. Its length is 65 kilo metres, its depth only 3 metres, and its cost was \$6,000,000. The Manchester ship canal is 87 kilometres long and nearly 8 metres deep and ost \$85,000,000.

Amsterdam is connected with the ea by a ship-canal opened in 1845 and Rotterdam is likewise connected with deep water by a canal opened in 1866. St. Petersburg afso has a ship-canal 25 kilometres long. The Gulf of Corinth canal was finished in 1893. It is only 6 3-10 kilometres n length and cost about \$5,000,000 Konigsberg has a ship-canal completed in 1890, 33 kilometres that cost about \$2,000,000. There are two great ship-canals in America connecting Lakes Huron and Superior, and another, the Welland, connecting Erie and Ontario. The canals at Ste. Marie carried 24,600,000 tons in 1901, more than twice that of Suez for the same year.

FRIENDLY ADVICE

TO WEAK. NERVOUS AND EASILY TIRED WOMEN.

ven in the Story of Cne Who Had Suffered and Has Found Renewed Mealth and Strength.

From the Sun, Orangevifle, Ont.

It is a good many years since the good wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was first recorded in the columns of the "Sun," but during that period the sterling merit of the medicine has increased its reputation and every day adds to the number of those who have found through the use of these famous Many in this town have freely spoken of the benefit they have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to these another is added in the person of Miss Victoria Widdis. To a reporter of the "Sun" who had heard of her cure, Miss Widdis saidi: "Several years ago I became very much run down; I felt tired all the time, my blood watery and I was in what the physicians called an anemic condition. I was always weary and worn out, not able to do anything and yet not sick enough to be in bed. My heart bothered me with its constant palpitation, brought about by my treme weakness. My appetite failed worse. I had heard and read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial. After using them a short time a decided change noticeable, and it is no exaggeration to say that I felt like an entirely different person. My appetite returned and with it good blood and strong nerves. I can conscientiously say for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that they did me more good than I can To all weak, nervous, easily tired run down women, I say by all means give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills trial and you will be delighted with the result."

It is because these pills rich, red blood that they cure such troubles as anaemia, shortness breath, headache, palpitation of the heart, rheumatism, erysipelas, St. Vitus' dance, and the functional ailments that make the lives of many women a source of constant The genuine pills misery. bear the full name, "Dr. Williams; Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper on every box. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Third Annual Excursion

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY To LAKE ST. PETER.

Per Steamer THREE RIVERS.

THURSDAY, June 19th, 1902

Steamer leaves Victoria Pier at 1.30 P.M. Goncert on Return Trip,

TICKETS-Adults 50c. Children 25c

Plan of Staterooms on view at SADLIER'S, 1669 Notre Dame,

The Rod and The Line.

Anybody can catch fish when they are biting. The power of the trueborn angler is shown in his ability to catch them-some of themther they are biting or not.

To do this he must know the characteristics of the fish, the character istics of the stream and the weather and the characteristics of bait. know bait, which carries with it the knowledge of how and when to use bait, almost makes the angler.

Nobody ever gets any nearer an understanding of the fish than to know that the whims exist. It is within the experience of every rodman that on one day bass will break their backs for minnows and on the next day the same bass in the same pools will not look at minnows, but there never lived an ichthyologist wise enough to do more than guess why this is so.

The true-born angler demonstrates his skill by keeping his mouth shut finding out what the fish want and raking them in, while imitation anglers above and below him are perspiring, and getting nothing. And let no fellow imbue his mind with the brown stained pages of Walton and imagine that fishing is all calm philosophy, contemplation and absorption of the beauties of animate and inanimate nature. There is a lot of hard work in it.

The true-born angler will know, for instance, that there are certain seasons in which certain baits are the best; he will know that there are certain seasons in which certain baits are of no use at all. Past years have taught him that it is along in the heat of August, when the fish are lying deep, that the frog is most fatal to the bass; that early in spring angle-worms will often prove effective when all else is worthless, that the minnow which swims a yard or two deep is of finer flesh and better lure; but when he has learned these things he is only completing his apprenticeship.

The true-born angler appreciates and understands these baits and knows how and where to get them, but he must also know baits which it is wise to substitute for them; he must be able in a manner to create or invent baits.

Often he evolves something which proves killing when every known lure fails. Of this order was the first man who thought to use a strip of white bacon fat simulating to

Doubtless on that day everything had failed him; doubtless he reasoned that as bacon fat was white it might be made to look like a small fish when travelling through the water; doubtless he reasoned that as deer will go for miles through h the woods to lick salty earth, fish also his creel while other men go fishle sometimes need, or would like, a taste of salt. The result of this reasoning was a full basket of green or black beauties and information Almost as much depends upon this generously transmitted to his rivals. Of this order, too, was the in- still fishing. ventor of the metal spoon, which | The bait should in all instances be whirls through the water and decoys fastened so that it will present a swimmers to their ruin. Doubtless natural appearance when he began with a piece of tin, and a thousand artificial lures have grown is often the reverse of its appearance out of his experiment. For it is established that there

forms of food whatever and strike only at deceiving metal. They will even disdain the metal if a bit hook frogs through the legs and of genuine food be attached to it. Putting aside all the manufactured deceptions with which fish are taken there are some men who know natural baits thoroughly, and thes men know more than is between the covers of any book or ever will be. because there are a great variety of living things which bass and trout hook, covering the hook from point like, and to be acquainted with these things is to have wide learnings of

A man may put in two months of the brook.

insects and small creatures

live in and out of the water.

a year in acquiring mastery of the great division of grasshoppers and at the end be far from complete. Many people go upon the streams with expensive tackle who have no knowledge of how valuable the grass. hoppers are, much less of how and where to catch them, what kinds to catch and how to impale them.

Green frogs are said to be better than brown, which is probably pure faddism, but it is certain that brown grasshoppers are better than green and the reason of it is that grasshoppers when they flutter upon the water or just above it look much like leaves and so are little apt to attract the fish unless it be close enough to distinguish the legs

Above price is the fat grasshopper an inch and a half long which has a dull brown back and yellowish lelly, with reddish spots showing when its wings open. More than once the credit of and fame of the true-born angler has been rescued from peril by two or three of these godsends caught under an old straw hat after a breathless chase in a nearby mea-

They were hooked securely just of the wings and let down back gently from some bluff above a dark pool, the angler meanwhile securely nidden, and as they touched the water and their pinions buzzed there ame a savage upward rush from far below and the cleft water foamed and the loud reel sang its saga of war. In late July, when the heat plunges downward shafts and the cicada drones on the bark, in those two first golden weeks of August. the month which the French Republicans called Fructidor, the grasshopper's the thing.

There is the field mouse now. On days when all is lost save honor the field mouse will decoy the oldest, biggest and wisest of bass or trout because it is delicious, attracts the eyes of every denizen of the pool from the turtle under the decayed log on the bottom to the little minnow swimming close to bank, and is easily overtaken.

Not many field mice fall to the lot of bass or trout and they value them accordingly. This little animal may be found and captured by him who knows how and values it according to its merit.

It lives close by a fence, or near the roots of some old tree. In going down the corn rows, if the grass be specially thick and tangled stalk, it will be well to examine it.

There never was a field mouse yet on any sort of day which safely made the passage of a trout pool and invariably the fish which takes the hook will be one of the largest

and most savage of its kind. Occasions are rare when fish will bite at nothing at all. province of the angler to keep trying them with all of the things within his knowledge, and if he has the learning and patience and industry, the chances are that he will fill to bed.

Even in the manner of attaching natural baits there is a distinct art. as upon the manner of casting or

fastened so that it will present a water, and its appearance in water in air. Things which swim, such as minnows and frogs, should be perare days when bass will disdain all mitted to swim, and for this purpose should be, so far as is possible left unhampered. There are men who minnows through the tail, but the act is a confession of their lack of

Old boys remember that when they were young boys they were exceedingly careful in the manner of fastening their earth-worms. They took one worm and strung it upon the to eyelet, being cautious not to expose a speck of the metal else the charm was broken. Then they spat upon the lure and lowered it

can do is after some mod less remote. The Creato the power to originate a man is merely able to forms out of already ex jects, or to imitate that been already created. Ma an engine, but he must the material needed for th tion; and that material never make were it not ative power of God, to w istence is due. In art, cially than in any other

SATURDAY, JUNE

HERE isnothing

thing that the ha

In reali

human acquirement, is the cessity for models. If the for example, does not from previous works by c from nature as extends before his gaze, a must have in his own mir aginary model whereby And what is true of pa sculpture, and of every o ive art, is equally so of fact, the writer of fiction vent his characters, but not based upon some rea ive models in life, they a culated to live. This models in fiction has give considerable discussion a far an author is justified cing in his work the trait acteristics of living and personages, and to what liberty he may go in this without exposing himself censure or the justified an ation of the persons thu in an unmistakable manne my intention to enter int cussion of this point, I sire to show that every novelist has had his fixe and without them his would not have created

SOME EXAMPLES. known that Dickens port Hunt and Landor in "Ble and Thackeray was freque ed of caricaturing his fri the latter would never a such was the case. T News'' some time ago p very interesting article o ject, and when dealing w eray it made use of a f ments, both referring to h George Eliot, which I mig produce. That organ said

"Thackeray's worst offe

tality for themselves.

gainst Andrew Arcedeckne fellow of his at Charterh was-according to Edmun the too exact original of friend Harry Foker. He time, like Prosper le Gai, rived on the night of first lecture on the Engli ists. Arcedeckne met him der Cellars, surrounded 1 congratulating him on his success. 'How are you, The Arcedeckne. 'I was at you day at Willis's. What a l you had there-yes! But t was dull-devilish dull you what it is, Thack, piano.' That was neater effective than a libel acti Eliot, according to the H. Myers, was also accus A too sympathizing friend with her domestic trouble mistaken assumption tha saubon in 'Middlemarch,' trait of G. H. Lewes. No could differe more from whom, then, George El you draw Casaubon?' humorous solemnity, which in earnest, however, she her own heart.' One won was thinking of the sonne scribes Sidney's perplexed a poetical subject, until-

'Fool! said my Muse, loo heart and write.' ''

Here are two examples different classes of writ The former certain his characters from life a to admit the fact; the laing in her own mind idea ges and painting them is the public But in both all others, their chara drawn from models.

AUTOBIOGRAPHIC F t would be out of the

of Congress becomes almost a crime.

ETER. IVERS

19th, 1902

oncert on Return Trip.

Children 250

S, 1669 Notre Dame.

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remember that when they boys they were exceedl in the manner of fastearth-worms. They took and strung it upon the ing the hook from point eing cautious not to exk of the metal else the broken. Then they spat are and lowered it into MODELS IN FICTION.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1902

..... HERE is nothing new beneath attempt dealing with that branch of the subject known as autobiographic is a peculiar old fiction. To enter into the detail In reality there is all the writers who took as models ch truth in it, for everyfor leading characters would mean to fill a volume. But there are a thing that the hands of man an do is after some model, more or less remote. The Creator alone has few that I might mention as having attracted the world's attention for a the power to originate and create; long period. Dickens himself was the original of David Copperfield; Thackman is merely able to shape new forms out of already existing oberay was Pendennis; Fielding was Captain Booth; and Bulwer Lytton jects, or to imitate that which has been already created. Man can build was Pelham, while Lord Beaconsfield an engine, but he must first have the material needed for the construcwas Lothaire. It is remarkable that most of these writers, who devoted tion; and that material he could so much labor to the deliniation of ever make were it not for the cretheir own characters, and who were ative power of God, to which its exso exact in their portrayals of varistence is due. In art, more especially than in any other branch of ous distinguished and historical personages of their times, should have human acquirement, is there the neinvariably fallen into exaggerated cessity for models. If the painter, deas when attempting to make use for example, does not reproduce of Catholic prelates, Cardinals, archfrom previous works by copying, or sishops or priests, as models for om nature as extends her attrac their characters of fiction. This is tions before his gaze, at best ne again a phase of the subject that must have in his own mind some im would well repay careful examina aginary model whereby to work. And what is true of painting, tion and would furnish subject matter for a splendid series of articles. culpture, and of every other imita-But I wish especially to emphasize tive art, is equally so of fiction. In he fact that a host of writers of fact, the writer of fiction may invent his characters, but if they be fiction have found models where and when the readers least suspected not based upon some real and actt. In every-day life, in their rounds ive models in life, they are not calof the city, in ordinary intercourse question of This culated to live. with friends, acquaintances, models in fiction has given rise to vants, tradesmen and quaint types considerable discussion as to how far an author is justified in reproduof character, they found what they needed to build up most interesting cing in his work the traits and charharacters-especially characters that acteristics of living and well known had the semblance of reality. In this sonages, and to what efftent of liberty he may go in this direction connection I came across another without exposing himself to incur very interesting paragraph from an censure or the justified anger or vex-ation of the persons thus indicated article in the same organ, the 'Daily News," which perfectly illustrates what I mean. in an unmistakable manner. It is not my intention to enter into the discussion of this point, I merely desire to show that every successful novelist has had his fixed models,

DOCUMENTS AT HAND. - The paragraph to which I refer reads thus :

"Oliver Wendell Holmes was loath to write a novel-tho' he overcame his shrinking-because he said that he would have to show up all friends in it, and they might object to being 'butchered to make a Roman holiday.' There is, of course what the school boy called a third alternative. The novelist may rely on 'documents,' like that eminent writer of 'penny dreadfuls' who lately confessed that when he needed a new sensation for his next chapter he merely took up a daily paper and studied the inquests and the news. The highest modern example of this method is M. Zola, who once boasted that he had a 'document for everything that the critics blamed as untrue to life in his amazing picture of the Second Empire. Chs. Reade, who adopted a similar plan, describes it for the good of future novelists in his 'Terrible Tempta tion,' where the author puts his best foot foremost as the versatile omniscient Rolfe. But it is only the rare writer who has sufficient 'fire in him,' like Ram Dass, to fuse all these odd fragments of metal into a perfect cast. The man of genius, whose psychology has not yet been clear even by Dr. Lombroso and Mr. Havelock Ellis, can some-how produce a living and breathing being out of the heel-taps and frag-ments which Thackeray mentions. But the ordinary respectable novelist is bound to copy from life, if he wishes to produce people who are not mere wooden puppets. Hence it arises that keys are made to such works as those of Alphonse Daudet, that we discover the remarkable resemblance of Robert Elsmere to J. R. Green, and that Mr. Kipling's school days have been described-on the lex talionis principle - by alleged original of McTurk. It all contributes, no doubt, to the general sum of harmless amusement, but we can hardly be surprised if the too enterprising novelist finds himself regarded with some shyness by his

ALWAYS THE MODEL.-Thus we see that no matter who the writers of fiction may be, or what the class of their work, they have had to have their models. The passage clipped from the evening paper telling of previous, is, in itself, the model upon which the fictitious events recounted are based, and the persons therein described constitute the models after which the actors in the AUTOBIOGRAPHIC FICTION.—
It would be out of the question to romance are made to speak, to move

new in this world, and that the socalled creations of the most fertile Those wonderful woods should have imagination, are after all merely the outcome of a certain imitation and shaping after pre-existing models. In a word, there is no such a thing as creation, as far as man is concerned: the only creative power is God, and all else is mere copying, or imitation. I will have occasion to come back to this subject, from a very different standpoint-that of the Catholic Prelate in Fiction.

Forest Preservation.

Mr. Depew, of New York, made in the Senate at Washington, the other day, a timely argument in advocacy of the Appalachian Park project. bill has been reported to the Senate by the Committee on Forest Reserves and the Protection of Game, which proposes to expend \$10,000,000 the creation of a national forest park, to embrace about two million acres of forest lands in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia. This great Appalachian reserve is to be maintained and administered by the Federal Governmen't in order to guard the sources of the thousands of watercourses which find their way from its plateaus to the Atlantic or, to the Gulf of Mexico, and thus protect the vast area of agricultural lands which these rivers enrich and fertilize. a member of the Committee on Forest Reservations the Senator from New York has given much careful study to the forestry problem, his appeal to the Senate to undertake this beneficent and national work was supported by many illustrations of the injuries suffered older countries from a wasteful and short sighted denudation of forest

It is said by the committee report-

ing the bill that "it may fairly be

urged that the establishment of this forest reserve in the region of the South Appalachian Mountains is a matter of great national importance, and that, owing to the peculiar conditions existing in this region, the establishment of this reserve need not necessarily be accepted as a precedent for the establishment of similar reserves elsewhere in the East.' Mr. Depew spoke in part as follows: Nature has been so prodigal in her gifts of forests to the United States that the important question of their preservation has been neglected too long. The attacks of the settlers upon the woods for clearings and home have been indiscriminate and wasteful in the extreme. The settlers are not to blame, nor are the lumbermen. The destruction which has been going on with such frightfully increasing rapidity during the last fifty years is due to a lack of that government supervision in the interest of the whole people which can only come from education and experience. The lumberman wishes r?alize at once upon his purchase, and as a rule, vast fortunes are made in deforesting the land. Railroads are run into the woods, all the appliances of modern inventions and machinery are at work, and this magnificent inheritance is being squandered with a rapidity which is full of peril for the future.

Intelligent conservation of the forests of a country is the highest evidence of its civilization. The climate, the soil, the productive capacity of the farm, the equability of of the streams are all dependent upwisely set apart already in the West, forty-one national forest reservesabout forty-six million acres. One of them is already paying expenses and yielding a slight revenue.

While 46,000,000 acres of land have been rescued to the West, there has been nothing done in the East. The country had a superb property, unique in every way, unequalled fo richness and rarity and for the value of its product, in the redwood for ests of the Pacific Slope. Through carelessness, simply, Congress yield ed to the shrewd representations of the speculator, who, under that homestead plea, which is properly so attractive to the American, secured the enactment of laws by which any settler could secure 160 acres in these forests of priceless value. Then came the harvest of the lumbermen. Each some scene in a police court, or of of their employees staked out 160 some sensational event of the day acres. The sailors upon the vessels that carried off their lumber induced to make claims for their 160 acres each, and the land was then transferred to the lumber companies, until, for a mere song, this magnificent inheritance of the people fell

been preserved, not for speculators and bogus settlers, but for the whole people of the country. They would, under scientific forest management, have been for all time to come not only self-supporting and revenue producing, they would have been morethey would have been the source of supplies of wood for all purposes the inhabitants of the Pacific ed at over \$18,000,000. Coast. They would have been additions to the rural scenery, which in every State and country, when tractive, helps culture and civiliza-They would have been the of game, where sportsmen home could have found health and ure. But, instead, the land will become an arid waste, the streams will dry up, and the country will lose not only one of its best possessions but there will be inflicted incalculable damage upon a vast region which otherwise would have remained

ways full of happy homes and 'u'ti-

vated farms. The Appalachian forest preserve as proposed in the pending measure is about 150 miles in length and of varying breadth. It is from 406 to 600 feet above the sea. It runs through the States of Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee The slopes of these mountains are very steep, varying from 26 degrees at the lowest to 40 degrees. waters which flow from the perpetual streams, fed by the perpetual springs, run on the one side to the Atlantic, and on the other to the Gulf of Mexico. The streams from this mountain forest are the tributaries of these important rivers : The James, the Roanoke, the Cat awba. the Savannah, the (Kanawha), the Tennessee, the French Broad, the Coosa, the Yankin, the Chattahoochee, the Broad the Hiwassee, the Nolichucky, the Pigeon, the Tuckasegee, the Watau-ga and the Holston. The region af-fected by these streams is from 100 to 150 miles in width on the Atlantic side, and more than that on the other. It comprises part of the richest agricultural country in the United States. The timber in this forest is all hardwood, and is the largest body of hardwood on the North American continent. It is a museum of forest growth, embracing on account of its location, the woods which can be grown in temperate semi-tropical and tropical countries. There are 137 varieties, making this

ormous sponge for the absorption retention and distribution of the rainfall. The rainfall in this region is greater than in any other part of the United States, except the North Pacific Coast. It ranges from 60 to 100 inches a year. The downpour at one time during the last year was 20 inches. Where the forests are tact the water finds its way through this thick and porous soil, goes into the crevices of the rivulets. Nature, always beneficent in her operation, so arranges this vast collection of the rainy season that during the rest of the year it flows out naturally and equably through the rivulets into the streams and through streams into the rivers and waters and fertilizes half a dozen States. The result of an attack upon this

forest one of the most interesting in

the world. The deep soil has been

forming for a thousand years or

more, and in its interlacing of tree

roots and humus, of grass and

eaves, there has been creat(d an en-

fortress created by nature for the protection and enrichment of the people is more disastrous than the sweep of an invading army of savages over a thickly populated and city of the farm, the equability of fertile country. They kill, they carry the rainfall and the beneficent flow off captives, they burn and they deon the science of forestry. We have stroy, but after the war the survivors return to their homes and in a few years every vestige of the ruin has disappeared. In its place there are again cities, villages and happy But the lumberman selects a tract of hardwood forests upon the Appalachian Mountains. The trees, young and old, big and little. Iur ender to the axe and the saw. Then the soil is sold to the farmer, who finds abundant harvests in its primeval richness. For about years he gathers a remunerative and satisfactory harvest, but he sees, as the enormous rainfall descends, his farm gradually disappear. At end of three years he can no longer plant crops, but for two years more, if lucky, he may be able to graze his At the end of five years the stock. rains and floods have washed clean the mountain sides, have left nothing but the bare rocks, have reduced his farm to a desert, and created a ruin which can never be repaired.

> But this is not all. That farm has gone down with the torrents, which have been formed by the cutting off of the protecting woods, into the streams below. It has caused them

destructive gullies through fertile fields and across grassy plains. One freshet in the Catawba River last spring, occasioned wholly by the deforesting of the mountains, away \$1,500,000 worth of farms buildings and stock. The damage done by the freshet of last alone, in the large territory fed by the streams and rivers which came from these mountains, was estimat-

This destruction cannot be peated many years without turning into a desert the fairest portion of our country. This process of destruction is constantly enlarging because of encroachments upon the forests on account of the growing scarcity of hardwood. The lumbermen are running light railways so as to reach the heretofore inaccessible depths. The giants of the mountains, inaccessible which are 400 or 500 years of age and many of them seven feet in dia meter and from 140 to 150 feet high, are falling in increasing numbers every month before the pitiless and ruthless invasion of the axe and the In ten years the destruction will be complete, the forests will be practically gone, the protecting soil will have been washed off the hillsides, and the newspapers will be filled each year with tales of disaster to populations, to farms, to villages and to manufacturing enterprises, occasioned by unusual and extraordinary rains, and the torrents which have been formed by them and flowed down through the valleys.

It has been estimated that there is in these mountain streams 1,000, 000 horsepower, which can be easily utilized. This means a saving of \$30,000,000 a year in coal alone which would otherwise have to be used for manufacturing purposes. But it means more. This 1,000,000 horsepower that these streams, which flow equably all the year round because of the nature of the sponge which forms the reservoir that supplies them, would create an incalulable amount of electrical power. With the successful demonstrations which have been made in California and Niagara Falls of the distance to which this energy can be transmitted, the value of these streams, kept in their original condition, to the future of these States cannot be estimated. There are in these conditions all the elements necessary for transportation, for light and heat, for manufactures and mining, in a very large section of the United very large section of the States.

The proposition in the bill is to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, at an expense not exceeding \$10,000,000, to purchase 4,000,000 acres of these forests. They are held now in large tracts of from 1,000 to 5,000 acres. They are being rapidly bought up by lumber companies at from \$1.50 to \$2 an acre. The owners, as I am informed, would ernment than to individuals or corporations. The reason is obvious. It is estimated by the Department of Agriculture that within five years the forests would be self-sustaining, and after that a source of increasing revenue for all time to come. It is impossible for the States to under take this work. New York, in order to protect the Hudson and Mohawk has been purchasing a large domain through the Adirondack forests which she proposes adding to every year This is possible, because the whole territory is within the limits of the State of New York. But in the Appalachian region one State cannot buy the forest sources of the streams, because they are in another State. The State which has to the expense of protecting them in

ing commonwealths. The government does much in many ways to create wealth for the people. Every river and harbor bill carries with it million of dollars to create wealth by dredging harbors, rivers and streams. The irrigation us, and some of which have passed the Senate, are also for the creation of wealth by making fertile the lands however, is a proposition not for the creation of wealth, but for its for many local improvements, like the \$70,000,000 Public Buildings bill or the \$70,000,000 River and Harbor bill, or the innumerable other bills which we pass for localities, but it is a public and beneficent measure to keep for future generations in many States and over a large area the productive energies which nature has stored for the comfort, the liv ing and the happiness of large populations and for the wealth of the whole country.

It differs from all other schemes of governmental aid in another way. The advantages derived by the gov

expenditures of every kind; but in this broad and beneficent scheme the government protects its people entering upon a business impossible for States or individuals, and which no machinery but that of the government can carry on, and which the experience of other countries has denonstrated will prve a source of perpetual revenue.

We have been the happy possessors of such extensive forest territories hat we have not yet, like other nations, felt the poverty of wood, There has not been brought home to us how dependent we are upon it for all purposes in our domestic, and business life. It would be little short of a national calamity we should feel acutely the loss of our wood. That this will occur, and wood become so high as to make it a luxury, is certain if this forest deudation goes on. From the cottage of the poor man and the home and utbuildings of the farmer to the highly polished woods whose artistic graining ornaments the palaces of the rich, this wise provision of nais our necessity. We can only ture keep these hard woods, which every year are becoming scarcer and more costly, within reasonable reach of the demands of the people by the government entering upon this process of scientific forestry. Instead of this 150 miles of hardwood forests being destroyed, as they will be in en years unless measures are taken for their preservation, they would nder this scheme last forever, and yield annually a harvest for the uses of the people. A few corporations or individuals may accumulate in a short time large fortunes in a generation or two; but wise ownership, preservation and administration by the government will give employment, property, industries and homes to multitudes for all time.

To sum up briefly, then, this is a work which only can be done by the government of the United States. It should be done by the government b cause it interests many States and in a large way the people of the whole country. It preserves the hardwood forests and their product for future generations. It keeps upon the hills and mountain sides the woods, whose influence upon climate, soil and rainfall is most beneficial toa vast territory. It prevents mountain torrents, which will in time, as the destruction of the forests goes on, turn a large agricultural region into a desert. It conserves for manufacturing purposes that enornous waterpower which will be utilized for a multitude of industries which will give employment to thousands and add enormously to the wealth of the country. Instead of being an expense and a drain-and it would be the best expense which the government could make if that was necessary—it will be one of those beneficent improvements which will much prefer selling them to the gov- shed blessings everywhere, and at the same time be self-sustaining and a source of everlasting revenue to the government.

HEALTH FOR LITTLE ONES,

s Own Tablets Make Children Well and Keep Them Well.

If your children are subject to colic, indigestion or any stomach trouble; if they are troubled with constipation, diarrhoea, or any of the ills that afflict little ones, give them Baby's Own Tablets. This medicine will give relief right away, making sound, refreshing sleep possible. It will put children on the highroad to health at once. It is doing this the forests cannot be expected to go to-day for thousands of children in all parts of the country. Mrs. R. L. order to preserve the streams and McFarlane, Bristol, Que., says :-"I' take pleasure in testifying merits of Baby's Own Tablets. I have used them for my baby since she was three months old, and previous to using them she was a deliverse; as she is plump, healthy and strong. I think Baby's Own Tablets propositions which are always before the best medicine in the world for little ones." These Tablets are good for children of all ages and dissolved in water or crushed to a powder which have always lain arid. Here, they can be given with absolute safety to the youngest, weakest baby. Guaranteed to contain no oplate or preservation. This is a scheme not harmful drugs. Sold by all dealers at 25c a box, or sent postpaid by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

> Sympathy is easy to get, but when you need help you will find that is a different question.

> Practical piety is not much cultivated, but greatly needed. Sentimental piety is common, and not uncommonly of little worth.

To rejoice in another's prosperity

cribes Sidney's perplexed search for friends.' a poetical subject, until-'Fool! said my Muse, look in' thy heart and write.'

Here are two examples of two different classes of writers of fic-The former certainly drawing his characters from life and refusing admit the fact; the latter form in her own mind ideal personages and painting them in words for the public. But in both cases, as in all others, their characters were drawn from models.

and without them his characters

would not have created an immor-

SOME EXAMPLES. - It is well

known that Dickens portrayed Leigh

Hunt and Landor in "Bleak House;"

and Thackeray was frequently accus-

the latter would never admit that

such was the case. The "Daily

News" some time ago published a

and when dealing with Thack-

very interesting article on this sub-

eray it made use of a few state-

ments, both referring to him and to

"Thackeray's worst offense was a-

gainst Andrew Arcedeckne, a school-

was-according to Edmund Yates -

the too exact original of our dear

friend Harry Foker. He bided his

time, like Prosper le Gai, and it ar-

rived on the night of Thackeray's

first lecture on the English humor-

ists. Arcedeckne met him at the Ci-

der Cellars, surrounded by a crowd

congratulating him on his brilliant

success. 'How are you, Thack?' cried

Arcedeckne. 'I was at your show to-

day at Willis's. What a lot of swells

you had there—yes! But I thought

it was dull-devilish dull! I'll tell

you what it is, Thack, you want a

piano.' That was neater and more

effective than a libel action. George

Eliot, according to the late F. W.

H. Myers, was also accused of mak-

ing copy out of her own household

with her domestic troubles

too sympathizing friend condoled

nistaken assumption that Mr. Cas-

saubon in 'Middlemarch,' was a por-

trait of G. H. Lewes. No two men

could differe more widely, 'But

you draw Casaubon?' 'With a

in earnest, however, she pointed to

her own heart.' One wonders if she

was thinking of the sonnet which de-

morous solemnity, which was quite

from whom, then, said friend to George Eliot,

on the

' did

George Eliot, which I might here re-

produce. That organ said :-

fellow of his at Charterhouse,

But

who

ed of caricaturing his friends.

tality for themselves.

SATURDAY, JUNE



79th si in 188 Montre

This history Annual Meetin

Catholic High

The governors and co the Catholic High Scho fourth annual meeting o evening in the public l school; and judging by of the Principal, and the made by Rev. chairma members of the governi past school term, all t dered, has been very su

The Rev. Martin Calls Patrick's, chairman of Governors, preside ongst the governors pre Hon. Justice Curran, ar F. Smith, W. McNally, M. Fitzgibbon and W. honorary secretary to Messrs. John Fallon, 1

and many others.

The minutes of the pr

ing having been read ar

the report of the Princ

J. Sanders, from which

During the past year

visits of inspection from

governors, and they co

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and are as popular as

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zeal of these ladies are

the highest praise, and

have been crowned wit

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There has not b

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following extract. was

Speeches complimenting Messrs.

Very handsome bouquets were presented to Mrs. Fitzpatrick and Mrs. Power by the members of the Col-

During the afternoon the R.C.G.A. band performed a splendid programme of music.

Catholic Sailors' Club.

Concert Every Wednesday Evening.

All Local Talent Invited; the finest in the City pay us a visit.

MASS at 9.30 a.m. on Sundtel Sacred Concert on Sunday

Evening.

Open week days from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. On Sundays, from 1 p.m. to 10

CATHOLIC CHARITABLE WORK.

The Ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's Church, held their closing entertainment on Thursday evening. under the direction of Mrs. A. Menzies, assisted by Mrs. James Murphy, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Papadopulos, Mrs. P. J. Gordon, Mrs. P. A. Duffy and Miss Menzies.

Ping-pong was introduced on this occasion, in connection with euchre and proved quite a success, the prizes, both for euchre and pingpong were very handsome and numerous.

The ladies wish to thank the following persons for favors received: Mr and Mrs. Martin, Mrs. F. B. Mc-Namee, Mrs. Monk, Mrs. E. C. Amos, Prof. J. A. Fowler, Mrs. W. O'Reilly, Miss Gall, Mrs. F. D. Monk, Mrs. James Murphy, Mr. P. J. Gordon, Mr. John Lewis, Mr. N. E. Hamilton, Messrs. Granger Freres, Mrs. Davis, Miss Scullion, Mrs. Boud, Mrs. McKenzie, Mr. Papadopulos, Mr. Lane, Mr. W. P. Doyle, Mr. J. M. Guerin, Master Willie Polan, and Messrs. Lindsay, Norheimer & Co., who kindly loaned a piano for the evening.





LADIES OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE WHO CONDUCTED THE EUCHRE.

3.-MRS. JAMES MURPHY 2.-MRS, P. A. DUFFY. I.-MRS. A. MENZIES. 5.-MISS MENZIES.

Two Irish Canadians Honored.

(From an Occasional Correspondent)

The parishioners of Sillery turned out "en masse" last Sunday to do honor to the Hon. Charles Fitzpat rick. Minister of Justice, and to Mr Wm. Power, M.P., for Quebec West, both of whom the sons of Irish parents, first saw the light in the pretty little Quebec suburb. The prominence of the Minister of Justice at the Bar and in the political world has made his name a household word in Canada,-Mr. Power, comparatively new to the sphere of politics, has for years maintained name in the commercial world, and to-day he takes a front rank among the most successful lumber merchants of the Dominion. It was to mark their appreciation of the worth of those two sons of the parish that the people of Sillery met on Sunday. In the address presented to the Minister a deserved tribute was paid to Mrs. Fitzpatrick, who, it may be mentioned, is a sister of the Rev. Father Caron, of St. Ann's Church, Montreal- The Hon. John Sharples, M.L.C., Mayor of Sillery, who is also a prominent Canadian Catholic, presided at the meeting. It was intended to hold the meeting in the open air at Sillery Cove, but the continuous down pour defeated that by the population of a locality so his constant work, and he never alpart of the programme, so that the closely identified with your youth lowed himself to be discouraged in ed with your high-minded character, part of the programme, so that the took place in the parish hall. A large assemblage was preincluding Hon. Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Fitzpatrick, Hon. J. and triumphs of your abilities, both as a Mrs. Sharples, Hon. N. Garneau and professional and a public man. Mrs. Garneau, Mr. W. Power, M.P., Born and reared as you were in and Mrs. Power, Mr. Delage, M.P.P., their midst, they legitimately reand Mrs. Delage, Dr. and Mrs. Lagard you as one of themselves and voie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dube, Rev. are proud of your success, both as a twelve years of political life, and the Father Maguire, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. lawyer and as their Parliamentary first time he was elected it was due Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gauthier, representative.

E. M. Lennon, Dr. Coote, and Mr. Art. Taschereau.

Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick was presented with an address and a magnitwo statues to match, all in genuine French bronze with Siberian onyx nouveau. Mr. Power was the recipient of an ebony cane, mounted in gold, and bearing an appropriate inscription.

dresses in the French language, by Mr. Charles Dube.

THE

ADDRESS TO HON. MR. FITZPATRICK WAS AS FOLLOWS:

your native place, the parish of St. present he recognized faces Columba of Sillery, are assembled here to-day for the performance of a most agreeable duty.

Regardless of party, racial or other lines, they feel that your elevation to the distinguished position is of Minister of Justice of this great lifetime he had been the object such local, as well as general importance, that it should not be al- foremost. If he had succeeded in his lowed to pass unnoticed, especially profession at the Bar, it was due to and manhood and the rectly interested in the remarkable

faces with whom you have been familiar since your youth, and you can understand the feelings of pride and ficent clock, two candelabra and affection with which they view the success of any Sillery boy and especially of one so endeared to them as base, the design being that of l'art you have been by so many fond ties and old associations, by so much respect for your loving conduct as a son and by your relationship to-wards them as the honored and The English addresses were read by Mr. McCormick, and the adimportant a part.

Needless to add they pray that you may be long preserved in health and strength to serve the public interest and to increate the love and confidence of your many admirers and friends.

In conclusion, they would ask you to be good enough to convey Mrs. Fitzpatrick, who so worthily shares your honors, and to the other members of your family the respectful expression of this meeting's best wishes for their happiness and prosperity.

Hon Charles Fitzpatrick, on rising to reply, was received with great enthusiasm. He began by remarking that it was useless to refer to the numerous ties which attached him to Honorable Sir :- The residents of the parish of Sillery. Among those who were brought up with him, while others were friends of his family for a number of years past. Under the circumstances the demonstration was of a most pleasing character, and that although during his Dominion constitutes an event of several demonstrations, that of today he would certainly consider the any way. your dearest affections and so di- fluences in his life, that of his mother and that of his life companion, and to them he owed the results of his success. As to his success in po-litics, referred to in the address, he could only say that on the 19th of and this month he will have completed to the fact that he was a native of proof than this of the public esteem

then by his friends, nor never since. on you and by none was it more Consequently it was due to the latter if his political career had been a successful one

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick then referred to matters of local interest, and paid a high testimony to the upright character of his confrere, Mr. Power, for whom he said the Prime Minister had the greatest admiration.

************ THE ADDRESS TO MR. POWER, M.P. WAS AS

Sir,-In your person the parish of St. Columba of Sillery greets another of its distinguished sons, whose honor able private and public career reflects the utmost credit upon it, and whom this public meeting of its honorable private and public career unanimously delights to honor. Like your colleague, Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, you are one of ourselves, born and reared amongst us, and associated with us not only dearest ties of affection, but by social and business relations as pleas ant and useful as they have conducive to the comfort and prosperity of your native place.

your modest, unassuming manners and irreproachable conduct, you had won an enviable business position when the choice of your friends and neighbors, the electors of Quebec West, fell upon you, in your temporary absence from Canada and you were returned by acclamation to represent that important division in the Federal Parliament. No greater

You see around you a multitude of Sillery. He had not been deceived and confidence could be bestowed upkeenly appreciated than by your many friends and admirers of Sillery, who were legitimately proud of fresh mark of honor conferred upon one of their number and rejoiced in it accordingly, because they felt that it was not only well deserved in every way, but that in the new sphere of usefulness opened up to your talents and in your

> gotten. It is certainly a proud day for Sillery to see two of its sons so honored as yourself and the Minister of Justice and, as a memento of our high appreciation of that honor and of our affection and esteem for you personally, we ask you to accept the accompanying testimonial, not so much for its intrinsic value, which is slight, as for the loving spirit

rotion to the best interests of Que-

bec West and the city generally

those of Sillery would not be for-

We would also respectfully ask you to convey to Mrs. Power and family homage of our best wishes for their continued health and prosperity and for their happiness, present and future.

Mr. Power in his reply, said: How

which animates the givers.

can you expect me to respond to this address couched in such terms of affection for one whose only and sole object was to endeavor to his duty? If in so doing I have gained the confidence and friendship of my fellow-men of all creeds and nationalities to such an extent that my fellow parishioners honor me to day with such a grand demonstra tion, proud may I, well feel, if standing within sight of that humble cottage wherein I first saw the light of day, within sight of the ruins of that school house wherein I passed my happy childhood days and ooking before me at this immens demonstration, words cannot press my feelings of pride and pleasure that while I share in this honor you also honor another of the son of Sillery, who has by his talent and energy climbed up step by ster the ladder of fame and has to-day reached one of the highest pinnacle of honor upon which his country can place him. In honoring him you

would have afforded me sufficient pleasure without coupling my name with the celebration of to-day, for, I assure you, I feel that as yet I have done nothing to merit your present kindness.

The electors of Quebec West have placed on my shoulders an honor of which the highest in the land might well be proud-that of being their the Dominion representative in House of Parliament.

I thank you for your kindly remarks as regards Mrs. Power and assure you that this day will ever remain graven in my memory, and that your testimonial will be always cherished by me as a precious venir of my own dear parish of St. Columban of Silfery.

Fitzpatrick and Power were delivered by Mr. Delage, M.P.P., Hon. N. Garneau, M.L.C., and Hon. John Sharples, M.L.C.

umba Bicycle Club.

ALL SAILORS WELCOME.

Tel. Main 2161.

St. Peter and Common Sts.

afforded me sufficient

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s. Fitzpatrick and Mrs.

members of the Col-

afternoon the R.C.G.A.

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Sailors' Club.

LORS WELCOME.

Evening.

2101.

every Wednesday

Talent Invited; the Oity pay us a visit.

oncert on Sunday

days from 9 a.m. to

78, from 1 p.m. to 10

and Common Sts.

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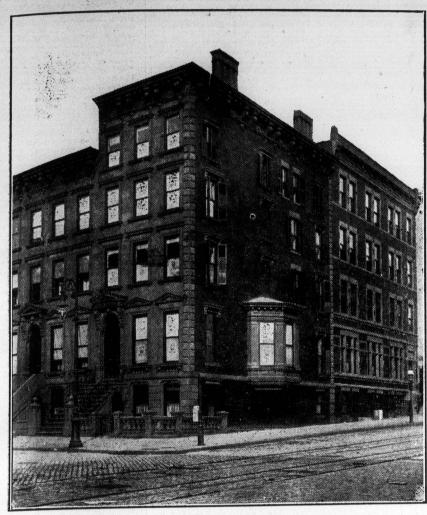
Silfery.

Club

usic.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1902.

Catholic Educational Establishments.



Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame at New York.

This convent, which is situated on 79th street, New York, was founded in 1886, and belongs to the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame,

history of Montreal, for it was

tlers were still fighting with the Indians in the cause of religion and civilization.

This convent has made gratifying This Order is closely allied to the progress since its establishment history of Montreal, for it was ing patronized by the leading of founded while the hardy French setprogress since its establishment being patronized by the leading citi-

Annual Meeting Catholic High School.

The governors and contributors of the Catholic High School, held their fourth annual meeting on Wednesday evening in the public hall of the school; and judging by the report of the Principal, and the remarks made by Rev. chairman and the members of the governing board the past school term, all things dered, has been very successful.

The Rev. Martin Callaghan, P.P., St. Patrick's, chairman of the Board of Governors, presided; and amongst the governors present were the Hon. Justice Curran, and Messrs. C. F. Smith, W. McNally, Martin Egan, M. Fitzgibbon and W. E. Doran, honorary secretary to the Board; Messrs. John Fallon, P. McCrory, and many others.

the report of the Principal, Mr. A. for literature in ge J. Sanders, from which we take the following extract, was presented:

During the past year we have been honored on numerous occasions by visits of inspection from some of our. to have been impressed, not only by the way in which the pupils acquitbranches in which they were examined, but also by the discipline, order, and gentlemanly behaviour of the There has not been one discordant note in the internal working of the staff. All the teachers have worked well and hamoniously together, and the result is that parents, as well as boys, are well satisfied with the progress made. It need hardly be said that our elementary classes, under the care of school, who the Rev. Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, remain as numerous and are as popular as ever. painstaking efforts and unremitting zeal of these ladies are deserving of the highest praise, and their labors

seldom attained. I should also like to call your attention to the system we have adopted in the teaching of French in the same time to assure them of my our classes. Those amongst you who have visited the school can bear witness to the practical as well as theoretical knowledge of our boys in opted.

have been crowned with a success

this branch of learning. Nowhere is Mr. C. A. McDonnell, accountant, it more fully recognized that the having been requested to prepare a speaking of a language is an entirely different thing to the reading and writing of it, and nowhere can the obligation of conversing in French be more strenuously enforced than it is in our class-rooms.

In regard to the Physical Labora my last report, I am glad to be able to state that we have made a commencement in the acquisition of a Of classes beginning this subject. course, it leaves much to be desired, yet I hope that in the very near future the governors may be able see their way to add very materially to our present appliances.

We have also been able to inaugurpurchased. Our supply of books, of ing; but he had every confidence in course, is still very limited, and I cannot too earnestly call upon all friends of the institution to help as and zealous Catholics of prominence much as lies in their power in the furtherance of this work. If boys do

Speeches were also made

rious loss during the year both in the death of our beloved pastor and important mission, and that it is defounder, Rev. Father Quinlivan, and stined to achieve great success. governors, and they could not fail also in the death of one of our governors, Mr. Frank Hart, yet we must ed that the retiring governors this rejoice that their places have been year, in compliance with the by-laws taken by those who are well able to carry on the work. The alteration C. F. Smith. that has been made as to fees will for the ensuing term, and our having the Rev. Father Martin Calhave rendered valuable. certainly be beneficial to the school laghan, as head of the institution

makes success doubly sure. I cannot refrain here from expressing my heartfelt thanks to those governors who have by their generosity aided many boys to attend the could not otherwise have availed themselves of the benethus placed at their disposal, and likewise for the munificent man-

ner in which all of them have con-tributed to the prize fund. In conclusion I wish to thank th governors, one and all, for the hearty support they have given me in all matters appertaining to the management of the school, and at

Mr. C. A. McDonnell, accountant financial statement for the year, presented a report which showed that the assets of the corporation, consisting of land and building were respectively, \$39,473.60 and \$40,-390.89; equipment, \$2,087.35; dries, \$2,135.99; total, \$84,087.83; tory, to which I made reference in liabilities, \$53,204.05; leaving a surplus or capital of \$30,883.18.

The Rev. Chairman, when the financial statement had been read, statset such as is usually employed in ed that he was gratified at being surrounded in the administration of the High School, by the leading Catholic business and professional men of Montreal, and expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which the work of the corporation had been carried on. It was always a ate a library. Partitions have been difficult task to inaugurate and put set up and shelves and cupboards in working order a new undertakdifficult task to inaugurate and put

Speeches were also made by the The minutes of the previous meet- not acquire the habit of reading Hon. Mr. Justice Curran, Messrs. C. ing having been read and approved, good books, or of cultivating a taste

F. Smith, W. McNally, M. Fitzgibon M. Egan, W. E. Doran, J. Falschool, they rarely do it afterwards. lon, and P. McCrory, the keynote of While we have sustained a most se- them all being that the High School is doing good work, and fulfilling an

> The Rev. Chairman then announcwere the Hon. Dr. Guerin and Mr.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. corporation, were unanimously the re-elected.

Before adjourning a vote thanks was passed to the Board of Governors for the able manner in which they had administered the affairs of the corporation during the

After the adjournment a meeting of the governors was held, at which matters of routine in connection with the closing exercises were discussed and disposed of.

Secular Press and Catholic News

make blunders which are sometimes amusing, but which are more fre- rents to send their children to the 3; Miss Gillis, 4; Miss Ryan, 5; Mrs. Terms Cash......Telephone Up 2749

quently annoying to those whom they concern. The Rev. Father Fal-by the various municipalities and formerly pastor of St. Josephs's, Ottawa, and now pastor of the Church of the Holy Angels, Buffalo, N.Y., who is held in kindly remembrance by readers of the "True Witness," received a magnificent gift of the same opinion as His Lord-from his parishioners recently. It ship, and it was resolved that this was a gold chalice, set with precious should be the policy adopted. Thereupon a writer on the staff of the Buffalo "Evening Times" animadverted upon the d'useless extravagance" of spending \$6,000—the estimated value of the chalice - on such an object, when the money could have been devoted to better purposes. Father Fallon, it is not surprising to learn, immediately took the newspaper to task. The latter was under the impression that money had been presented Father Fallon, and that the popular pastor had at once bought the chalice with it. He did not take the trouble to ascertain the facts before he sat down to criticize. After administering a well-deserved Father Fallon explains that the chalice "was made from gold and silver articles given by more than a few people of Holy Angels' parish, the gold watches, lockets, rings, chains, etc., were mostly articles to which the donors attached great va-lue, because of their family or other associations. These were melted into one mass and from them the chalice was made. The precious stones with which it is ornamented were likewise in most cases family heirlooms, and the owners thought they could not be more honorably or sacredly preserved than in an article devoted to the service of religion."

LOCAL NOTES.

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH, as may be seen by a reference to the depart-ment "Parish Calendar," will hold a pilgrimage to the famous shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre in the first week of July. The ladies of charity are working most enthusiastically for its success. One of their inumber informed a "True Witness" reporter that the pilgrimage would be the largest which has been organized in Montreal for many years. The trip to Ste. Anne de Beaupre will be made by train, arrangements having been made with the C. P. R., by which the pilgrims will leave on Saturday evening and return on Sunday evening. The tickets are selling rapidly.

MOUNT ST. LOUIS .- This is the ime of year when the pupils of our schools and colleges cease from studying, in order to enjoy their vacation, during which their teachers and professors will be able to take a well earned holiday from labors which, though highly meritorious, are of an arduous nature. The first step in this direction has been taken at Mount St. Louis College when the Literary Union holding an excellent entertainment, under chairmanship of the Rev. Martin Calaghan, P.P., St. Patrick's. The programme comprised "A Word from the President," by John Steven; a very interesting study on "The Trav eller," by James Hughes; a promis-ing poem entitled "This Year," by H. McD. Bellew; a well played clarinette solo, and a clever poem, "My Best Friend," recited by John Mulcair, son of a well known subscriber to the "True Witness," a smartly written essay on "Longfellow and His Evangeline," by W. Land; a declamation delivered with ability and spirit, by W. Kearney; a violin solo, 'Reveries,' by Vieuxtemps, rendered in a very capable manner by Earnest and a thoughtful criticism of 'Macaulay's Style,'by John Stev-

The literary part of the programme bore evidence to the high quality of the teaching at this servedly popular educational institu-

ST. ANN'S PILGRIMAGE. - The Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's parish are busily engaged in completing arrangements for their big pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, which will take place during the first week of July. In our next issue the regular advertisement will be published, giving particulars as to hours of departure, etc.

Notes From Scotland.

(From Latest Exchanges.)

CORONATION AND SCHOOLS. -At a meeting of the parish priests of the archdiocese of Glasgow, held in the Diocesan Hall, May 29, His Lordship Bishop Maguire presiding, the attitude to be assumed at the referring to Catholic matters, often make blunders which are sometimes amusing, but which are more described and accordance of the accorda

other public bodies, but no manager would be allowed to put obstacles in the way of parents who wanted their children to go to these festivities. Various other speakers were

AFTER TWO CENTURIES. - A mission was held recently in the Good Templar Hall, Broughty-Ferry. This is the first time during two tenturies that a mission has been given at Broughty-Ferry. It conducted by Father Rossall, C.SS

DRUNKENNESS. - Father ON Byrne, O.M.I., St. Mary's, Leith, speaking on Sunday moning there, said that the object of the Leagu of the Cross was to wipe out drunkenness in Leith, and in that parish old and young ought all to be members. The curse of drunkenness felt very much in the parish, and the number of mere boys and girls whom they saw under the influence of drink was deplorable. Their province not in condemning drinking in itself, or the retailing of the liquor, but the using of it to excess. They were there to denounce the made a wreck of himself and brought his family to misery through over indulgence in drink

A PAROCHIAL HALL.-The latest legacy left to St. Mary's congregation, Edinburgh, is the sum of \$2,500 as a contribution for the purpose of erecting a Parochial Hall.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION. - Last week was Government examination day for the Catholic schools of Leith. The pupils in all departments presented a neat and pleasing appearance.

PAROCHIAL PROCESSIONS. On the last Sunday in May, the usual month of May procession took place in the various churches in Glasgow. In St. Andrew's Pro-Cathedral the turn out was splendid and was witnessed by many non-Catholics, who, it may be hoped, profited by the devotional manner of the processionists, and by the excellent sermon delivered by Professor Gerald Stack, of Cambuslang In St. Mungo's, Townhead, the turn out of processionists was exceptionally strong, and the Church was crowded to the very doors-and beyond. Here the preacher was Father Raphael, C.R., and the sermon an impressive one. Processions also ook place in all the other churches the sermons being in nearly all cases appropriate to the month.

PERSONAL.

Mr. P. Wright, Mrs. Wright and Miss Wright will leave for Europe on Thursday morning by the Lake Megantic. Mr. Wright and party intend to devote most of their trip to Ireland and expect to be absent three months.

**** THE C.M.B.A. HOLD GRAND EUCHRE.

The euchre in aid of St. Mary's Church building fund, which was held on Thursday evening, was one of the most successful social affairs held in Catholic ranks for many years. More than 1,400 ladies and gentlemen took part in the contest The rink presented a most animated picture. Among those present were Hon. M. F. Hackett, grand president of the association: Rev. thers Thos. F. Heffernan, R. Callahan, Peter Heffernan, Hon. Dr. Guerin, Mr. P. F. McCaffrey, grand pre sident, of the C.M.B.A. of Quebec Grand Deputies J. E. Bourgeau, and A. B. Poitevin and their ladies.

To the various branches of the C.M.B.A. of Canada in Montreal, and to the wives, daughters and sis ters of the members of the Order, is due the great success achieved.

The contest was started at o'clock, the winners being as fol-

Section A-Ladies-Mrs. Cowan,

Olsen, 6; Miss Barry, 7; Miss Car-roll, 8; Miss Kenehan, 9; Miss Kane, Gentlemen-W. L. Percy, 1; L. J. Perigo, 2; E. Burn, 3; A. Prevost, 4; M. Ledford, 5; J. E. Bourgeau, 6; M. Walsh, 7.

Section B-Ladies-Mrs. P. Casey, 1; Mrs. M. P. Kelly, 2; Miss A. Fitzgerald, 3; Miss M, Conway, 4; Miss M. Reynolds, 5; Miss Cooke, 6; Mrs. Fitzgerald, 7; Miss Polan, 8; Mrs. Hayden, 9; Mrs. Gunning, 10. Gentlemen—Messrs. M. Kelly, 1; O. Tansey, 2; Hartenstein, 3; Quinn, Moore, 5; Campbell, 6; Walker, 7; Rev. W. A. McDonagh, 8; Coogan 9; Lynch, 10; Perry, 11.

Section C-Ladies-Miss M. Gillies, 1; Miss Murray, 2; Mrs. Palmer, 3; Mrs. Loye, 4; Miss M. Walsh, 5; Miss Croke, 6; Mrs. O'Grady, 7; Mrs. Haynes, 8; Miss Sweet, 9; Miss A. Burke, 10. Gentlemen— Jos. D. Callahan, 1; B. Tansey, 2; T. Rafferty, 3; W. A. Hodgson, C. Storey, 5; N. J. McIlhone, 6; A. C. Wilson, 7; J. C. McCormack, 8; J. Smith, 9; P. Cantwell, 10.

Section D-Ladies-Miss R. Heffernan, 1; Miss M. Heffernan, 2; Mrs. Collins, 3; Miss Collins, 4; Miss Dunn, 5; Mrs. Casey, 6; Miss Doyle, 7; Miss Flynn, 8; Miss Collins, 9; Miss A. Dowd, 10. Gentlemen- E. C. Ryan, 1; T. C. Emblem, 2; Rev. P. J. Heffernan, 3; R. Cherry, 4; H. Smith, 5; W. J. Altimas, 6; J. Mc-Crory, 7; J. Treacey, 8; L. Smith, 9; J. Collins, 10; J. D. Grace, 8; W. McNally, 9; J. Gillies, 10.

Section E-Ladies-Miss L. Callaghan, 1; Miss Kilcullen, 2; Mrs. McKenna, 3; Mrs. McGoldrick, 4; Mrs. Kavanagh, 5; Mrs. Duclos, 6; Mrs. Kavanagh, 5; Mrs. Duclos, 6; Miss Keough, 7; Miss Feeley, 8; Mrs. J. Shea, 9; Miss M. Sears, 10. Gentlemen-F. Patterson, 1; P. J. Gordon, 2; M. J. Griffin, 3; W. H. Cullen, 4; J. F. Moriarity, 7; W. A. Fawcett, 6; J. Kenahan, 7; D. Cansey, jr., 8; A. Keyes, 9; J. F. Dolan,

The prizes were presented Grand President Hon. M. F. Hackett and P. F. McCaffrey and Hon. Dr.

The committee in charge were gen chairman, Chancellor O'Brien: secretary, Grand Deputy Costigan; treasurer, Bro. Thomas McDonald; master of ceremonies, Grand Deputy Carpenter.

Section A, chairman-Chancellor Ireland.

Section B-Chairman, Brother W. F. Wall; assistants, Walter Price, L. C. O'Brien, T. McAdams, J. M. Kennedy.

Section C-Chairman, President T. J. Sears; assistants, Brothers, J. P. Gunning, J. H. Feeley, J. Sears, J.

Sheeley. Section D- Chairman, Chancellor Thomas R. Cowan; assistants, M. J.

Crowley, P. J. McDonough, Percy Cowan, A. P. McKeown.
Section E-Chairman Chancellor W. P. Doyle; assistants, G. C. De-

laney, Joseph Doyle, J. C. Reynolds and Jas. M. Blanchfield.

Tallies—Brothers P. J. Darcy and

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Happenings in England.

PRELATES AND EDUCATION. The Cardinal Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Westminster in their Low Week meeting, 1902 passed the following resolutions for the guidance of those engaged in the ndary education of the Catholic youth in England :

I. Bearing in mind the constant teaching of the Catholic Church as to the dangers and evils arising from mixed education, and the recent decision of the Holy See, that Catholic boys are not to be educated in the Protestant public schools of England, the Bishops again declare it to be of the highest importance to provide the Catholic youth of both sexes with secular instruction, primary and secondary, that shall be equal in efficiency to any in the country, while every care continues to be taken to conduct their education under Catholic influence, in a Catholic atmosphere, and according to Catholic principles.

II. They advise Catholic colleges and schools for secondary education, as also teachers and tutors to be engaged in secondary education, to accept the national scheme for registration, contained in the recent order in council, and to comply with Its regulations to the best of their ability.

III. They think it desirable that as many teachers as possible, whether members of teaching orders or congregations, of either sex, or bers of the secular clergy and laity, should qualify themselves by obtaining the official diploma instituted for teachers in secondary education.

IV. They call attention to the fact that for the training of women, whether religious or lay, two normal training colleges have been estab-lished under the direction of the Bishops-one in London by the Sisters of the Holy Guild, Cavendish Square, and the other in Liverpool by the Sisters of Notre Dame; and that they have been officially recog-nized by the Board of Education as normal training colleges for Catholic women, and as duly qualified to prepare candidates for the diploma

The Bishops desire that suitable provision be made, either within these colleges, or in their immediate neighborhood, for the accommoda tion of the Religious Sisters, who must be personally present three terms or thirty weeks, during the year of training needed to qualify for the diploma.

V. As to the training of masters for secondary education, this may probably be carried on in some of our larger colleges upon the apprenticeship system, and for ecclesias at St. Edmund's Hall, Cambridge. But for the benefit of those laymen who cannot be received into these colleges or into St. Edmund's Hall, the Bishops suggest that, as a beginning, a hostel be established under proper supervision, in connection with St. Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool, and that in case of this not sufficing to meet the demand, a second Hostel be opened in connection with some Catholic college, in or near London.

VI. The Bishops require that,

wherever it becomes necessary or desirable to supplement the teaching given in Catholic colleges and hostels by taking advantage of lectures open to the public, the superiors in charge of these houses shall bear in mind and be guided by the principle enunciated in the first of these resolutions as to the necessity of maintaining a thoroughly Catholic system of education. It must be reembered by all that the work of Catholic education is everywhere under the jurisdiction and visitation of the Church, in what ever concerns the religious training and formation of her children.

DEATH OF A JESUIT FATHER. -A distinguished member of the Society of Jesus, the Rev. Jas. Clare, has just been called to his reward and his death will be deeply regretted by Catholics throughout the kingdom. Father Clare, says the London "Universe," was well known in Manchester and Liverpool, as well as in the metropolis. For severa years he held the important position of rector of St. Francis Church, Salisbury street, Liverpool, and when the Church of the Holy Name, Manchester, was opened, h preached on the occasion. ut the length and breadth of the land he gave successful missions, and preached beautiful and impressive sermons: indeed so beautiful and im pressive were they that even non-Catholics were entranced by 'them The chief characteristics of the de ased priest were his fine and commanding presence, his grave and rev-

neanor, a musical voice, and a dignified method of utterance. He was in his seventy-seventh year, had been for fifty-seven years associated with the Society of Jesus, and from 1879 to 1885 was rector of St. Francis Xavier's Church, Liverpool. He went to Oxford University subsequently, and for a brief period was engaged in missionary work at St. Wilfrid's Church, Preston. He returned to St. Francis Xavier's for about three years, where he was heartily welcomed by his old parishioners, but afterwards went to St. Beuno's College, St. Asaph, North Wales. He gave here a number of successful retreats for clergy and laity, and it may be said that he never ceased to work for the honor and glory of God until his last hour, which came on Friday last. About five years ago he published an interesting work on "Science and the Spiritual Life." He was a man of keen intellect and indomitable energy, and as a theologian and preacher it is said he had few equals. His humility was remarkable, and the poor of every denomination ways found a friend in good Father Clare. It is said that when Lord Beaconsfield was passing away be sent for Father Clare, and many believe that the great statesman was received by the Jesuit Father into the Catholic Church. Though Father Clare was questioned afterwards on the matter as to whether there was any truth in the statement, he declined to satisfy the curiosity of inquisitive people.

THE POPE'S REPRESENTATIVE -Mgr. Raphael Merry de Val has been appointed by the Holy Father to convey his congratulations to King Edward on the occasion of his coronation His Grace will be accom panied by Mgr. Montagnini, who is attached to the Nunciature at Paris and the Noble Guard Don Lelio Or-

SOCIAL INFLUENCE .- At the recent conference of the headmasters of Catholic colleges, held at Ampleforth, York, the rector of the Jesuit College, Wimbledon, the Rev. J Bampton, gave an account growth of the number of Catholics who are now frebuenting Eton, Harrow, and other public schools. From his intercourse with parents of these boys he learned that, although the education given in Catholic schools was admitted to be not inferior in point of efficiency to that of the public schools, it is a question of social advantages that influences the Catholic parents to desert their own schools for non-Catholic schools.

GENEROUS BEQUESTS. - Under the will of the late Miss Emma Felgate, of Hornton street, Kensington, the following legacies, duty, are bequeathed to Catholic objects: Fund for Relief of Invalid Priests, and the Aged Poor tv. \$3,500 each: Nazareth House. Hammersmith, and Saints John and Elizabeth Hospital, \$500 each; \$250 each to St. Joseph's Almshouses, Brook Green; Little Sisters of the Poor, Portobellow Road, Notting Hill; Poor Clares, Cornwall Road Notting Hill; Convent of Holy Souls, Kensal New Town; St. Vincent's Or pharage Miss Wilson's Orphanage Carmelite Church, Pro-Cathedral, St. John's, Islington; Saints Peter and Paul, Rosoman street; Italian Church, and St. Joseph's Retreat.

CHARITABLE WORK .- The annual meeting of the members of the Broughton Catholic Charitable Society was held, as usual, on Whit-Tuesday at the Shuttleworth Arms, Broughton, near Preston, where ar excellent dinner was served in a large marquee, providing accommodation for the attendance, which numbered between three and four hundred from different parts of Lancashire.

At the dinner the Very Rev. Canon Gordon, of Birkdale, presided, sup ported by the president of the ciety, Mr. Bernard Butler, and the executive, the vice-chair being occupied by Canon Richardson, Manches The annual report for the year end-

ing May 1st, 1902, stated that the number of members was about 2, 200, and during the year there had been 87 deaths, for whom, and for the living members, 2,431 Masses had been offered. Moreover, 1,576 poor persons had received alms to the amount of three shillings each.

SYMINGTON'S **COFFEE ESSENCE**

GUARANETED PURE

Monstrosities and Demi-Gods.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

Professor Schatz, a German thority, has set forth some peculiar and very suggestive ideas in a cent address, on the subject of "The Greek Gods and Human Monstrosit-ies." Amongst other contentions the professor says :-"There is much to make us think

that, so to say, the gods did not create men but men made the gods, in the sense that in early times the occurrence of a mostrous birth suggested to the people of these early times that their gods, or at least their demigods, might have appearances similar to these seen in the deformed products of human reproduction. When, therefore, we call the one-eyed infant the cyclops fetus, after Polyphemus, the king of all the Cyclopes, we are really in error, and ought to say that Polyphemus owed his existence in the pantheon to the birth of a human or (animal) one-eyed fetus. So much seems fairly certain: but there are several speculations which spring from this generalization. There is the identifica tion of the mostrosities which gave rise to some of the demigods which do not show obvious resemblance to any teratological products; there is the question why certain comparaseem to have suggested any gods at all; and there is the consideration how far the national character was potent in guiding the choice of the monstrosities to be made use of in constructing the national gods. Professor Schatz touches suggestively upon all these topics from the spe cial standpoint of Greek mythology." According to the Professor, the

Siren is to be identified with a human monstrosity having both lower extremities united; the Centaur, with a monstrosity having two pairs of legs; the Gorgon head, with a mons trosity whose head is imperfectly developed; Atlas, with a child having an enormous excrescence on the head, and so on through the long list of the fabled creatures of old. Thus we see that, according to the studies of this theorist the gods of antiquity were the creatures of men and not men the creatures of the

When we consider the history of paganism, as contrasted with that of the chosen people in the Old Law and of the Christianity of the New Law, we cannot fail to detect that one and grand essential difference the gods, or divinities invented and fashioned by man, and man created and formed by God, the sole Divinity. And when we step down from the field of antiquity and enter the domain of Catholicity we equally find that the Church of Christ has been the destroyer of all idols, the effacer of those preposterous ideas of deformity being deified, the establisher of the universal and only true principle of a God the Creator Redeemer and the sanctifier of men. And when, looking still more closely, we discover sections of the Christian world attempting to impute to the Mother Church the idolatry that disfigured the grandest civilizations of antiquity, we cannot fail to perceive how instinctively the great enemy of God, and of man, has ever sought vengeance against the Most High by raising up false gods in the one case for the delusion of mankind, and by discrediting the true faith, in the other case, in order to keep humanity away from it. !t is the same story on down through the God and Lucifer, carried on in various ways and upon different fields

Again, as we look into the contentions of the German Professor, we are forced to behold the great and real contract that exists between all other forms of worship and other systems of beliefs and the unique principle of Christ and of His Church. The pagan saw divinity in the monstrosity, in the deformed, in the helpless, in the terrors of nature, in the inaccessible summits, in the nmersured vastness of the ocean, in the thunder that deafens, in the lightning that blasts, in the hideous and repulsive monsters and reptiles that scourge the earth, in the vices that degrade and the passions that inflame to consume humanity. Behold the contrast. Christ came not only to redeem man from the effects of original sin, and to open to him the gateway of hegven, but also to establish a true system religion, to overturn the abominable dols of paganism and to fling the light of sanctity over the religion of humanity. And we gaze upon the transformed picture. Behold the heaven, the angelic hosts. and the Divinity that Truth has presented to the human race! Instead of mons trosities, we have the beauty and Department of Justice glory of angelic beings; instead of the

deformed, we have the most immacuand pure of creatures the Mother of God, instead of the conzulsions nature we gaze upon the splendors of earth, and sky to behold God mirrored in them; instead of lightninglike destruction, we have a God of Mercy, and a Saviour of Love, instead of the crawling creatures of slimy ugliness, we raise our eyes to the soaring sublimities of saintig lives and of angel perfections; stead of the vices, crimes, and brutal inclinations, we are taught to cherish the loftier virtues, the pure, the ennobling, the sanctifying practices, be they of penance of chastity, of reparation, or of any other class prescribed by a law of love. word, the paganism of the earth was the religion of hatred, of enmity, of Christ is that of affection, of love of peace, of conciliation, of virtue and of heroic life. We can the draw a fruitful lesson from even the teachings of the German Professor and we are sure to benefit by them if we put that lesson into daily I ran tice, and in a spirit of gratitude to God for having given us the glorious advantage of knowing and enjoying the Truth that was the destruction

of the monstrosities and idols of a

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of contract, together with forms of tender, will be furnished on application to the Wardens of the variou institutions.

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All tenders submitted must specify clearly the institution, or institu tions, which it is proposed to supply and must bear the endorsation of at least two responsible sureties.

Paper inserting this notice without authority from the King's Print-er will not be paid therefor.

DOUGLAS STEWART, GEO. W. DAWSON,

Inspector of Penitentiaries Ottawa, May 12, 1902.

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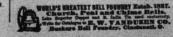
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Society Directory.

A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 3. meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Alderman D. Gallery. M.F., President; M. McCarthy, Vice-President; Fred. J. Devlin. Rec.-Secretary, 1528F Ontario street. L. Brophy. Treasurer; John Hughes, Financial Secretary; 65 Young street; M. Fennel, Chairman Standing Committee; John O'Donneil, Marshal.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOUIFTY, established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn. President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St. Dominique street: M. J. Ryan, treasurer 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.30 p.m.

A.O.H. LADIES' AUXILIARY Division No. 5. Organized Oct. 10th, 1901. Meeting are held on 1st Sunday of every month, at 4 p.m.; and 3rd Thursday, at 8 p.m. Miss Annie Donovan, president; Mrs. Sarah Allen, vice-president; Miss Nora Kayanaugh, recording-scree. Sarah Allen, vice-president: Miss Nora Kavanaugh, recording-secre-tary, 155 Inspector street, Miss Emma Doyle, financial-secretary; Miss Charlotte Sparks, treasurer, Rev. Father McGrath, chaplain.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.-Established March 6th, 1856, incorpor-ated 1863, revised 1864 Meets in Sc. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexan-der, street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wed-nesday Officers: Rev Director, Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P. President, Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. 1st Vice, F. E. Devlin, M.D. Vice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.: Treasurer, Frank J. Green, Corresponin Secretary, John Kahala, ording Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE-TV organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser. Rev. Strubbe, C.SS.R.; President, M. Casey; Treasurer, Thomas G'Connel; Secretary, W. Whitty.

ST. ANTHONY'S COURT, C. O. F., meets on the second and fourth Friday of every month in their hall, corner Seigneurs and Notre-Dame streets. A. T. O'Connell, C. R., T. W. Kane, secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SO-CHETY.—Meets on the second Sun-day of every month in St. Pat-rick's Halt. 92 St. Alexander St., immediately after Vespers. Com-mittee of Management meets in same hall the first Fuesday of every month at 8.p.m. Rev. Pather Mo-Grath, Rev. President; W. P. Doyle, 1st Vice-President; Jno. P. Gunning, Secretary, 716 St. An-toine street, St., Henri.

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Flavored with PURE GOLD EXTRACTS Always true To Name!

AT YOUR GROCERS *************

SATURDAY, JU

PARISH SOC

FIRST SUNDAY C Holy Scapular Socie atcly after Vespers in General Communic Heart League at 8 o

SECOND SUNDAY. Temperance Society, giving of temperance Vespers in Church. General Communi Name Saciety at 8 o' citation of office of I

THIRD SUNDAY .-Society after Vespers Church, after which s attended to in large FOURTH SUNDAY Mary, general Comm

o'cleck Mass, meeting Patrick's (girls') scho Fromoters of Sacred bold . meeting in las 2.45 p.m., distribut etc., in library, 92 Al on 4th Sunday, 3 to

ter evening service, a

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FIRST FRIDAY DI The Blessed Sacrame exposed all day in St every first Friday, so tion and Act of Repa p m., followed by sho

LADIES OF CHARL Tuesday at 2 p.m., ag to make garments There are some sixty of whom attend r able and meritorious

CADETS

ST. PATRIC PARISH

The success achieved of St. Ann's parish at Louis College has aw deal of enthusiasm in of St. Patrick's paris ere long assume a pra the organization of a One parishioner promi of the parish organiza ed a representative of Witness," a few days was a strong sentime the undertaking, and required to behold

ther Martin Callaghar Helelelelelelelelelelelelel

was the approval of t

CHINAMI CATECHI

The Chinese portion tion of Montreal is in year. Whatever may the influx of Celestials it cannot be denied th law-abiding, industrio trusive class. They shrewdness than is ge their credit. Of the dences are visible to their character. But more striking proof of recently been forthco: the fact, unknown public that many of cing an earnest desire ed in the Catholic fai following the example

lustrious co-patriot, Tseng, have already j In St. Patrick's Chu casion of the First three Chinamen were ing been baptized som ously by the Rev. Mar P.P. These are the fir verts to the Church in Driectory.

JUNE 14, 1902.

third Wednesday of: at 1863 Notre Dame. McGill. Officers: Al-McGill, Officers: AlSallery, M.P., Presiarthy, Vice-President,
evlin, Kec.-Secretary,
io street, L. Brophy,
sha Hughes, Financial
o Young street, M.,
rman Standing ComO'Donnell, Marshal.

A. & B. SOUIETY.
1863.—Nev. Director,
Flyun. President, D.
S. Sec., J. F. Quinn,
inique street: M. J.
rer 18 St. Augustin
on the second Sugmonth, in St. Ann's
Young and Ottawa
30 p.m.

organized Oct. 10th, ag are held on 1st per month, at 4 p.m.; sday, at 8 p.m. Miss van, president; Miss. vice-president; Miss. nigh, recording-scretary; financial-scretary; te Sparks, treasurer. financial-secretary; te Sparks, treasurer. McGrath, chaplain.

S SOCIETY -Estab-6th, 1856, incorpor-ber 1864 Meets in Hall, 92 St. Alexan-first Monday of the dittee meets Jast Wed-eers: Rev Director, glan, P.P. President, E. Devlin, M.D. arran, B.C.L.: Freas-J. Green, Corresponary, T. P. Tansey.

UNG MEN'S SOCIE-1885.—Meets in its iwa street, on the month. each ritual Adviser C.SS.R.; President, Treasurer, Thomas retary, W. Whitty.

S COURT, C. O. F., second and fourth
ry month in their
Seigneurs and Notre
A. T. O'Connell, C.
he, secretary.

month in St. 2 St. Alexander fter Vespers. (Secretary, 716 St. An-St, Henri.

canada, Branch ed, 13th November, 26 meets at St. II, 92 St. Alexander Monday egular meetings ion of business are nd and 4th Mondays nd and 4th Mondays, at 8 p.m. Spiritual M. Callaghan; Chan-Curran, B.C.L.; Pre-J. Sears; Recording-J. Costigan; Finan-, Robt. Warren; H. Feeley, jr.; Medi-Drs. H. J. Harrison, and G. H. Merrill.

KENNEDY NTIST. agauchetiere St. Vest of Beaver Hall

NCE RILEY. TERER.

Riley Established in 1866. tal Plastering. Repairs of attended to Estimates fur-rs attraued to. 15 Paris Charles.

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R GROCERS

WEEKLY PARISH CALENDAR. OUR

ALL COMMUNICATIONS MUST REACH US BE-FORE 6 O'CLOCK P- M-, ON TUESDAY OF EACH WEEK.

→AN ACCURATE CHRONICLE - · BRIGHT NEWS NOTES. --

OPEN TO ALL OUR PARISHES

ST. PATRICK'S.

PARISH SOCIETIES.

FIRST SUNDAY OF MONTH. -Holy Scapular Society, instruction and investment in scapular, immediately after Vespers in the Church. General Communion of Sacred Healt League at 8 o'clock Mass.

SECOND SUNDAY .- Meeting of Temperance Society, instruction and giving of temperance pledge, after Vespers in Church.

Communion of Hol General Name Saciety at 8 o'clock Mass, ro citation of office of Holy Name at

THIRD SUNDAY .- Holy Rosary Society after Vespers, instruction in Church, after which society business attended to in large sacristy.

FOURTH SUNDAY .- Children of Mary, general Communion at 7 o'cleck Mass, meeting in hall of St. Patrick's (girls') school after Ves-

Fromoters of Sacred Heart League hold . meeting in large sacristy at 2.45 p.m., distribution of leadets. etc., in library, 92 Alexander street; on 4th Sunday, 3 to 6 p.m., and after evening service, and on 1st Friday, after evening service.

FIRST FRIDAY DEVOTIONS. The Blessed Sacrament is solemnly exposed all day in St. Patrick's on every first Friday, solemn Benediction and Act of Reparation at 7.30 pm., followed by short instruction.

LADIES OF CHARITY meet every Tuesday at 2 p.m., again at 8 p.m. to make garments for the poor. There are some sixty members, many of whom attend regularly every week to join in this highly charit-able and meritorious work. PARISH REGULATIONS

BAPTISMS are attended to each Sunday and week day (except Saturdays) from 2 to 5 p.m. in the sacristy. Baptisms should not be brought on Saturday afternoons, on account of confessional work, except in case of urgent necessity.

MARRIAGES .- Parties intending marriage should see the priest in charge before deciding on the day and hour for the ceremony. In this way many inconveniences can be avoided

Your marriage may not be the only one to be arranged for. Many matters in connection with a marriage are likely to be known only by the priest, and it is your interest as well as your convenience to allow him reasonable time to attend to them.

Panns are received any day from 4 to 5.30 p.m., except on Saturdays, Sundays and eves of holydays. Outside of these hours they are received only by appointment arrang-

Each contracting party should oring a reliable witness, and when available, parents are preferred. According to the civil law, the con sent of parents is necessary for the marriage of minors or those under 21 years of age.

Those who are to be married should go to confession some days at least beforehand, and tell their confessor of their intended marriage, so that he may give them advice and direction suitable to the occasion. They should also ask him to a certificate of confession, which they have to present to the priest who marries them.

urdays and eves of feasts, from 3.30 to 6 p.m., and from 7.30 to 10 p.m. On ordinary days, except Tuesday afternoons in summer, and Thursday afternoons in winter, confessions are heard from 4.30 to 6 p.m.

During the last two weeks of Lent. especially, and at other times when confessions are numerous, persons having leisure to come in the afternaon should do so, in order to leave the evening for those who are work ing during the day and can come only after nightfall.

FUNERAL SERVICES. - It is the universal practice of the Church. and the expressed wish of the Archbishop that those who can afford it should have a burial Mass chanted over the remains of their deceased relatives. The Archbishop has pronounced against afternoon funerals, in which for the sake of a numerously attended funeral the deceased are deprived of the benefit of a Mass sung over their remains.

CATECHISM CLASSES are held at St. Patrick's every Sunday, from September till the summer holidaya. They begin at 2 p.m. sharp, and are conducted by two of the Fathers, assisted by the school teachers and staff of some 65 catechism teach-

C. der of Exercises-2 o'clock opening prayer, recitation; 2.20, discillinary remarks or short exortation on the feast of the day, hymn; 2.30, instruction followed by Hymn; 3.00 dismissal.

M.B.-The success of the catechian depends in a large measure upon the fidelity of the parents in sending children regularly and on time.

POUNDARIES OF PARISH .- St. Patrick's parish extends from Amherst and Grant streets on the east to Mountain and McCord streets on the west. Above Sherbrooke street. Communion, followed by the girls o'clock.

CONFESSIONS are heard on Sat- it runs from Amherst street to city with the banners of the Blessed Virlimits west beyond the Grand gin. Nothing could be more im-Seminary; on the south, it runs pressive than this pious function in from the corner of McCord along which the children were the chief William street to McGill, down Mc-Gill to river and along water front rayed in its richest colors, the little east as far as Grant; the northern limit is the old city boundary, now the dividing line between St. Louis and St. John the Baptist wards, and running from the corner of Amherst and Duluth Avenue, along a line about midway between Duluth and Napoleon streets. All St. Louis Ward lies in St. Patrick's parish.

FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART -The feast of the Sacred Heart was celebrated with much devotion this year. On Friday morning there was a large number of communicants at all the Masses, and throughout the day many visited the Most Blessed Sacrament, which remained solemnly exposed. In the evening there were the usual exercises; solemn Benediction, Act of Consecration and ser-

mon on the Sacred Heart of Jesus. On Sunday morning at the conclusion of the High Mass the Most Blessed Sacrament was carried proce sionally around the Church, after which the "Te Deum" was sung for the restoration of peace, and the Act of Consecration to the Sacred Heart was read in the name 'of the whole parish. The evening's ceremo ny was the most imposing of all the first communicants were once more assembled to be solemnly con secrated to the Sacred Heart; the recitation of the rosary in which the children joined with great fervor, the procession began, headed by cross-bearer and acolytes; then came the little guard of honor of the Sacred Heart bearing flags and colored lanterns, and escorting the shrine of the Sacred Heart, 50 surpliced sanctuary boys came afterwards, then the boys of the First

participants. The sanctuary was arones sang with unusual vim and the Act of Consecration read from the pulpit by the Pastor, Father Martin, was repeated by the children in tone of earnestness that appealed to all.

The Sacred Heart must be pleased with our children, and will not fail to bless them and their requests.

THANKS are offered to the kind Notes of the Week and devoted persons who contributed flowers and lights for the adornment of the altar on Friday and Sunday.

> CATHOLIC tourists and visitors o our city will henceforward know where to find a church of their own creed, where an English sermon can be heard on Sundays. A neatly arbeen sent to the leading hotels of the city, and will be hung in a con- the parish by taking part in the spicuous place there for the accommodation of guests.

St. Patrick's has always welcomed the summer months visitors have frequently expressed their appreciation of our Church and its offices.

of the large one that hangs at the new term. All pews will be neld in The card which is but an extract Church door, reads as follows :-HOURS OF SERVICE.

ON SUNDAYS AND HOLYDAYS -Low Masses, at 6, 7 and 8 o'clock, High Mass at 10 o'clock-Sermon. Vespers and Benediction at 3.30

Evening service, consisting of Rosary, congregational singing in English, sermon and solemn Benediction at 7.30 p.m., (except during, July, August and September).

ON WEEK DAYS .- In summer, Masses at 5.30, 6 and 7 o'clock. In

CONFESSIONS.-On Saturdays and eves of feasts and of First Tridays; from 3.30 to 6 p.m., and from 7.30 to 10 p.m.

HOLY NAME SOCIETY. - The last meeting of the Holy Name Society for the season was held on Sunday evening last, and was largely attended. It is expected that large number of the members will take part in the pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre on the first Sunday

LADIES OF CHARITY.-The last of the series of euchre parties held by the Ladies of Charity took place on Thursday, the fifth instant. There was the usual large attendance. Mrs. Menzies and her assistants did everything to make the affair as enjoyable as possible for all present.

THE PILGRIMAGE. -On Sunday ranged card bearing the hours of last our Reverend Pastor at each Divine Service in St. Patrick's, has of the Church offices urged the parishioners to show their loyalty to parochial pilgrimage to Beaupre. He looks forward to that event as a source of very great and special strangers courteously, and during blessings for both pastor and people.

> PEWHOLDERS are respectfully invited to secure their pews for the reserve till Sunday, June 15, after which the unclaimed ones will be placed on sale.

OUR DEAD .- George Nelson Parks; Ellen Kelly, wife of Henry Necklinger; Elizabeth Clarke; Christina Brown; Mary Broderick; and David Warren, whose funeral service was celebrated on Monday morning at 7.30.

May their souls rests in peace

PARISHIONERS ILL.-The prayers of the congregation were requestwinter. Masses at 6, 7 and 7.30 ed for the speedy recovery of Mrs. Maria Inskip and Miss Nellie Ward.

CADETS FOR ST. PATRICK'S PARISH.

The success achieved by the Cadets of St. Ann's parish and Mount St. Louis College has awakened a good deal of enthusiasm in certain circles of St. Patrick's parish, which may ere long assume a practical form by the organization of a cadet corps. One parishioner prominent in many of the parish organizations, informed a representative of the "True ed a representative of the Witness," a few days ago, that there was a strong sentiment in favor of the undertaking, and all that was required to behold its realization was the approval of the pastor, Father Martin Callaghan.

CHINAMEN AT CATECHISM.

The Chinese portion of the population of Montreal is increasing every Whatever may be thought of the influx of Celestials into our city, it cannot be denied that they are a law-abiding, industrious and unobtrusive class. They possess more shrewdness than is generally laid to their credit. Of this, many evidences are visible to all who study their character. But another and a more striking proof of it has only recently been forthcoming. This fact, unknown to the general public that many of them are evincing an earnest desire to be instructed in the Catholic faith, while some following the example of their illustrious co-patriot, the Marquis

Tseng, have already joined it. verts to the Church in Montreal.

the "True Witness" strolled into St. Patrick's Church during the progress of catechism. He was both sur-prised and delighted to notice at least fifteen Chinamen occup pews in the Church, and being occupying structed in Catholic doctrine by one of the Christian Brothers. Their se rious and pious demeanor was edifying, as well as gratifying.

There is ground for hope that this catechism class will soon be largely increased.

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FIFTEEN

SATURDAYS. XOTOTOTÓTOTOTOTOTOTOTOTOTOTOTOTOTO

The devotion of the "Fifteen Satas it is called, is now Gordon and Miss Gordon. urdays," very widely spread amongst both members of the Rosary Confraternity and non-members. It is a most commendable way of showing our love and reverence for the Queen of the Rosary. Experience proves that it is a most efficacious means of obtaining Mary's favor. It had its origin in Toulouse in the seventeenth century. This year the first of the fifteen Saturdays falls on June 28th. The devotion consists in this, that on fifteen consecutive Saturdays the faithful go to confession and receive Holy Communion; visit a rosary chapel or public place of worship, say at least five mysteries or perform some other good work; and or each of the fifteen Saturdays meditate specially on one of the mysteries. It is well to begin on the first Saturday with the First Joyful mystery and then continue a

Leo XIII. has granted a plenary indulgence to all who fulfill the above conditions. This indulgence may be gained on any of the fifteen Saturdays. When prevented from receiving the sacraments on Satur-In St. Patrick's Church, on the occasion of the First Communion, seven years and 280 days may be three Chinamen were confirmed, have gained on the plenary indulgences on ing been baptized some weeks previ-ously by the Rev. Martin Callaghan; and on the 12 other Saturdays a These are the first Chinese con- partial indulgence of seven years and 280 days.

IN

C AID

CATHOLIC

SAILORS'

CLUB.

CUB.

A most successful social was held on Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Catholic Sailors' Club. There were several stalls arranged for the sale of flowers, candies, and the amounts thus collected are to go the benefit of the Sailors' Club. whose object at present is to collect sufficient funds to establish a clubhouse of its own. The ladies in charge of the booths were Lady Hingston, Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. McCarthy, Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Doyle Mrs. Boud, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. P. J

DEPARTURE OF REV.

E. J. DEVINE, S.J.

Îdeletateletateletateletateletateletă On Monday next Rev. E. J. Devine, S.J., one of the best known and most zealous priests in this archdiocese will leave for the distant district of Alaska, where he continue his labors in that new mission field. Father Devine has left the impress of his priestly zeal and enthusiasm, during his long associa tion with St. Mary's College in many good works, which he inaugurated His departure from the archdiocese of Montreal will be deeply regretted by English-speaking Catholics

ST. ANTHONY'S

> PARISH FEAST.

NECESCIE CE CENTRE CONTROL DE CO

be the feast of its patron saint, rate that it will not be surprising if the Duchy that will ordain an at an early day the question of in-crease of space in the sacred edifice (3) To revive the Cornish language

CELTIC CORNISH SOCIETY.

Under the above name a new

ciety has been organized in Cornwall, England. The following outline of its aims and objects has been published :-

"One and all." THE CELTIC-CORNISH SOCIETY (Founded August 15th, A.D. 1901)

COUNCIL.

President-Sir W. L. Salusbury Trelawny, Bart., D.L., J. P. Vice-Presidents—For Celtic Antiquities, John D. Enys, Esq., F. G. S.; for Cornish Sports, Thomas Robins Bolitho, Esq., D.L., J.P., M. F. H.; for the Cornish Language, Hen-

ry Jenner, Esq., F.S.A. Members of the Council -G. Langdon, Esq., F.S.A.; Thurstan C. Peter, Esq.; J. B. Cornish, Esq.; Rev. J. Percy Treasure.

Honorary Secretary - L. C. Duncombe-Jewell, Esq.

INTENTIONS.

1. The Celtic-Cornish Society ha been founded for the study and preservation of the Celtic remains the Duchy of Cornwall. 2. Therefore the Society seeks:

(1) To preserve from damage and destruction and to study the stone menhirs, hut-circircles, cromlechs, cles, beehive dwellings, camps, hill forts, castles, logan and crick stones, Sunday next will be a red-letter day in St. Anthony's parish. It will teries, barrows and inscribed stones.

(2) To keep carefully every nawhich will be observed with more tional custom, and above all the than ordinary solemnity and devotruly Cornish sports of wrestling tion. There will be a special ser- and hurling, by presenting every mon, and the fine choir will render year a belt to be contended for by a musical Mass. The parishioners of Cornish wrestlers, and inscribed silthe Church are increasing at such a ver hurling balls to each parish in

(3) To revive the Cornish language will have to be seriously discussed, as a spoken tongue, by publishing a grammar and dictionary of the language, by printing all Cornish manus cripts not yet printed, by giving nish, by paying a premium for teaching Cornish to school masters able to ask your help in order to thank ness, and also by reviving the ancient Cornish Miracle Plays, and rethe Bards at Boscawen-Un.

3. All Cornish people-men and women-people of Cornish blood, and

Society is five shillings, to be paid doctor. on May-day in each year; but in addition the Council invites donations for its separate objects. 5. It behoves whoever will join the

Celtic-Cornish Society to write to

the Honorary Secretary.

WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS

R. S. from Eastern Townships writes :- "Excuse delay in sending subscription to the "True Witness. I noticed in looking at label that it that the abcess which kept our child was past due for more than a on his bed since over three months month. I congratulate you upon the was going to burst outside, though great improvements made in every department.

nice letter. On looking over our we prayed more fervently in order lists we notice that our private to obtain for our patient strength mark A1, appears in the margin opposite his name. A1, we may say, for the benefit of our subscribers generally, means that the subscription has always been promptly paid at maturity. At some future day we may publish the names of those who have the honor of having that distinguishing mark opposite their

A MIRACULOUS

CURE. Serencieles en el constante de la constante d

From "St. Anthony's Canadian Massenger" we take the following letter of a correspondent signing

"N: M.." which speaks for itself :-Please, allow a subscriber of yours God and good St. Anthony, St. John Baptiste de la Salle and the establishing the Cornish Gorsedh of little Infant Jesus of Prague for a signal favor obtained in behalf of our child.

One of our children was nailed to Celts of other countries are eligible his bed by an abcess which caused for membership. 4. The annual subscription to the such as we often had to call the

> The latter did not conceal thing and left in us no place for illusion. He deemed the case so grave that he owned he had no remedy for our dear patient. We then had recourse to Heaven. We prayed with more confidence than ever, and, by novenas to Our Lady of La Salette, by applications of the medal of Saint Benedict, by promises to Saint Ann, communions and Masses for the suffering souls, we have succeeded in getting the favor asked for.

Imagine the pleasure we felt when we could verify, beyond a doubt, according to the physicians it was naturally to burst inside and conse-We are thankful to R. S. for his quently prove fatal. In consequence, we prayed more fervently in order enough to undergo the operation; for he was very weak.

> The operation is done and to-day, the sick child is out of danger. He recovers his strength day by and longs to read in your Annals the report of his cure which he owes not to science but to faith not to earth, but to Heaven.

A LITTLE MARTYR. - Beneath the clear blue skies, and the burning rays of an African sun, there stood, ost hidden amongst a luxuriant wealth of tropical vegetation, the little chapel of the Mission of Tegoua. Its rough walls were bare and unadorned, its furniture of the poorest description; but one glance at the tiny lamp that gleamed like a golden star before the altar, and the poverty, and the bareness were alike forgotten; for within the humble Ta-bernacle reposed the God of Love, hidden beneath the lowly sacrament al veils.

Prostrate before the Tabernacle knelt a missionary priest praying for courage, praying for light amid the many trials and difficultues that beset his path. For many years he had labored in this far-distant land, and but few souls had responded to his zealous efforts. He had spared neither work nor prayer in order to win these benighted souls to God. What then would tend to render the Christian faith fruitful and flourishing, since neither the tears nor the sufferings of this apostolic heart would suffice? For a long time the riest knelt absorbed in prayer, couring forth his sorrows into the Divine Heart of the "one unfailing Friend," when at length a gentle knock at the door aroused him from his holy reverie. "Who is there?" he asked in a gentle voice, as he proceeded to the entrance.

"Father, it is I-Pangolo. I have come to tell you that there is a poor Christian at the point of death in the village of Magnesi, and she wishes to receive Our Divine Lord before she dies."

"I wifl go at once, my good Pangolo," replied the priest, who at once recognized one of his converts. "but you remain here until I return I will go alone to Magnesi because, he added, lowering his voice as it speaking to himself, "our enemies are perhaps not far away."

As he pronounced the words a little negro boy glided to his side, and timidly slipping his hand into that of the priest said, "My Father! wouldst thou go without me? Oh, why? Hast thou not often said that I am the little acolyte, the little servant of the good God, and that when thou wouldst carry Him to the sick, I would accompany my Divine Master?"

"I know, Samo, I know I made that promise! But not to-day, my good little child, because perhaps I might meet with cruel and wicked replied the priest.

"But, Father," urged the child in suppliant tones, while the tears shone in his dark eyes, "if thou wilt bear the good God, if He will be with us, what danger can come near us? Oh, let me go with thee; let the little acolyte go with his good Mas-

The priest could not resist this touching appeal. "Come, then, my ' said the minister of God little one,' come with thy good Master and Together they entered the mine." little chapel and knelt before the Tabernacle, the child with clasped hands and radiant face, murmuring, "My good God, I thank thee for having chosen me as Thy little servant." After a short but fervent prayer the priest arose. He took the Sacred Host from the Tabernacle and reverently pressing It close to his breast he left the church, followed by faithful little Samo. Silently the priest of God traversed the road to Magnesi, lovingly adoring the Blessed Sacrament he bore upon his heart, and praying the while for the poor soul that awaited coming of Jesus in hope and faith, whilst his little acolyte made joyful his own heart with thoughts of the thrice happy day when he, a poor child of the desert, would receive for the first time the great God of Heaven. What a vision of delight for the angels in Paradise as the priest and the child, their hearts filled with pure and holy thoughts, silently, lovingly went

"Father!" at length whispered the little negro, interrupting the prayers of the priest, "thou knowest, and Our Lord knoweth too, that for a long time I have tried to be pious and good; when wilt thou let me receive the sweet Jesus into my

"Very soon, my child," said the priest, then relapsed again into med-

At times the Father paused and listened, as if anxious and uneasy. He looked carefully in every direct The grassy landscape extended as far as the eye could reach, a carpet studded with gay colored flowers, with here and there a beautiful solitary palm, emerging from a forest of verdure. Again he listended, but he heard nothing but the charming notes of the beautiful birds, as they fluttered around on as he took from his breast the God their emerald and azure wings. of Love and elevating the Immacu-

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS Everything was calm, or at least seemed calm, and the Father, somewhat re-assured, hastened

> way. But while tranquility and thus taken the place of inquietude in the heart of the priest, his enemies were close at hand. The spirit had taken possession of them and Satan laughed with fiendish glee as these cruel sons of the forest meditated their dark designs. from view by thickets of thorny cactus that grew in profusion, cunningly they watched every movement of the Pastor of Tegoua, as he calmly pursued his way, adoring the of Love, for Whom he would willingly lay down his life.

Suddenly the crackling of branches aused the priest to raise his eyes he stood still in astonishment, for his enemies were already surrounding him, and their ferocious yells ringing in his ears. What was h do? Flight was impossible in this country of thickets and forests, and the beautiful lianas that climb from tree to tree form an invincible barrier to rapid progress. The priest could do nothing but resign himself to God's holy will, but his glance rested sorrowfully upon the child who timidly pressed close to his side. His persecutors quickly advanced, the leader saying: "We are looking for the White Father who

came from Europe to teach the religion of Christ-art thou not he?" Calmly the priest of God replied,

"He must die! he must die !" shouted the others in tones of fury and hatred.

On hearing this horrible outcry little Samo threw both his arms around the Father, saying quietly and without any signs of fear: "I will die with thee!"

Then one of the savages roughly seizing him dragged him forcibly from the priest, and brutally plunged a knife into the breast of the little Christian, and in a moment the grass was empurpled with the blood of the martyr, who fell without a sigh. His murderer cast a disdain ful look at the child and then turned his attention to the missionary Tears shone in the eyes of the man of God as he witnessed the suffer ings of his little acolyte, and from the depths of his heart there issued a fervent prayer for strength and courage as he saw the murderous weapon raised to give him his own death-blow. He fell with words of forgiveness upon his lips, his hands armly clasped over his breast, where lay hidden the Adorable Host. Ther having satisfied their fiendish malice their enemies left them for dead. But not yet had the angels borne

to Paradise the souls of the martyrs. The Father, stunned by the violence of the blow, gradually recalled his wandering senses, and at length the whole dreadful scene came back to him. He looked around, and his gaze rested upon Samo. Poor child! The blood flowed in streams from his wound; he lay motionless on the ground, and the shadows of death were already encompassing him. With difficulty the missionary dragged himself to the side of the little negro, and with a compassionate and tender hand essayed in vain to staunch the blood that flowed from the gaping wound. Suddenly

the little martyr opened his eyes. "Father, where am I?" said he in a feeble voice. "Ah! I have had such a beautiful dream! Why didst thou wake me? The Holy Virgin was bearing me to heaven wrapped in her mantle of blue!"

"My child," said the priest gently, "art thou glad to go to Heav-

"Glad! my Father! of course!" murmured the child. "It will be so beautiful!" And as if entranced by some delightful vision, Samo gazed unwards into the clear blue sky. But soon this expression of joy, gave an indescribable beauty to his face, changed to one of sadness.

"Father," he whispered, "a little while ago, thou didst promise that soon I would receive the good God. But. Father, even soon is now too far away, because I am going at

The minister of Jesus Christ looked lovingly at the dying child, and then with a sudden inspiration said: "No. little one, be not afraid; it is not too late: Jesus will descend into thy soul even now.

Feebly he clasped his little hands, nurmuring "Oh, Father, dost thou think He will find my heart ready?" "Thou art sorry for all thine of-

fences against Him, art thou not.

"Father," replied the child in tones of surprise, yet with beautiful simplicity, "ever since my baptism I have loved my Heavenly Master far too much ever to have grieved Him by sin." filled the heart of the missionary as

late Host he recited the prayer fore Holy Communion, "Lord, I am not worthy!"

"No. Lord, I am not worthy," peated little Samo, and the light of love-love for Jesus in the Adorable tic eyes as he stretched out his hands to welcome Him for the first and last time into his soul. Then the priest placed the Bread of Heaven upon the quivering lips of the child, who with a look of ecstatic love, let fall his head upon his blood-stained breast.

What joy to the angels who how ered around the dying martyr not this first meeting of the God of Heaven and the poor little negro How agreeable must it not have been to Jesus to enter the soul of this poor child of the desert, embalmed with the perfume of innocence and purity!

For some time he remained absorbed in thoughts of Him Who dwelt within his breast, then suddenly extending his hands he exclaimed, "Father! the good Jesus is taking me! How beautiful He is Jesus, Jesus!" And with this sweet adorable Name upon his lips the child's pure soul took flight to Heaven, there to receive with the bright aureola of the saints the glorious palm of the martyrs!

The sun was setting amid gorgeous tints of purple and gold, the evening breeze was sighing amid the tall graceful palms when a little band of Christians discovered the wounded priest praying beside body of little Samo. Tears, flowed down the worn face of the missionary, but his lips murmured with deepest fervor, "My God! the blood of Thy martyrs is the seed of Chris tians; here this seed was wanting Now, O my Redeemer, the blood of this child will be the sacred germ which will bear souls for life eter nal!"-Mary Agnes Finn, in the Annals of Our Lady of the Sacred

MARKET REPORT

GRAIN-Manitoba wheat at Port Arthur, No. 1, 72 tc; No. 2, 70 tc Ontario, No. 1 spring wheat, afloat May, 78c; No. 2, 761c; No. 2 oats, locally, 48c to 49c; barley, 571c to 58½c; buckwheat, 68c to 68½c freights; peas, 851c to 86c; rye, 63c.

FLOUR-Manitoba patents, \$4.10 to \$4.30; and strong bakers, \$3.80 to \$4; Ontario-Straight \$3.50 to \$3.60; in bags, \$1.70 to \$1.77; Ontario patents, \$3.70 to \$4.

ROLLED OATS-Millers' prices to obbers, \$2.40 to \$2.50 in bags, and \$5.00 to \$5-25 per sbarrel.

FEED-Manitoba bran, \$20; shorts \$22, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, \$21; shorts in bulk, \$23 nominal. 11.141331

HAY-No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$8.00 to \$8.50; clover, \$7.50 to \$8 in car lots.

BEANS-Choice primes, car lots on the track, \$1.25.

PROVISIONS - Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$23.50; \$22.50; compound refined lard, 91c to 10c; pure Canadian lard, 11c to 11%c; finest lard, 12c to 12%c; hams, ed hogs, \$7.50; fresh \$8.75 per 100 lbs.

CHEESE-Ontario, new, 9%c to 10c. and Quebec, new, 91c to 91c.

EGGS-Straight receipts, 14c.

BUTTER-Cho'ce creamery, current receipts in jobbing lots, 19c to 191c.

POTATOES-Choice stock, \$1; sec onds, 85c to 90c per bag on track.

MAPLE PRODUCTS - New syrup at 5c to 51c per lb., in wood; tins, 70c to 80c; sugar, 7c to 8c.

Subscribe to the "True Witness."

IGRAND TRUNK

MONTREAL, PORTLAND and OLD ORCHARD.

Through Parlor and Sleeping Ca.

Commencing Sunday, June 22nd, throug Sleeping Cars for Portland and Old Orchard, Me will leav hera at 8.00 p.m., and commencing Monday, June 23rd, through Parlor Cars fo same points will leave here at 8 a.m. and con tine renning regularly thereafter until furthe

The International Limited Liv. Montreal daily at 9 a.m., ac Toronto 4.50 p.m., Hamilton 5.50 p.m., London 7 42 p.m. Detroit 9.46 p.m., Central Time), and Chicavota 17.20 a.m. A Cafe Parior Car is attached to this trann, serving meals a la carte and refreshments, at any hour during the day.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS

Lv. Montreal 10.30 p.m. daily, ar Teronto 7.15 m., Hamilton 8.30 a m., London 11 a.m., hicago 8.45 p.m. Through Sleeping Cars are

CITY TICKET OFFICES, 137 St. James Street. Telephones Main 460 & 461, and Bonaventure Station

CANADIAN PACIFIC CHANGES IN TIME

Taking Effect June 15th, 1902. From WINDSOR ST. STATION.

ST. JOHN, N B., HALIFAX, 17.40 p.m. BOSTON. 9.00 a.m., * 8.00 p.m. TORONTO, 9.30 a.m., * 10.00 p.m. SHERBROOKE, 8.30 a.m., (i) 1.40 p.m., 4.30 p.m 17.40 p.m. HUDSON HEIGHTS. additional train, (a) 12.60 p.m. Retg arr. 3.00 p.m. CALEDONIA SPRINGS and PLANTAGENET (Sunday train) 10 a.m. Retg. arr, 9.45 p.m.

IMPROVED OTTAWA SERVICE.

Frem Windsor St via Short Line Lv. Montreal, 8.45 a.m., *9.40 a.m., (z) 11 40 a.m. Ar Ottawa, 11.45 a m., *12.40 p.m., (z) 2.40 p.m., *Daily. [i] Saturdays only † Ex. Saturdays.
[a] Except Saturdays and Sundays [z] Sun.
Wed and Fridays. Other trains week days only From Place Viger via North Shore. Lv. Montreal, 8.20 a m , 5.45 p.m.

From Place Viger Station QUEBEC, 8 30 a m., 2.30 p.m., \$3.30 p.m., *11 THREE RIVERS, 8.30 a.m., 2.30 p m., \$3.30 p.m..
5 p m., "11 p m.
ST, AGATHE, 9 a.m., \$9.15, [s] 1.25, [se] 5.15,
5 39 p.m.
LABELLES, [m] 9 a m., \$9.15 a.m., [s] 1 25 p.m.,

LABELLE, [m] 9 a m., \$9.15 a.m., [i] 1 25 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 9a.m., \$915 a.m., [i] 1.45 p.m., 5.30 p.m., [a] 6.25 p.m., 5.30 p.m., [a] 6.25 p.m., 5.30 p.m., [a] 6.25 p.m., 9a.m., 5p.m., 5p.m., [a] 61.55 p.m., 9a.m., 5p.m., 5p.m.

MONTREAL, PORTLAND and OLD ORCHARD BEACH. Through Parlor and Sleeping Car ervice will be resumed, commencing Monday

SPRINGFIELD MASS. Through Coach and Sleeping Car. From Windsor St. Station 745 p.m. daily, ex tept Sunday, 8 p.m. after 14th June,

City Ticket and Telegraph Office.

129 ST JAMES STREET, next Post Office

The Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight Dollars and a Bonus of Two Dollars per share of the Capital Stock of this Institution been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House this city on and after Wednesday the 2nd day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive.

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

manager Montreal, 31st May, 1902.

SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal, No. 1048.—Eusebe La-londe, plaintiff, vs. Dame E. Denault, defendant. On the 23rd day of June, 1902, at ten of the clock in the foreant, at No. 743 Sherbrooke street in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of said defendant seized in this cause, consisting of one piano and household furniture. cash. M. J. A. DeCelles, bailiff S.C. Montreal, June 14, 1902.



S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1902

CARPETS ORIENTAL Odd sizes, quaint styles, rare effects, these fine specimens of Eastern

Handicraft are excellently well made and equal in appearance to the finest makes of Turkish or Persian Rugs, the color combinations are truly eastern with a dash of Oriental splendor in their composition typical o the East. Mosque Rugs. Odd Sized Carpets.

Size 6.0 x 7.6	Size 4.0 x 4.0 1.35 Size 6.0 x 6.0 3.00 Size 9.0 x 9.0
Size 3.0 x 6.0	Size 3.0 x 16.6

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The Third and Fourth Floor are making a record for themselves, The goods come and go in quick succession which accounts for the remarkable progress being made in this department.

SIDEBOARD

9 Sideboards in elm, golden finish, fitted with bevelled German mirror, nicely hand carved and well finished

COUCHES.

9 Couches in Velours, spring seats, fringed all round, 4 patterns choose from. Regular value \$6.00. carved and very comfortable. Selling Selling price \$4.90.

MATTRESSES.

75 mixed Mattresses, sea grass and wool, in good strong twill ticking, fancy patterns, bound all round, in all sizes. Regular value \$3.50. Selling price. \$2.50.

COBBLER ROCKERS.

75 Cobbler Seat Rockers in oak or Mahogany finish, nicely hand price \$1.85.

NEW CURTAINS.

Direct importation fine Lace Curtains and by far the biggest variety choose from.

New Nottingham Lace Curtains, Artistic floral designs, 72 inch wide by 4 yds. long. Price \$2.20, \$2.40, \$2.50.

Irish Point Curtains in White and Ivory, size 31 yards long. Price

\$3.35, \$3.60, \$4.10 pair. Real Brussels Net Curtains, rich decorative designs, 31 and 4 yards long. Price \$9.70, \$15.00, \$17.00.

Curtain Drapes in a great variety of patterns. Prices from 42c to \$3.25 vard.

Summer Blankets.

Summer Blankets or Cotton Sheets, the favorite and healthy covering for the warm season, in gray and white with dainty borders.

Crib sizes 28c pair. 10-4 size, 77c pair. 11-4 size, 98c pair.

Gray Union Blankets for camping purposes in all weights, from 4 12 lbs. Prices from \$1.40 to \$6.75

Fly Screens. Essential to your comfort in city

or country are these useful fly excluders and moderate in price as well. Window Screens, extension style,

fit any window, size 18 to 24 inches high, and extends from 18 to 441 inches. Price 20c to 34c each

Fly Screen Doors, strong and well made, the better quality ones are well braced and ornamented. Prices 72c to \$1.35 each.

PRIZE BOOKS.

This week is special prize book week. Prize books that are bound to please the young folks, prize books to suit the tastes of every teacher, prize books all shapes and ages, adapted to every school grade, poets, girls' books, Henty books, boys' books, juveniles, toy books, prize books, 25,000 to choose from all fresh and new, many at exactly half regular prices and every one at special prize

week prices. Toy Books from 2c. Reward Cards from 6c pk. Flat Juveniles from 6c. Cloth Bound Prizes from 8c. Elsie, Pansy, Bessie, Verne, etc., 19c

Poets, cloth extra, 45c each. Leather Padded Poets, 90c. Table Books from 65c. Magnificent Leather Poets \$2.00. Standard Sets from \$1.50.

The very best Books are here, inin ; calf, full calf, full morocco and all padded styles. By all means call and see our lines. Mail orders receive specially careful attention.

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** OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER.

SATURDAY, JUNE

HAT a hubbi raised all over

ty's Dominion

declaration of

many other

that peace so long coming, has bee quently on the point and has so of just as it was within it seems to have created surprise and decidedly asm than had been conc more dramatic manner. observations go, been in several cities of ion since the declaration lished. I find that the ne nopolized most of the en not nearly all of it. F. from public buildings, went about telling each news of which all were aware; in nearly every c posed demonstrations, m otherwise, turned out to disappointments. All thi was not due to any lack on account of the end o which costs so many live drained the treasury millions; but rather th past twelve months no any idea of the when or peace would be conclude frequently and so repe the people of the world by the alternate hopeful aging news, that no p ready to believe in a pe would be regularly sign clared. Consequently, the an element of uncertaint whole affair that no prep any serious kind, could l a demonstration. Then, fore us the immediate for the coronation festi there naturally absorb, quench all others. Hence while the mass of the overjoyed, or rather plea lieved when peace actual the world, still there wa of demonstration connect event. I said that the f lief, which also amounts asm in most cases, was such is the case, but it membered that the senting describe, while it exists very different reason for in each of the various el nected with, or intereste war. I will attempt, in ner to describe a few of flicting sentiments, all forms, for one or anothe the same pleasant conter the clarion of war has b and the mild notes of p harmony in place of the p long-portracted discord deafened our ears and ma

England the loyalist and British sentiment is one well as of contentment; and rally so. It is a relief t from the uncertainty tha ing the entire war, from the Boer ultimatum dow hour of the signing of th peace. And contentmentonly comparative—follows If we glance back story of these eventful British people can trace by the mile stones of an dot the entire distance. . outset the world was as hearing of the audacity o people away down in Sc bidding defiance to the en Empire. The gauntlet of taken up with an assurar subjugation of the Tran merely a matter of a months: not much more. must not have been the Great Britain's statesmen hot water in which her I plunged, when months mu were only marked by checks and defeats, whe lengthened into years, ar tide of struggle rolled ag when commander after was sent out, and general eral was descredited, and army was driven back, colonial contingent follow contingent, while the I

THE BRITISH SENT

Pamphlets for T

Two new publications been issued by the public ment of the Grand Trun

RPETS.

sque Rugs.

appearance to the fincombinations are truly composition typical of

※※ OUR CURBSTONE On Peace Declared OBSERVER. ******

HAT a hubbub has been

ty's Dominions since the

declaration of peace. Like

many other agreeable that peace has been

so long coming, has been so fre-

quently on the point of being de-

just as it was within touch, that

it seems to have created but little

surprise and decidedly less enthusi-

asm than had been concluded in a

more dramatic manner. As far as

ion since the declaration was pub-

lished, I find that the newspaper mo-

nopolized most of the enthusiasm, if

not nearly all of it. Flags floated from public buildings, and people

went about telling each other the news of which all were thoroughly

aware; in nearly every city the pro-posed demonstrations, military and

otherwise, turned out to be so many

disappointments. All this I found

was not due to any lack of pleasur

on account of the end of that was

which costs so many lives and which

drained the treasury of so many

millions; but rather that, for the

past twelve months no person had

any idea of the when or the how this

peace would be concluded, and so

frequently and so repeatedly were

by the alternate hopeful and discour-

aging news, that no person was

ready to believe in a peace until it

an element of uncertainty about the

whole affair that no preparations, of

any serious kind, could be made for

a demonstration. Then, we have be-

fore us the immediate preparations

for the coronation festivities, and

there naturally absorb, or rather quench all others. Hence, it is that,

while the mass of the public was

overjoyed, or rather pleasantly re-

lieved when peace actually came to

the world, still there was no spirit of demonstration connected with the

lief, which also amounts to enthusi-

such is the case, but it must be re-

membered that the sentiment I thus

describe, while it exists for all, has

a very different reason for existence

in each of the various elements con-

war. I will attempt, in a brief man-

ner to describe a few of these con

flicting sentiments, all of which

forms, for one or another reason, in

the same pleasant contentment that

the clarion of war has been hushed

and the mild notes of peace make

harmony in place of the previous and

long-portracted discord that has

deafened our ears and maddened our

THE BRITISH SENTIMENT .- In

by the mile stones of anxieties that

dot the entire distance. At the very

people away down in South Africa

bidding defiance to the entire British

Empire. The gauntlet of strife was

subjugation of the Transvaal was

lengthened into years, and still the

tide of struggle rolled against them;

when commander after commander

nected with, or interested in

I said that the feeling of re-

be regularly signed and de-

people of the world disappointed

y observations go, and I have en in several cities of the Domin-

raised all over His Majes-

seemed to only gather strength and

the great Powers or Europe, the Mis-

tress of the Seas, the ubiquitous

mother of so many dependencies, to

to lose all the prestige of centuries at the hands of an insignificant

fastnesses of the Transvaal? It is

true that with sufficient time, and

by force of numbers, of resources, of

flict was finally brought to a close;

but until the articles of peace were

actually signed, and hostilities had actually ceased, there could be no

telling what might not yet be the

ultimate result, nor what additional

vet be demanded? Consequently,

was it in a spirit of rejoicing, born

of relief that the British people,

army and statesmen welcomed the

long-hoped-for peace in South Africa.

THE BOER SENTIMENT.-Equal-

ly must it have been with relief and

joy—but a joy mingled with great grief—that the Boers accepted the

and children would be spared

quility of their beloved land.

terrible ordeal that fell to their

share during such a long period, and

their peaceful pursuits in the tran-

this relief was robbed of the ele-

ment of contentment, for they had

to return to scenes once sacred, now

had to sit down and count their

dead, mourn over the flower of their

more. Peace to them became a ne-

ment, nor the joys that are usually

associated with that happy condi-

THE WORLD'S SENTIMENT. -

Very different from either of these is

the sentiment of relief that has fill-

ed the bulk of the remaining portion

of the world. In the case of those

who were not principals in the con-flict the feeling of relief experienced

is a kin to that which comes to an

individual when he witnesses the ces-

sation of a fight wherein one party

is all powerful and fully prepared,

pathy of the world in this war; far

from it. Even some of England's

most able and kee-sighted statesmen

asm in the demonstrations of peace;

sion than that the whole world was

tired of the struggle, and the end of

it brought such as ense of relief that

tion.

well as of contentment; and very natu- weak and unarmed-yet the prepon-

rally so. It is a relief to be freed derance of sentiment is in favor of

taken up with an assurance that the and leaders of public thought, consubjugation of the Transvaal was demned in no measured terms the en-

merely a matter of a couple of months: not much more. But what must not have been the worry of Great Britain's statesmen, and the the motives that actuated either

hot water in which her people were side; I am simply attempting to explunged, when months multiplied and plain to myself the lack of enthusi-

plunged, when months mutuputed were only marked by successive asm in the demonstrations of peace; checks and defeats, when months and I can come to no ther concluded the conclusion of the conc

that they could finally return to

and has so often vanished group of farmers entrenched in the

increase in numbers? Was one

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designs, 31 and 4 yards

ns. Prices from 42c to

y Screens.

to your comfort in city are these useful fly exi moderate in price as

screens, extension style, low, size 18 to 24 inches extends from 18 to 44} ce 20c to 34c each. n Doors, strong and well petter quality ones are and ornamented. Prices

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ng folks, prize books to shapes and ages, adaptenty books, boys' books, pose from all fresh and ery one at special prize

th extra, 45c each. added Poets, 90c. oks from 65c. t Leather Poets \$2.00. Sets from \$1.50. ll calf, full morocco and lines.

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S. Vhisky. S.

London and Dublin.

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S. est Materials.

AND CONTRACTOR CONTRAC rect reproductions in half-tone from photographs and is printed in the Luxotype process. In addition to description of that part of the country, there is information for the lover of rod and gun, list of hotels, with accommodation, rates, and a great deal of other data that is of interest to those who are looking for a summer playground. The title page is a reproduction of a photo-graph of a surf scene on the coast

of Lake Huron. The other publication is a descripof tion written in a story-like form most interesting, and dealing with that vast wilderness embracing the region around the French River The meet defeat on the African veldt, and descriptive matter takes the tourist over the northern division of the Grand Trunk to North Bay and from there across Lake Nipissing to the Chaudiere Falls on the French River, which is as far as navigation by steamer can be enjoyed. The rest of external and internal aid, the con- the journey is made by canoes, several portages being necessary; but the scenery is so grand and so magnificent that anyone is well repaid for a visit to this locality.

The hunting and fishing in this comparatively virgin district is uncost, in blood and money, might not excelled, black bass, maskinonge and pickerel being the most numerous of the finny tribe found here, and big fellows of the maskinonge species running from 20 to 30 pounds are a frequent catch. The charms of this wonderful country beyond Lake Nipissing are not all confined to the summer season, it is beautiful in August and September, and it is gorgeous in October and November.

During the first two weeks of November the deer hunting is good, and in duck hunting season a full peace so much proclaimed to-day. bag is obtainable at any time; and They had exhausted their very last the waters of the streams tributary shot; they had kept up the struggle to the French River are literally against unspeakable odds, and they alive with gamey fish of all varieties had sacrificed all for the freedom and sizes. This interesting booklet of existence; but the Irish College, which they so cherished. They felt, no doubt, a relief to know that just issued by the Grand Trunk includes all information as to how to what homes were left to them need reach the locality, and other particlared. Consequently, there was such not be broken up, that their wives culars looked for by the sportsman

OUR REVIEWER.

The first article in Donohoe's Magmerely reminders of a happiness that naught on earth could restore. They Freedom." It is excellently illustrated. The best illustration in the youth buried in one vast heap, and number is, however, that which deto console the widows and the or-phans of the hundreds and thousands that have fallen to arise no ly through the opened window, as cessity, but it cannot be said to possess the charms, nor the contentthough saying :-

The sunlight lay on hill and vale, The green vines tapped the window pane;

Up to the hills I raised mine eyes; Peace flooded all my heart again.

The Rev. Daniel Quinn, D.D., contributes a handsomely illustrated arof to-day," from which we take the following extract :-

"For more than ten years an imine Lyceum, has been in existence in England the loyalist and patriotic is all powerful and fully prepared, British sentiment is one of relief as while the other is comparatively mined to raise the status of the school, and to convert it into a general ecclesiastical seminary for from the uncertainty that surround- the weaker one, while the ultimate education of priests for all the Greek story of these eventful years the it is known that the struggle is done British people can trace the record and that no more blows are to be small seminaries at Syros, and Naxstruck, the on-looker feels a keen sense of relief and rejoices in the result. It must not be located as the sense of the locate in the result. eight or ten students. It is thereoutset the world was astounded on sult. It must not be imagined that hearing of the audacity of that little Great Britain monopolized the symwisely in establishing one important school to take the place of these antiquated make-shifts, and is also wise in selecting Athens as the site for this general school."

The Rev. John F. Mullany continues his series of papers on Catholic doctrine under the general head-ing "Our True Position." He proves conclusively that "the Bible cannot be our sole rule of Faith."

Now that Governor Taft, of the Philippine Islands has just had an interview with the Pope, Dr. Richard Howley's article on "the Philippine School Scandal" will be read with added interest.

Among the other contents are biographical sketch of the late Archbishop Corrigan; a story entitled "The Yellow Domino," by Katherine Tynan; "A Town with a Unique History," by Justin Foley Dono-

The Irish College In Paris.

A recent manifestation of

the friendship which for so many centuries has existed between the French and Irish peoples was the dinner given at Delmonico's, New York, on Thursday night by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick to the members of the Rochambeau mission, says an American The strongest testimony to this friendship is that which history bears to the fact that Ireland in the time of her trouble re-

ceived her most potent aid from French officers, and that France in her glory owed many victories to the valor of her Irish regiments. The most remarkable, and perhaps the least generally known proof of the sympathy between the two nations lies in the fact that the Irish College founded in Paris in the latter part of the sixteenth century is still in existence.

At the time of its foundation the Irish College, like the English, the Scotch, the Italian, and the Spanish colleges went to make up what was then the most famous seat of learning in the world, the University of Paris. To-day all the other foreign colleges have disappeared, and the university itself has passed out deserted though it is by all its old neighbors, to-day enjoys a prosperous existence in the Rue des Irlandais, in the old Latin Quarter.

The path of the Colleg des Irlandais to its three hundred and twentyfifth anniversary, which it will cele brate next year, has been by no means a flowery one, for it was three times legislated out of existence, and a number of times its life was threatened by other causes. The beginning of what later became the azine for June is by Michael Davitt, and ir entitled "The Boer Fight for when Father John Lee, an Irish ecclesiastic, and a band of Irish students who had been driven from Ireland on account of their faith, came picts two monks in a room in their to Paris that they might be better peaceful cloister, one of them reading, and the other gazing out calmpoverty prevented them from entering the more prosperous colleges, but there was at that time an institution known as the College de Montaigue, whose building was unpretentious and to which the only requirements for admission were poverty and good abilities. It is related that in 1545 the entire year's reve nue of the college amounted to 16 sous, and for many years it was known as Haricot College on account of the beans which formed the ticle on "Higher Education in Greece principal article of diet. Its students, however, were noted for profundity and brilliancy, and it was there that St. Ignatius studied Laportant school, known as the Leon-tin, and where the Scholar Erasmus also studied as long as he could sub-Athens. Lately, however, Rome, in sist on the poor fare. Here the Irish her unceasing solicitude for the students entered in a body and made Christians of the East, has deterpublic debates on philosophic questions were carried on in Greek, a the feat which never since has been at-

indeed, for permission to occupy Lombard College, which had been deserted by the Italians. Louis, anxious to show his appreciation of the bravery of fore quite clear that Rome is acting Irish took possession of the dilapidated buildings. Two Irish ecclesias-tics then resident in Paris, Abbot Maginn of Tuley, and Malachy Kelly, chaplain to the Queen of Poland donated considerable sums of money to the new institution, and, more nal provisors of Lombard College the concession of rights anh the e.even original burses which still remained in force after a lapse of 350 years. Building commenced soon af-

> The number of students in 1770 amounted to 160, of whom 100 were and accommodations were so limited that the Prefect of Studies, Lawrence Kelly, purchased a house and grounds in the Rue de landais, and the building has ever since been known as the College des

ops of Ireland as to who would be capable person to take charge of the Irish institutions in the capital, they fixed upon Dr. Walsh, and in conse quence he was called from Nantes. Under him Dr. Kearney was Superior of the College des Irlandais.

A record of the trials of these colleges during the Revolution is contained in the "Irish Ecclesiastical Record" in an issue bearing the date of 1866. In 1790 the National Assembly ordered the confiscation of all ecclesiastical property. Dr. Walsh, however, presented to the Government a document signed by himself and by Superiors of the English and Scotch colleges, claiming exemption from the law on the ground, that their property was not French, but British, and purchased with the money of British subjects. A commitwas appointed to investigate, and in October of the same year the National Assembly passed a exempting these colleges from the

Napoleon a decree re-establishing the Irish College as such, and under Dr. Walsh's administration it became again an ecclesiastical institution. According to the "Irish Ecclesiasti-cal Record," Napoleon invited the old Irish families in France to send their children thither, and at the same time many of the old French noblesse sent their sons. Among the names which appeared on the books at that time the best known, perhaps, are those of the four Counts de Rochefoucauld, one of whom afterward became the Duke and head of that great house.

A royal ordinance was passed in 1818 in which it was declared that the Irish College could no longer exist; that the building should be let to tenants and the students dispersed among the different seminaries of France. Insufficiency of funds necessary for its support was the reason given for the decree, although it had been prepared without the knowledge of the Superior.

Once more, however, Dr. Walsh came to the aid of his college, and in his own name and in the names of Messrs. Long, Tuite, and Desjardins, ex-Superiors of the British colleges, prepared an able document, which was signed also by the stuand presented to the King, dents . Louis XVIII. According to a writer of the time, it was "a strong appeal for the venerable institution which had narrowly escaped destruction during the Revolution, had been respected when all other ecclesiastical property had been swept away, had been restored to their ancient rights by Napoleon, and had been confirmed in these rights by his reigning Majesty." The petitioners were able to prove to the satisfaction of the King and the Council of State that their funds were adequate, and the appeal was granted. Since then the College des Irlandais has been left undisturbed.

At present the college is under the direction of the Irish Province of the Congregation of the Missions, and possesses eighty-three burses, well endowed by Irishmen for the benefit of their countrymen. The course of studies includes one year of rhetoric, two years of philosophy, and four years of theology. There are eight professors and 100 students.

The little colony still possesses the house built by their countrymen in the Latin Quarter more than 100 from the uncertainty that surrounding the entire war, from the day of triumph of the more powerful one is the Boer ultimatum down to the hour of the signing of the treaty of peace. And contentment—even be it only comparative—follows a sense of various of certain defeat the better for only comparative—follows a sense of the control of the victor of the control of the victor of the sense of humanity. And when the comparative—follows a sense of humanity. And when the countries of the East. It has hither the countries of the East. It has hither the countries of the East. It has hither the countries of Greece to educate the most and best of their priests in Europe, most commonly in the Propaganda at Rome. There existed, indeed, for permission to occupy Lombard to the foundation of priests for all the Greek countries of the East. It has hither the countries bey, the famous monastery of ithe Dominicans, all once close to the Irish College, have disappeared.

CANADA'S TRADE.

The financial statement of the Dominion for eleven months of the current fiscal year shows receipts of \$51,279,346, as against \$46,571,284 in the same months of last year, and expenditure of \$38,005,112, as a gainst \$35,626,248 in the corres ponding period of 1901. month of May alone the receipts stand at \$4,678,618, and the expenditure at \$4,088,087. There is capital expenditure of \$10,510,218, as against \$8,731,242 in the same months of last year.

Revenue.	1902.
Customs	829,037,417
Excise	10,226,745
Post-Office	3,369,651
Public Works and Rail-	
ways	5,808,750
Miscellaneous	2,886,782

Total \$51,279,346

Capital Expenditure Public Works, Raifways

and Canals ... _ ... \$7,231,333 Dominion Lands 281,900 Militia - ... - -Railway Subsidies 2,005,739 Iron and Steel Bounty . South African Conting-. ... 233,268

N.W.T. Rebellion

170,703 579,395

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was sent out, and general after general was descredited, and army after army was driven back, till finally colonial contingent followed colonial contingent, while the Boer forces peace.

Pamphlets for Tourists.

System. One of them is descriptive of the charming summer resorts on the east coast of Lake Huron, including Southampton, Port Elgin, Kincardine, Goderich and Sarnia, Ontario, and the beaches that are reached through Port Huron, Mich. The publication is enhanced by displayed to the Grand Trunk Railway

System. One of them is descriptive of them is descriptive of the charming summer resorts on the charming

THE

CHRISTIAN

SPIRIT

OF

FATHER.

O the many who lives for

money-making and whose

every move in life is calcu

lated with a view of increas

ing their bank account. The

following story may afford an exam-

Twenty years ago, a discouraged

young doctor in one of our large cities was visited once by his old

"Well, son," he said, "how are yo

"I'm not getting along at all,"

was the disheartened answer. "I:m

The old man's countenance fell

but he spoke of courage and patience

and perseverance. Later in the day he went with his son to the "Free

Dispensary," where the young doc

tor had an unsalaried position, and

The father sat by, a silent but in

tensely interested spectator, while

twenty-five poor spectator, while

ceived help. The doctor forgot his

visitor while he bent his skilled en-

ergies to this task; but hardly had

the door closed on the last patient

"I thought you told me you were not doing anything! Why, if I had

helped twenty-five people in a month

as much as you have in one morn-

ing, I would thank God that my

money in it,

when the old man burst forth :

life counted for something."

he spent an hour or more

father, who came up from a

district to look after his boy.

retting along?"

where

very day.

not doing a thing."

TRIPLE

CROWN.

HE papal tiara is the sam as the ancient tiara in use mong the Oriental peoples the Jews. Persians, the Armenians and the Parthians, not forgetting the Greek. Is not Louvre to show us that? It is at present beyond all doubt that the tiara of the High Priest of the mitre, was ornamented. as that of Leo XIII. is now, with a triple row of crowns. The greater number of these tiaras were shaped like a sugar loaf; their characteristic feature was their unusual height.

In the early ages of the Church the Popes had no tiaras. It was not until the 13th century that the tiara with the diamonds made its appearance. The inventory of the pontifical treasures made in 1295, under Boniface VIII., described a tiara en riched with 48 balas rubies, 72 sap-45 emeralds, and, finally, with 66 large pearls. At the top was a gigantic ruby, and at the bottom an enameled hoop. That was the single-crowned tiara, called St. Syl-It was brought into France in the beginning of the 14th century. It was used on November 14, 1305, on the coronation of Cle-V., in Lyons. On that occasion it lost the wonderful ruby that sparkled on its pinnacle. That was not, moreover, the least disagreeable adventure with which it was destined to meet. From Lyons it was to return to Rome with Gregory XI to go to Avignon with Clement VII. then to move into Spain with Benedict XIII., and at last to enter Rome again, but this time, ornawith two supplementary crowns

From the 10th century the tiara assumes its full acceptation. Its imposition is made with great solemn ity on the day of the coronation The Pope receives it on the outside of the basilica of St. Peter The tiara becomes the pendant o the ferrule in opposition to the pastoral crozier; it is the symbol of temporal power, as the mitre is that of spiritual power.

The tiara of Urban IV. (1622) ex-'hibited, according to Ugolino Siena, in its lower portion a crown of which each notch was surmounted by a pearl, and, in its upper part, it had a knob made of a stone, of an abnormally large size. It was with Boniface VIII. that the second crown came. The fragments of the old mitres preserved in Perugia, in 1311, included the following gems: Twenty-four balas rubies. 25 large pearls, and 100 small ones, four gold roses, each containing one large balas ruby and four small ones, as well as four large and 16 small pearls; then, nine rosettes, each containing one large balas ruby and four pearls; 21 balas rubies, 17 rosettes with one large and four small pearls; eight rosettes with 43 a practical test of the experiment pearls, a wire of gold with five small balas rubies and four pearls five little bells and five small chains

The whole weighed five pounds, three

The Popes of Avignon added the third crown, and with them, the general form of the tiara changes; from Roman it becomes Gothic. Flowered crowns are substituted for the mass ive gemmed diadem. It was this tiara that the Venetian, Paul II., ornamented superbly. This Pope is entitled to a unique place in the annals of tiara. Paul II. who was an extraordinary collector, and an artist as well, spent several years in making himself two tiaras of incomparable richness and sumptuousness The Archbishop of Benvento, also an artist and collector, wished to riva him with a mitre of his conception; but the Pope forbade him to wear and instructed Michael Cannesio and Cardinals Annamati and Philadelphus to get him the rarest of The first of these tiaras was worth 50,000 florins, and the second 200,000 florins

Benvenuto Cellini has told in his emoirs how this marvel was destroyed at the siege of Rome in This magnificent object was ing about the increase of infidelity pawned several times. The Binis lent it to the Pontiff 3,000 florins, tain consequence. Catholics should read their own Catholic papers first, which 2.200 were in currency. and the remainder in hanging of silk and then, if they wish, some others, not as many men do-read first the and wool." The stipulated interest was 20 per cent., if the loan should not be paid in six months. Lorenzo and, doing so, lose their taste for what is at least clean served, if not the Magnificent also effected a loan on his tiara. Julius II. pawned it so highly seasoned.—London Uni-with the Chigis before the battle of verse.

Revenna, for 40,000 florins in gold In 1505 Julius II. had an enormous balas ruby, weighing 120 carats added to it, and above this ruby an acorn-shaped pearl. Yet in the enth year of his Pontificate Julius II. ordered a new tiara, that which contemporaries have celebrated as the masterpiece of the Carados co, the Milanese sculptor, medalmaker and goldsmith. All around this unequaled piece of jewelry artists placed rows of precious stones of such extraordinary brilliancy, distributed with such order that an author of the times declared that "if it is permissable to compare divine things, to human things, I will say that not otherwise does the celestial with planets and stars." This tiara cost according to the testimony of the Pope himself more than 200,000 ducats, which would be almost 10, 000,000 francs. One emerald his tiara, that which was added to it by Gregory XIII., came to m in Paris. It weighed 4201 carats. Confiscated in 1798 by the commissioners of the French Government, it was sent to Paris, to the museum of natural history, to figure there not as a historical sou venir, but as a mineralogical It was thus exhibited from 1798 to 1805, when Napoleon it taken out of the museum, giving orders that it should be set in tiara, which he offered to Pius VII. In 1809 the tiara and the emerald were taken by force from the sovereign pontiff by General Radet, at the same time that the Fisherman's ring was taken. These were not restored to the Holy See until 1814. then they have never left the pontifical treasury.

A SIMPLE REMEDY

SEASICKNESS.

ROFESSOR HEINZ, of the

claims to have discovered an

infallible antidote for sea

University of Erlangtn

sickness, which is also a

very simple one. "Draw a long and

vals," he says, "and you will never

son, he asserts, is because the ini-

sensitiveness of which reacts on the

stomach, and that when fresh air is

blood becomes charged with oxygen,

and thus the offending lobe loses its

sensitiveness. He claims that he has

made several experiments on himself

for the purpose of proving the effi

cacy of this novel remedy, and has

sons who used to be seasick when-

ever they went on the water. In con

clusion, he points out that the anti-

dote costs nothing and can be test

ed by any one. If you are going

abroad this summer you can make

A

WARNING

TO

CATHOLIC

PARENTS

RCHBISHOP KELLY, Sydney Now

Australian secular press that

Sydney, N.S.W., the coadju-

copate by reproaching the

tor of Cardinal Moran, has early distinguished his epis-

ignores religion under the pretence

of tolerance. We fear that even more in England this ignoring of

religion in the daily press is bring-

which Dr. Kelly indicates as a cer

weekly budget of filth and vulgarity,

-Brooklyn Eagle.

also completely cured several

vigorous breath at frequent

suffer from this malady." The

found in a lobe of the brain,

inhaled at frequent intervals

"There isn't any though," explained the son, some-FOR what abashed.

"Money!" the old man shouted still scornfully. "Money! What is What is money in comparison with being of use to your fellow men? Never mind about money; you go right along at this work every day. I'll go back to the farm and gladly earn money nough to support you as long as I live-yes, and sleep sound every night with the thought that I have helped you to help your fellow men.

> FATHER'S NOBLE MEMORIAL TO A DAUGHTER.

EW Yorkers who summer at Spring Lake, N.J., the beautiful suburb of Asbury Park, will worship this season in a \$150,000 church cansecrated by Bishop McFaul of Trenton, on a recent Sunday, says the "Home Journal and News." The Trenton bishop celebrated the Mass, sermon. The boys' choir of the Trenton cathedral sang and Campanari's voice was heard in several solos.

special train brought many from Philadelphia. The new church is consecrated under the patronage of St. Catherine, and was erected by Martin Maloney in memory of his daughter, Catherine Maloney, died on a journey home from Europe The edifice is ar exact reproduction of the famous Maria del Populo, in Rome, which was greatly admired by Miss Maloney during her last visit to the Eternal City, just before she died. It was this admiration, frequently expressed in the presence of her father, probably first suggested the plan of St. Catherine's. In any event, the beautiful little church if placed side by side with its Roman prototype would so exactly resemble it that no mark of difference could be observed. One is the type; the other

the miniature. For a whole year the walls and splendid dome of St. Catherine's high knoll, overlooking the winding lake and the ocean beyond. The work has been tedious and slow. Mr. Maloney has spared no expense in building this monument in memory of his dead child. On one occasion he discovered that the roof was unsuitable Bois.

and less durable than he Although nearly completed at the time, the roof was torn off, and a new one, lined with copper, was constructed. It is in the crypt, however, that the genius of the artist is shown. Here Mr. Maloney has devoted his most loving thoughts and attention. The crypt is covered by a side chapel to which entrance had through two massive iron gates surmounted by a brass crucifix. This may be called Mr. Maloney's private chapel. Here also is an altar of the rich but simple design. neath is the mausoleum in which will rest the body of Miss Maloney. There are 18 niches in the crypt, each covered by a polished slab. Here be interred the bodies of the Maloney family in future years.

St. Catherine's is temporarily in charge of an administrator sent by Bishop McFaul, owing to the forced absence of Rev. Thomas McLaughlin, pastor in charge. ther McLaughlin's health failed some weeks ago, and he was advised to go West in the hope that he might be benefited.

> LESSONS AND EXAMPLES.

HE "Home Journal and News' says that Rev. ther Ducey received \$2,000 Gand Rev. Father Pardow \$3,000, bequests by the will of the late Robert O'Brien.

At a recent mission conducted by Rev. Father Conway, C.S.S.R. Governor's Island, N.Y., a military post, two converts were baptized.

Rev. Dr. Wall, of New York, who recently celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination, was made the re cipient of a handsome testimonial in the substantial form of a purse of \$5,000. This will enable the distin guished jubilarian to assist many good works.

The Children of Mary of Pough keepsie, N.Y., are industriously do-ing good work in their districts by meetings of social character. Strawberry festival was held recent ly with great success. iForty new members were initiated on a recent

A gold medal, for oratory, was prize offered at a recent contest in a Catholic school in New York.

It is stated that two foreign Cath olic musicians earned the enormou sum of \$230,000 net in the States last season. Paderewiski earned \$125,000; Kubelik \$105,000.

Bookkeeping by double entry was nade public by a monk, Paccioli over 400 years ago. On November 10. 1494, he published a book, "De Summa Arithmetica," in one chapter of which the system of double as now used was described entry Paccioli had learned the art when tutor to the sons of a Venetian merchant, and though not the inventor of the system, was the first to make known to the world.

Corpus Christi was celebrated with the customary magnificent ecclesias tical ceremony in Vienna. Emperor Francis Joseph, the archdukes, principal officers of State and the municipal authorities were at High Mass in the Cathedral at 7 in the morning.

Subsequently the whole body paraded the principal streets, headed by the clergy and banners of every par ish in the city. The Emperor walked, bareheaded, carrying a candle, behind the host.

A magnificent spectacle was re cently witnessed in Birkenhead when 6,000 young men marched in proces sion the occasion being the celebra tion of the fifty-third anniversary of the foundation of the Catholic Young Men's Societies in Liverpool and Birkenhead.

You no doubt often say you hate conventionalities. You don't; you worship them.

I know nothing that demonstrates the emptiness of life better than the death of great men and the facility with which the foolish world gets along without them.—Henri Per

N the course of an address or 'Altruism and Charity' before the conference of the National ederation of Corrections and Charities in Detroit the other day Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, referred in strong terms to improvident marriages, saying : "iReckles and senseless marriages are an inexhaustible source of evil."

REMARKS

ON

RECKLESS

MARRIAGES

He declared that wedlock was entered into too carelessly, and said 'So long as this poison fountain remains open, so long will vice and pauperism continue to breed degradation and wretchedness. Homes that are hells thwart the wisest efforts to reform abuses."

He referred to the tremendous influence of women and said: "If they were more serious, larger minded, in telligent and loving, three-fourths of the depravity and sin which mak life a curse would disappear. fountain head of social good or evil of vice and crime, or of honor and virtue, is in the home, and the wife and mother make or unmake home.

> BY THE DEADLY CYCLONE

LOSSES

HE Church suffered severely in Texas as a result of the recent cyclone. At San Antonio St. Louis' College was damaged to the extent of \$46,000, while the Academy the Sacred Heart sustained a \$2,500 loss. At Goliad two churches were crushed and a number of people kill-Churches were partially wreck also, at Austin and Minneola.

> ABOUT CATHOLIC PRELATES IN AMERICA

RCHBISHOP CORRIGAN was he died. A correspondent says that most of the archbishops are now upwards of 60 years of age. Archbishop Williams of Boston is over 80. Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati is, also, over 80. Archbishop Feehan of Chicago, and Arch bishop Ryan of Philadelphia, are 70; Cardinal Gibbons is over Archbishop Ireland is 64: Archbishop Keane is 63; Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco and Archbishop Kain of St. Louis, 61: Archbishops Chapelle, Katzer, and Bourgarde are within a few years of 60. Archbishop Christie of Portland, is the young-

A Jesuit's Martyr's Remains.

The steamer Reina Regente, of the Transatlantic Line, arrived at the port of Barcelona, Spain, recently, having on board the mortal remains of Father Lazardi, S.J., who martyred by the Indians of Bolivia, S.A., in 1735. There were awaiting its arrival two "deputados," or lo cal members of Parliament-Senores Camin and Alberdi-to whom the remains were delivered. These gentlemen had them at once transhipped to the steamer Cuidad Cendel, just about to start for San Sebastian. After the remains were deposited in the chanel of the steamer the "deputados" with their precious charge left for the native province of Guipuzcoa, where magnificent religious c remonis awaited the arrival of the long-looked-for relics. These cerenonies took place both in San Se bastian and in Azteazu, the martyr's native town. The Bishop of Vittoria and other prelates assisted at the ceremonial in San Sebastian.

Father Kenelm Vaughan, brother

of His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, was the instrument in the hands of Providence who caused these precious relics to be restored to Spain; and unwearied, indeed, were his labors both in South America and in At Tarija, in the former Spain. At Tarija, in the former continent, they were miraculously discovered, and subsequently translated from Tarija to Buenos Ayres, 2,000 miles, on muleback, and de posited with the Jesuit Fathers at their college of San Salvador of that city, from which they were conveyed to Barcelona.

CHILD LABOR.

To convince Governor Murphy of New Jersey and the public that the child labor evil is as bad as declared by organized labor bodies there will be exhibited, it is alleged. throughout New Jersey, twelve little slaves from the glass factory of Minatola. It is said child labor laws are violated, and that the factory inspectors are aware It has been thought best by the labor leaders to give ocular demonstration to the people of the ineffectiveness of the laws enacted to abolish the evil.

Audiences With The Pope.

The audiences and receptions durng the past week have not been quite so numerous, although each day prelates have been received. On Monday His Holiness received in separate and private audience His minence Cardinal Cretoni, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences and Relics, also His Eminence Cardinal Pierotti; and afterwards a small number of pilgrims, who have just returned from the Holy Land, were received by the Sovereign Pontiff. On Tuesday, also in private audience, the Holy Father received His Grace Mgr. Balestra, Archbishop of Cagliari, who then presented a few persons from archdiocese. On the same day the Very Rev. Abbot Mauro, Abbot-General of the Cassinese Benedictine Or der, was received in special audience by His Holiness. On Wednesday sev eral foreign prelates were received by the Holy Father-His Grace Laneigdi Brolo, Archbishop of Monreale; Mgr. Howley, Bishop of St John, Newfoundland; Mgr. Hurth, Bishop of Dacca; Mgr. Casas, titular Bishop of Adrianopoli, Vicar-Apostolic of Casanare; and the Very Rev. Father Alessandro, of St. Teresa, of the Barefooted Carmelites, Bishopelect of Terano.-Correspondence London Universe.

A WORD TO LAYMEN.

There can be little doubt, we think that however zealous and our Catholic laity are in giving themselves to church work they are, in the matter of taking an active part in public affairs, seriously behind-hand and decidedly apt to hide their light under a bushel. There are ome bright and highly creditable exceptions, it is true, but, on the whole, our laymen have a distinct tendency to keep themselves to themelves and to imagine that they have fulfilled the whole duty required of man if they are faithful to their direct Church obligations and their religious duties. The result is that Catholics are apt to be looked upon as a somewhat negligeable quantity in all that relates to public affairs and thus we are deprived-or rather, we deprive ourselves-of our proper share of public weight and influence in the community.-New

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• daj-j-j-j-j-j-j-j-j-j-j-j-jottto AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE Times of Queen Elizabeth.

SATURDAY, JUNI

CHAPTER XXIV .- WI onversing, the flagon heen passed round, and good Spanish wine had do with our high spiri parted in a merrier mo been the case ever since ourselves to set the ro free. How differently have felt, could we he what would happen eight weeks later! Bu God has seen fit to hid from the eyes of mortal "Nescia mens heminu isque futurae!"

CHAPTER XXV. -M band says it is time th resume the part of narr have already been silen period than is consisten love of talking with w dits my sex. I will the with my story, and events which occurred o St. Peter and St. Paul, parture from Woxindon Remy, with Windsor, As soon as they had

went up to the top o tower, whence I could in thought, when they h of sight, accompanying earnest wishes for their dealing with my poor As I think I said once ed to linger in that s to think of my friends raise my heart to Heav alarmed to see the thi pect of the sky over th direction of Putney, ar to the house to warn to and direct them to clo ters on the side of the the rain was coming u outburst of the storm t proaching. The violen it broke over the city scribed by my husband first gusts began to fro the tops of the bee in the chimneys, and rusty vanes on the ho and scream, as they tw the eddying blast, I w grandmother's room, f be very nervous of a s

The pious old lady lighted the blest cand her prayerbook open a the prayers to be said tempest, imploring tion of Almighty God the fury of the elemen powers of evil spirits. first peals of thunder and the flashes of light follow one another in sion, she pushed the l me, and made me a the words of supplicat Just when the storm

height, and a perfect

and hailstones was de the closed shutters. knecking at the house ing who ever could be pitality in such terrib hastened down to the John, for he would no when I said there v there. The visitor pro other than good Fathe had been standing the time, unable to make u the roaring of the win ling of the thunder. however, was unruffled did not matter in the was impossible to be than he was when he the door. I took him mediately and gave hi uncle's; clad in which ais appearance in my presence, and gave us

Meanwhile old John himself to bring some for he knew right we they were by the pur went for whole days Whilst taking some r which he appeared ve Weston told us of so breadth escapes from hands of his pursuers had since he left us i April. Some of them short of miraculous. he had stood the wh in the Thames, with his neck, screened from drooping willow-tree, and his troop, wi ence Cardinal Vaughan, rument in the hands of who caused these to be restored to Spain; ed, indeed, were his la-South America and in Tarija, in the former ney were miraculously and subsequently trans-Tarija to Buenos Ayres, on muleback, and dethe Jesuit Fathers at of San Salvador of om which they were conrcelona.

JUNE 14, 1902

HILD LABOR.

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RD TO LAYMEN.

verse.

Terano.-Correspondence

be little doubt, we think er zealous and devoted c laity are in giving o church work they are er of taking an active lic affairs, seriously be nd decidedly apt to hide nder a bushel. There are and highly creditable it is true, but, on the laymen have a distinct keep themselves to themimagine that they have whole duty required of are faithful to their diobligations and their rees. The result is that apt to be looked upon nat negligeable quantity relates to public affairs, are deprived-or rather, ourselves-of our proper olic weight and influence nmunity.-New Zealand

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المرامان المرامان المرامان المرامان المرامان

do with our high spirits,

ourselves to set the royal

from the eyes of mortals.

isque futurae!"

"Nescia mens hominum fati sort-

CHAPTER XXV. -My good hus-

band says it is time that I should

resume the part of narrator, since I

have already been silent for a longer

period than is consistent with the

love of talking with which he cre-

dits my sex. I will therefore proceed

with my story, and narrate the

events which occurred on the eve of

St. Peter and St. Paul, after the de-

parture from Woxindon of my Uncie

Remy, with Windsor, my affianced

As soon as they had ridden off, I

went up to the top of the watch-

tower, whence I could follow them

in thought, when they had passed out

of sight, accompanying them with earnest wishes for their success in

dealing with my poor sister Anne.

As I think I said once before, I lov-

ed to linger in that solitary place,

to think of my friends on earth, and

raise my heart to Heaven. But I was

alarmed to see the threatening as-

pect of the sky over the wood in the

direction of Putney, and I ran back

and direct them to close the shut-

ters on the side of the house where

the rain was coming up, before the

outburst of the storm that I saw ap-

it broke over the city has been de-

scribed by my husband. When the

first gusts began to sway to and

fro the tops of the beeches, to how

rusty vanes on the housetop clatter

and scream, as they twirled about in

the eddying blast, I went into my

grandmother's room, for I used to

be very nervous of a storm, and did

The pious old lady had already

lighted the blest candles, and laid

the prayers to be said in the time

of a tempest, imploring the protec-

tion of Almighty God and the good

Angels for house and field, against

the fury of the elements and the

first peals of thunder filled the air,

and the flashes of lightning began to

follow one another in quick succes-

sion, she pushed the book towards

me, and made me a sign to recite

Just when the storm was at its

and hailstones was dashing against

the closed shutters, we heard a knecking at the house door. Wonder-

they were by the pursuivants, often

which he appeared very glad, Father

breadth escapes from falling into the

whole days without food.

of the Mair-

the words of supplication and hope.

er prayerbook open at the pface of

in the chimneys, and to make

aching. The violence with which

to the house to warn the servants,

وهو The Wonderful Flower of Woxindon.

By Rev. Joseph Spillman. S.J.

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CHAPTER XXIV.—While we were searched the great park at Henley, matters of faith, because there was CHAPTER ANIV.—while description of the description been passed round, and doubtless the good Spanish wine had something to smile, "you need not compassionate parted in a merrier mood than had me for being wet through with the been the case ever since we pledged ourselves to set the royal captive rain, in an ordinary manner; I have got accustomed to such trifling disfree. How differently we should have felt, could we have foreseen agreeables." As we sat talking, the knocker was what would happen at St. Giles eight weeks later! But a merciful God has seen fit to hide the future

heard again, and this time with loud and impatient strokes. We started to our feet, doubting not that the pursuivants were again on the track of the fugitive priest. Thrusting into his pockets, bread, meat and a nottle of wine, we hurried him away to the hiding place beneath the back staircase, of which mention has already been made. I then sent one of the maids to put out of sight the wet clothes he had taken off, as they might give evidence that he was here, and finally I descended the stairs, at no very quick pace, accompanied by Uncle Barthy and old John to see who was battering the door with the heavy iron knocker, though with the design of breaking

But when I opened the little wicket to inquire, what a joyful surprise awaited me! For who should answer me but my little brother Frith, telling me he should have beaten in the door long ago, if he had been strong enough, for it was not too pleasant to be kept standing outside his own father's house with a gentle young lady in such weather as that.

it in.

The bolts were speedily drawn back, the heavy chains unhooked, and the door was thrown open wide I then saw a young lady of distinguished appearance and modest, pleasing demeanor standing beside Frith. Her dress, which was of ed Miss Cecil. costly material, was dripping with the rain to which she had been exposed. Before I could address ord to her, Master Frith, all wet as he was, flung his arms round my neck, and poured out a string of questions of which not the least important regarded the welfare of his grey pony. "Fie, fie," I said, chiding him gently, "you will put me in as sorry a plight as yourself, you dear, bad boy," and at last he let me go, so that I could turn to his compan-

The young lady stood by, smiling at the warm, but somewhat inopportune demonstrations of affection showered on me. Her countenance was pale, but pleasing, and the expression of her large dark eyes was very grave. "Miss Bellamy," she 'may the unhappy daughter of one of the enemies of your faith ven-

powers of evil spirits. And when the ture to crave your hospitality?" "Miss Cecil!" I exclaimed, taking both her hands and leading her into the house, "welcome welcome to Woxindon! I have heard how good you have been to my brother Frith at Court. But for Heaven's sake what brings you here in this weather?"

height, and a perfect deluge of rain "I have fled from the Queen's wrath," Lord Burghley's daughter responded, as I conducted her uping who ever could be asking hospitality in such terrible weather, I could take off her wet things. She hastened down to the door with old was rather John, for he would not believe me when I said there was somebody very fairly, for at Woxindon we kept The visitor proved to be none to the old English costume, and had other than good Father Weston, who had been standing there for some fashions of tight bodices and waists time, unable to make us hear through pinched in, which were in vogue at the roaring of the wind and rumb- Court. In half an hour's time I ling of the thunder. His patience, took her downstairs to the room however, was unruffled; he said it where my grandmother was sitting, did not matter in the least, for it listening to Frith's story. Good Fa who had been fetched was impossible to be more drenched | ther Weston, than he was when he first came to out of the hiding place, occupied an the door. I took him upstairs im-tarm-chair on the opposite side of the mediately and gave him a suit of my hearth.

uncle's; clad in which he soon made When Lord Burghley's daughter en-his appearance in my grandmother's tered, they both came forward to presence, and gave us all his bless- greet her with great cordiality, grandmother giving her a motherly Meanwhile old John had bestirred embrace, and refusing to listen to he himself to bring something to eat, apologies and deprecatory speeches, for he knew right well that the saying there would be plenty of time priests, hunted down mercilessly as for all that when she had had rest Whilst taking some refreshment, of that our visitor looked at him with had threatened her with not some embarrassment, if not timidity, for like many Protestants, she but with lifelong imprisonment in had a dread of Catholic priests, and the Tower. Only two years especially of Jesuits. But she quickly the Earl of Arundel, Philip Howard, recovered herself, and we gathered had been immured in the Beauchamp pursuers, which he had had since he left us in the end of

short of miraculous. He said once he had stood the whole night long in the Thames, with the water up to his neck, screened from sight by a drooping willow-tree, while Topcliffe of the new doctrines, but had been unable to come to any decision on "It was that spiteful Essex, who

so much in the teaching of the Catholic Church that appeared to her strange and incomprehensible. While she was in this state of perplexity, she had learnt a great deal from her little friend Frith, who, she really believed, had been sent to Court by God in answer to her prayers enlightenment. Oftentimes the had overheard him disputing with the other pages on religious questions, and had been struck by the force of his answers, which fully reused the objections brought by Calvin and his followers against the most prominent dogmas of Catholicism.

Here Frith broke in. "As for that," he said, "you cannot think how stupid the pages fancy, grandmother, what rubbish one of them talked to me. He said a reformed preacher one day came to a Catholic priest, and said: Here is a poisoned Host. If you really believe what you assert that the formula you utter has the power change the wafer into the Body of Christ, you will not hesitate to conecrate and consume it. Then we shall see whether you are right wrong. For if the transubstantiation you talk of actually takes place, it will do you no harm; but if, as I maintain, it remains changed-well, you must take the consequences. The priest would not do what the minister proposed, and so they said, as he would not agree to this test, it was as plain as day that he did not believe in transub

stantiation." "The boy only repeated what the learned Dean of St. Paul's from the pulpit of the Chapel Royal on the preceding Sunday," interpos-

"Well, what answer did you make to this cunningly devised argument?" asked Father Weston, who was listening attentively to the conversation.

"The answer was easy enough," replied Frith. "I said our Lord gave His priests power to change bread, but not poison, into His Body."

"Bravo! my fine fellow, you shall have the best picture I can find for that answer," rejoined the priest 'What did the others say to that?'

"Oh, nothing worth listening to They talked loud, and said all sorts of blasphemous things, and they cuffed me, and boxed my ears, and I came off badly for they were twenty But I took the odds to my one. out of big Essex, who was the first to strike me, for I knocked out one of his teeth. This occasioned such an uproar that the Queen herself rushed out of her apartments, and slapped our faces lustily with own royal hand. The others all cried out that I, the Papist, was alone to blame, and the Queen ordered the master of the pages to put me on bread and water for a day, and administer castigation with the birchwood. It would have fared ill with me but for Miss Cecil's kindness, she interceded for me and sent me a famous slice of cake that same even-

Miss Cecil then went on to say that after this occurrence she frequently talked to Frith about her religious difficulties, and that he almost invariably gave her a satisfactory answer.

"Grandmother, I only repeated what you or my sister had taught me at catechism," the boy inter-

posed. In this manner Lord Burghley's daughter gradually became more and more convinced that the truth and undefiled was only to be found in the Catholic Church; and she re solved, with God's grace, to return to the true fold. Yet perhaps would have lacked courage to acquaint her royal mistress and her father with the step she contemplated than that which was still raging; ataking, had not circumstances obliged her to come to a decision. The and refreshment. When she was in- Queen had long suspected that she most formidable thunderbolts w troduced to Father Weston, I noticed thought of becoming a Catholic, and be directed against Woxindon. withdrawal of her royal favor alone, Tower, with no hope of release un-

could not forgive me for breaking Before that time therefore, we must prayer, we assembled in the hall for his tooth," said Frith. "Shortly after we were boths um-

moned to the Queen's presence. She was in a very bad temper, as is often the case, now that she is getting old; besides the new French when evening comes again, we must sempstress whom Catharine of Medici sent at her request, had not made a gown to her liking. She asked us the trouble her coming had in no very pleasant manner, whether we did not know that every one at her Court must hold the same religious belief as herself? She was the Supreme Head of the Church in Engfand, and she required us to reject the Popish superstition about purgatory, of which not a word was be found in the Bible. I did not know what to answer, but my little friend was by no means abashed. With more candour than prudence he boldly replied, that he should be very sorry not to believe in a place of purgatory, as there was but one Heaven and one hell, and Holy Scripture declared that nothing unclean could enter Heaven. According to the new doctrine, almost every one must go to hell, for not many people were so free from sin and guilt at their death, that they could go straight to Heaven. Ther the Queen said one drop of the Saviour's blood was enough to wash away the guilt of sin. 'Yes,' the boy replied, 'in this life. But when is forgotten, the penalty is not done away with. King David suffered punishment for his sin, although it had been pardoned.' Elizabeth grew furious being contradicted. 'What,' she almost screamed, 'do you say I should not go straight to Heaven? To my horror, Frith gravely shook his head and answered: 'Your Majesty must know best about that But I should wish for you to make a good confession before death.' 'And without that I should go to purgatory?' continued the Queen. 'I fear not,' the boy replied.

Then Elizabeth was so exasperated that she would have struck the child, had not some of the lords interposed, and said doubtless it was a slip of the tongue, and he meant to say 'I hope not.' They had some difficulty in pacifying her, and Frith was delivered over to the jailer to receive a sound caning. I tried to slip away unnoticed, but the Queen sent word to me that on the next day, when the Court was to remove to Windsor, I must either give her an unequivocal assurance of my adhesion to the Reformed religion, or be consigned to the Tower. Her Secretary Davidson should inform my father immediately of what had occurred.

I felt that the time for action had There was nothing for me but to seek in flight, and Frith too, must not be left at the Queen's mer ey. So during the night I collected ill my jewels together, and cut off all the pearls and precious stones which were, after the extravagent fashion of the day, sewn upon the stomacher of my Court dresses. They would, I thought, furnish me with the means of escaping to the continent, where I could live in seclusion and in peace. I also wrote to my father telling him what I was doing for conscience's sake, and bidding him farewell. I said much same in a few lines addressed to her Majesty.

The next morning in the bustle and confusion of the preparations for removal, we two culprits were not thought of. This just coincided with my plans. No sooner had the Queen left the Palace, than I went to the jailer who knew me sight, and saying that the Page Bellamy had orders to accompany me, obtained Frith's release. Poor boy! he forgot his sore back in the joy of being again free, and on his way punishments were in store for him.' Then Frith in his turn, related how they walked through the park together, how they were ferried over river at Putney, dined at the "Golden Ball," and finally asked their way across the fields to indon. They had not long lentered St. John's Wood before the tempest began, and such was the violence of wind and rain, thunder and light-

ning, that they almost despiared of reaching the house. We congratulated them heartily on their escape from the fury of the elements. But presently it occurred to grandmother, and to Father Weston likewise, that a far worse storm round our walls, would soon over the two fugitives, and that its most formidable thunderbolts would when she thought the report of her flight would reach the ears of the Queen and of her father. She replied that the Queen would most likely hear of it at Windsor next evening and her father perhaps on the day

"If that be so," continued Father Weston, "in all probability, two days are past, Lord Burghley, ory with Frith."

"It was that spiteful Essex, whole on us with a swarm of pursuivants.

contrive that you, Miss Cecil, and my young friend here, and myself, should be in some place of safety, as far distant as possible. We will rest to-night and to-morrow, and

start anew on our wanderings. Miss Cecil began to apologize for caused us, but grandmother, cutting her short, proposed that the young lady and the child should be concealed in the house, or in the ruined Castle, without going further afield. But the Jesuit negatved this decisively, saying that as it was a question of discovering Lord Burghley's daughter, the house would be more thoroughly and systematically searched that it ever had been before. We could not deny the justice of what he said.

Then Miss Cecil turned to him and said: "Reverend Father. I cannot doubt that it is the hand of an allmerciful God which has led me to Woxindon while you are here. I do not know when I may have another opportunity of speaking to a Catholic priest, or what may befall me, in these troublous times. I beg you therefore, in your charity to regard me as your daughter, and if you see fit, to receive me into the Catholic Church."

We were deeply touched and great ly consoled by this request. Father Weston declared himself only too happy to render her any assistance. and asked her if there was any point of Catholic doctrine upon which she still had doubts. On her answering, not one, he told her that she had better prepare herself at one for confession; he would then receive her into the Church, and the next morning at an early hour she could hear Mass and receive Holy Communion. To this she agreed, but I could see that she felt great apprehension at the prospect of making her confession, as is always the case with adults who go to confession for the first time, and have never experienced the solace this Sacrament of Penance brings to the souls of those

who approach it. When Frith heard that Miss Cecil was to make her First Communion on the morrow, he pleaded earnestly that the like happiness might be granted to him also. Although grand mother would have preferred a longer time of preparation for him, yet at Uncle Barthy's and my request she allowed us to refer the decision to Father Weston. To our great delight he assented readily to our petition, as he considered the courageous defence of his faith proved him to be sufficiently prepared.

Then Father Weston gave

eautiful instruction on the Sacrament of Penance, dwelling on fact that it was instituted by the Saviour on the day of His glorious Ascension, as the most inestimable and richest means of grace that he could bestow upon His people. "For, when during that first Eastertide He came and stood in the midst of His Apostles, the doors being shut, and showed them the wounds in His hands and in His side, the price and pledge of the forgiveness of sins, twice He greeted them with the words: "Peace be to you." And He said: "As the Father hath sent me, so send I you." And when He jhad said this, He breathed on them; and He said to them: "Receive ye the Holy Ghost. Whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven them; and whose sins ye shall retain, they are retained." (St. John XX. 21, 22, 23). With such unction did the good Father expound these words that Miss Cecil's tears flowed freely the thought of the goodness of the contrition and resolution of amendment, after which he heard us in confession one after the other.

When this was over, he addressed all together once more, taking Holy Communion for his subject; and then, as it was already late, we separated for the night.

Soon after daybreak, I arranged the altar in the attic chamber, where the wonderful plant, whose blossoms had given place to five scarlet berhung down from the rafters, ries, and decorated it with flowers. Then I fetched Miss Cecil, to whom I had lent a white veil for We were soon joined the occasion. by Frith, who had scarcely slept for excitement, and who was to serve the Mass. Presently in the stillnes of the early morning, the Holy Sacrifice was offered, and our Bles Lord, the source of all grace, hidthe sacramental den under vouchsafed to come and dwell in the hearts of those who were prepared to receive him as their guest. sacred Presence brought to us in the fulness of His mercy and loving kindness, consolation for past sorrows, strength for coming trials, and the confident hope of an eternal reward.

CHAPTER XXVI.-After some time spent in recollection and silent

breakfast. I wanted to take Miss Cecil into the garden, and show her Woxindon, but Father Weston put a veto upon this proposal, saying it was not without design, Providence had arranged that the two fugitives should come to us unperceived, under cover of the storm, and we must not unnecessarily expose them to observation. Grandmother said same; accordingly we agreed to remain within doors. This small privation for Frith, for the cherries were ripe on the tree by the wall, and his grey pony was in the stable close by; but he acquiesced without a murmur in the wishes of

We then began seriously to deliberate upon the best means our two fugit, ves beyond the reach of danger. Father Weston declared that nowhere in England would they be secure permanently, for it obvious that the Queen and Lord Burghley would move heaven earth to get Miss Cecil again into their power. It would therefore be advisable for them to cross the seas as soon as possible. He offered to furnish the boy with letters which would ensure his reception in one of the Jesuit colleges in France, or in Switzerland, where the celebrated Canisius had just opened a school in Freiburg. Miss Cecil might find a home in some convent in Brussels or elsewhere, or if she preferred, he would use his influence to procure for her the part of maid of at some Catholic Court. Until an opportunity for crossing the channel was found, he proposed to take them to Henley, where Lady Sturton was always ready to show hospitality to

persecuted Catholics. While we were discussing our plans, Uncle Remy suddenly came in, bringing the welcome news that Anne was desirous of returning to her parents' house. We regarded it as a truly providential circumstance, that on the very day of Frith's and Miss Cecil's First Communion, this consolation should be afforded us; and we scolded my uncle for not having brought her with him, as he knew she would be received with open arms. So he had told Anne, Uncle Remy replied; but the poor child was so downhearted about her fault, and really so far from well, that he could not persuade her to accompany him? It was agreed forthwith that in the afternoon I should ride to London with Uncle Barty, to assure my repentent sister of full forgiveness, and bring her to Woxindon. ther promised to go as far as the cross roads to meet her, like the father of the Prodigal, who did not wait for his son at the house door, but ran to meet him when he was

yet afar off. Soon after noon, accordingly, uncle and I started for the town, leading Frith's pony by a bridle rein; for Anne to ride back. Uncle Remy told us we should probably find her at Windsor's rooms in the Strand, and there in fact she was. shocked at her appearance, she looked so pale and haggard. As soon as she saw uncle and me, she began to sob and accuse herself in a manner that would have melted a heart of stone, lamenting bitterly her rashness in contracting a marriage upon which her grandmother would not bestow a parental blessing.

We tried to console her with our sympathy, which is oftentimes the best, the only consolation that can be given. Uncle Barty was kindness itself, soothing and petting her like a child; finally we prevailed upon her at to dress herself, and ride back with us to Woxindon. On passing through Saviour in bequeathing to His priests St. Giles we halted at the "Blue this divine power of forgiveness. Fa- Boar," for Anne knew that her husther Weston then helped us to ex- band was there with his friends; in our conscience, and awaken fact they were just coming out the hostelry when we drew bridle under the oaks.

(To be continued.)

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Household Notes.

THE REFRIGERATOR. - Nothing is more important in the household than keeping the refrigerator free from offensive odors. It should stand in a light, airy place and be kept scrupulously clean. A good housekeeper will have her refrigerator cleaned at least once a week. This is best accomplished in the morning before the iceman comes. The food, ice and shelves should all be taken out; the shelves washed with hot water and soap, to which been added; wipe thoroughly with a tise for the girl and state the reacloth, and, if possible, set in the wun to dry.

Next the ice compartment, the walls and bottom of the refrigerator are thoroughly washed, wiped and dried; then a wire rod run down the water pipe and some of the ammonia poured down into it, and, the water pan underneatl should be well washed and dried. The refrigerator, if time allows, should be left open for an hour or so. The shelves, ice and food may then put back. If this is done regularly once a week the refrigerator or icebox will always be sweet and clean The cellar is generally used more or less in keeping food. It should, therefore, frequently be inspected kept clean and well aired, and if possible, whitewashed once or twice A musty, damp and ill-ventilated cellar is dangerous to health.

The above instructions, which we have clipped from an exchange, may or may not be practical in some respects. Recently we purchased a re-frigerator upon which we found a printed slip containing the following brief hints :-

hot food or use soap. Use soda and water in cleaning.

Don't place in a cellar or put in

Keep level. Door shut. Plenty of ice.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.—This is a theme which occupies the attention of thousands of householders almost Hollander, right rigidly. very day in the week. Certain it is that at every social call or gathering of our women the

not do those things that are not ex- to do. and they all know them by heart. These rules are set down for mispublished books which come under the control of the city authorities.

A policeman may not enter one's missed. house when the family is at home, no matter what happens, unless called in by the head of the family. But there is many a missing link.

he can serve a notice through the servant, to which one is obliged to respond.

The rules for the servants are just when once well understood. The good servants have specified seasons for engagements, May 1 and Nov. 1 being considered the dates most to be relied upon for a "good girl." Those changing in August and February are looked upon as "malcontents" or else not possessing a knowledge sufficient in household affairs to carry them over the six months when the good maids are making a change. If for any reason the family where a good servant is employed must break up their home or curtail expenses it cupful aqua ammonia has is the custom for the lady to adverson of her being out of a situation between seasons of engagement. This is one of the just points. Otherwise the girl's character or recommendation suffers.

When engaging the bargains are sealed by the payment of five guld-ens—called "godspenning." When a girl has once received this and the lady once given it, neither is considered honest if by chance of a better place or a better maid the word is broken. If the servant by illness or inevitable conditions cannot keep her word she must send the godspen ning back. Very few are bold enough to keep it, for they are brought up with a round turn by the rules of the book mentioned above.

A similar percentage on the wages is given at New Year, and at the "Kermiss" time. If it is not offered by the mistress, the maid understands that in six weeks she have notice to leave, which notice, when a change is to take place, must be given by both the employer and employee, six weeks before the date of departure. The servant must clean her bedroom thoroughly, and leave cellar, kitchen, and cupboards in perfect working order before she goes, her wages being the last thing to be arranged before she is ready. They bring with them always a bu-reau to hold their wardrobe. A sers without it is count ed for "Not much good." This is one step toward the getting of the girl. Once in your house, her work is expected of her, and, by the true

A maid must be well provided with clothes-three to four blue calico " servant dresses, a clean one every week for girl" problem is one which commorning work. When she comes for mands attention. In Holland, as morning work. When she comes for elsewhere, matrons say that they general houseworker understands it have overcome the difficulties sur- perfectly, she must appear in a black rounding the question. Here are a wool, white apron and cap. She must Yew extracts from an article illushave working aprons, plenty of check trating, the methods followed in gingham. She rises usually at 6.30, comes to the mistress for the street The servants are well trained. Un- door key, and opens the house thoroughly understand the milkman and baker. Breakfast their work they cannot receive good is nothing in this country, a gas They are respectful, atten- stove boiling the kettle and eggs. tive, and rarely anything but scrupulously clean in both person and mehouse follows a fixed routine. May thods of work. They are not eye and November servants rarely have servants, and at the same time will to be told after the first week what They demand their time out pected from them. They have their liberally—two evenings in the week own rights, according to the laws, and one afternoon every other week The hour for homecoming is exceed ingly strict-10.30 in the evening and maid alike in specially and being for the third time over her time is one of the causes for which a servant can be immediately dis-

In the golden chain of friendship

Random Notes And Remarks.

A VILE HABIT.—It seems very strange that our spiritual guides should be obliged to refer, even once year, to the filthy habit of some Catholic men of expectorating tobacco juice in churches. Recently we heard a pastor of a country parish on this subject. He spoke, and justly so with much indignation. In some churches the habit has grown much that the parish priests have on the walls of the Church warning worshippers not to "spit on floor." It is a terrible state of affairs that men cannot devote a portion of one day of each week to God without indulging in such an unclean and unmanly habit.

BEQUESTS TO RELIGION .- In a recent issue of the "Catholic Standard and Times" of Philadelphia, the following announcements were made :-

By the will of the late Valentin Geng, a non-Catholic, of Darby, Delaware County, which was probated in Media, five thousand dollars is left to St. Mary's Hospital.

By the will of the late Sarah Agnes Jordan \$100 each is left to Peter's Purgatorial Society and to the Association of Perpetual Adoration and Work for Poor Churches.

By the will of the late Michael D. Toomey \$200 each is bequeathed to the Catholic Home for Destitute Children, the Little Sisters of the Poor and St. John's Orphan Asylum

The will of Dr. Allen H. Hulshizer leaves twenty volumes of the Ziemson Encyclopaedia of Medicine to St. Joseph's Hospital's physicians' library, and at his widow's death \$500 for the purchase of medical works for the same.

Mary A. Reilly by her last will left \$100 to the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, \$50 each to the Sacred Heart Industrial School, Arlington, N.J.; St. Joseph's House for Home less Industrious Boys, House of the Good Shepherd, Little Sisters of the Poor, the Protectory and St. Anthony's Church; \$25 each to St. Patrick's Holy Face Society, St. Rose Society, same church; Association of Perpetual Adoration of Work for Poor Churches at Convent of Notre

A TAX REMOVED .- The tax imposed by the United States at the time of the Spanish war on legacies, which has fallen somewhat heavily upon religious institutions, has been repealed and an order given to refund all taxes paid under the law.

EARLY MASSES .- The rush of the faithful to early Masses which been so noticeable during the past decade is a matter that is engrossing the attention of the pastors of our churches in nearly every district on this continent. In a parish near Montreal, where we had occasion to assist at Mass on a recent Sunday, the pastor touched up-on the subject of the sanctification Sunday in a practical manner, urging upon his parishioners the ne cessity of attending High Mass.

In an exchange we find the follow ing note on this subject :-

There is a good deal of complaint among pastors in general over the hopelessness of the "nine-oclock habit" in their congregations ington priest remarked to his "nine room in the church at that Mass, arranged to be held at Minneapolis made up of good deeds

that he would surprise them son fine Sunday morning by transferring the High Mass, without previous announcement, from 10 to 9 o'clock with an especially long and able

RITUAL OF SOCIETIES. this subject the "Catholic Transcript" of Hartford, says :-

The Foresters of Syracuse were 'much wounded' because Monsignor Kennedy would not permit them to use their ritual at the burial of a brother. The commitment service is counted an act of religion. Church claims the competency and the sole right to define what acts of religion shall be performed over the remains of those who die within her communion. The Catholic ritual is beautiful enough and consoling enough for even the most exquisite She is careful to encourage every legitimate movement among the laity. She is delighted to note the success of organizations calculated to uplift society, but she is extremely jealous of what shall be said and done over the ashes of her dead. It is easy for amateur ritual-makers to run into poetic excess. It is still easier for them to embody heresy Catholic members of societies should do all in their power to discourage the ritualistic itching of the organzations with which they are affiliated. High-sounding funeral services appeal to the ears of the afflicted. Little by little, they come to supplant in the minds of the indiscriminating the approved and consecrated liturgy of the Church. This will

ARRANGEMENTS have been comoleted by the diocese of Denver Col., to erect a new cathedral which will cost \$300,000.

The structure will be of light colored stone, of the Gothic style of the thirteenth century. It will be called the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, and ,ts shape will be

ON SUNDAY, June 2, 4,359 immigrants arrived at Ellis Island, N. Y. According to a despatch this rings the total number of arrivals that port up to about 92,000. Among the arrivals during that week were 700 Irish girls. Of these ver 100 were cared for temporarily at the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary by Father Henry, while waiting to hear from friends and relatives. Father Henry says that of the entire number not one is in want of a home or employment. In fact, he says that of the great number of Irish girls who have landed here this year 90 per cent. have friends to go to, and it is impossible for him to provide one out of 100 applicants for domestics with girls from among those whom he shelters temporarily at the home.

NEW YORK'S PALACE. - It is said that a new palatial hotel will be erected in New York during the present year. The principal promoters of the enterprise are : Charles M. Schwab, J. J. Mitchell, John W. Gates and C. A. Fleming. They will tear down the Plaza Hotel, at Fiftyninth street, facing Central Park which is a splendid seven-story hotel erected only a few years ago, and replace it with a building 20 stories which will cost \$10,000,000, and will be the most magnificent ho tel in the world. The site cost \$3,-000,000, so that the total invest ment will be \$13,000,000.

AN EIGHT HOUR DAY .- For the afterward, "that I was saved and o'clockers'' on a recent Sunday, discussion of the eight-hour problem should see again."
when there was hardly standing a big national convention is being So she was, and

September 22 to 26, inclusive. iThe convention will be in the nature of a general industrial conference, in which representatives of the social

industrial and commercial interests A general committee of arrange ment for the convention has been or ganized, with Cyrus Northrop, president of the Minnesota State Univer sity, as chairman. G. L. Rockwell. president of the general committee,

as communicated with prominent Americans and received sanguine replies, not only from eminent labor leaders, but from United States senators, presidents of leading universities and other men of prominence Among them are Grover Cleveland William J. Bryan, Archbishop Ire land and Carroll D. Wright.

A NEW-IRISH COLLEGE. - The "London Universe" says :-The Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford, recently opened a new and magnificent training college for Catholic female teachers in L,mer-The building, which owes its erection largely to the labors of the venerable Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, cost some \$150,000, and proves once more that Catholic Ireland is willing to do all it can to promote education. Whether help comes to pay the building debt or not, the Government ought in justice to lend a hand, for the college is as national an institution as any though therefore Catholic and. should have been built entirely at the national expense.

PERSONAL.

On June 3 Miss Helen Stafford sister of Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford, of Washington, was married to Mr. Alfred C. Whitton, formerly of Mont real, and now residing in New York The ceremony took place at St. Patrick's Church, of which the bride's brother is rector. Rev. Father Stafford officiated, and many representatives of prominent families assisted at the ceremony.

Mr. John E. Malone, son of the late Ald. Malone, of this city, and for many years soliciting passenger agent for the G. T. R., has resigned his position to enter the service of the Federal Life Assurance Company.

Mr. Malone has made many friends in this city during his long association with the G. T. R. He is a young man of ability, energy and tact, and should certainly achieve success his new sphere of labor.

SAVED BY THE CROSS.

The New York "Herald" tells how a young woman who had always held a high position as a teacher be came afflicted with a disease of the eye which deprived her of her occupation. She became despondent, and when a celebrated oculist told her she had only one chance in a thou sand to recover her sight she lost all her courage. with some friends who occupied the sixth story of a fashionable apart ment house, and she made up mind to end her sufferings by throw ing herself from the window.

At midnight, when the house was quiet, she threw up the window. With her foot on the sill she stop ped to gather herself up. Suddenly the illuminated cross of St. Augus tine's chapel, in the Bowery, had been hidden by a cloud, stood in front of her high in the heavens. She hesitated, drew back, and stood by the open window.

"I felt at that moment," she said,

So she was, and now her life is

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