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Cur Parer_

Should be in the hands of every Catholic Family.

Vol. XLVIII. No 4

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

A Monster '98 Demonstration at Carlow.

Thousands of Citizens Honor the Memory of the Patriots of a Century Ago -- The Eloquent and Spirited Speeches Delivered by Mr. John Dillon, M P., and Others -- Evictions in West Clare--Jubilee Celebration at Derry.

Dumais July 30.

On Sunday, the 24th July, a monster meeting was held at Carlow to commemorate the battle of Carlow and the marsacre of 600 of the insurgents in the was a large representation of the trish resting pines of the gallant Carlow men had been allowed to remain in a neglected condition, but about a decade ago a this great meeting, where the Carlow men named out in the usands to hear testicreas was unveiled.

of which he said he rejained as a Carlow man that he had had the honour of unveiling the beautiful memorial or sa which had been raised to the memory of the gallant men of 98. The men of 98. were worthy of great horour at their hands. They were pure, in selfish patriots. They were men who leved Ireland, and who, goaded by terribly unjust laws, rose in defence of their alters and homes, and poured out their blood like water for the love of the dear old land. They honoured and revered the men who fought and died in '98, but in an especial manner they honoured and revered the men who fell in the streets of Carlow. They had all heard the history of the terrible May day one hundred years ago, when 640 brave men were slaughtered in Tullow street and Barrack street and other streets of the town, and how their mangled bodies were carted away and buried together in the Croppy's Grave. To-day cross that would tell to generations yet to come the sacrifices made by those brave men, and that would teach men of the present, and those who came after them, to keep alive their memory.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. John Hammond, M.P., and carried amid cheers :--

"Resolved-That on this memorable occasion—the completion of a memorial to the brave men of Carlow who gave their lives for Ireland a hundred years ago-and assembled as we are to honor their memory, we now proclaim our loyalty to the principles on which the society of the United Irishmen was established-those of civil and religious liberty-and we declare our unfaltering allegiance and our unwavering determination to carry on the struggle until Ireland's full rights of nationhood are recognized and conceeded. At the close of this 19th century, after long years of effort for the redress of our many grievances, we find our country still suffering under the blight of foreign misrule, and we are more than ever convinced that the only remedy for Ireland's ills is through National self Government. To obtain that great end we call on all true Irishmen in the name of the patriot dead and in a true spirit of love of country to unite once more and to sustain the struggle until victory crowns our banner. That having been enabled through the generosity of our fellow countrymen at home and also by the sid of our kinsmen in Great Britain and America to rescue this ballowed spot from oblivion or possible desecration, we earnestly commend it to the zealcus care of future generations who we are certain will guard it as a sacred shrine of patriotism, worth and sacrifice."

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., was then introduced, and received an ovation. In the course of an elequent speech he referred to the circumstances of the struggle which took place at Carlow a hundred years ago. Referring to the Union, the speaker said :--

A hundred years ago is as yesterday in the history or a nation, and it is no wonder that the Union which was created and brought into being in the midst of atrocities, such as I have alluded to, that the century during which that Union was established should be a fertile source of every kind of misfortune and evil to Ireland, and now after a hundred years

viction that the National cause is as strong in our hearts as it was in the hearts of the men who fell in '98.

We renew our demand over their graves here to day, and we say that it is based, not only upon the erntiment of Nationality-one of the noblest sentiments that ever animated the patriot's beaut or nerved the patriot's arm, but we make our claim for freedom not only friedom, but we claim it because of our bitter experience of another century's rule of the stranger.

Our country sione of all the European countries has been retrograding, and while we see in other States the population and wealth, the commerce and manufactures, extending and increasing. Ir land alone remains in the ulight have stated, and we have not far to go to learn the cause. It is the rule of the stranger, and it is plain that it will be the curse of Ireland so long as it is permitted to exist, whether we are ruled by Scotchmen or Englishmen, whether we have Coercion Acts or a policy of killing Home Rule by kindness. Our exact position is that we demand for the children of Ireland our land back for ourselves, and we say if the opportunity is given them the children of Ireland will do for Ireland what Irishmen have done for every land under month of May 1798 The Very Rev. the sun. I recollect reading long years Father Byrne, P. P., presided and there | ago a leading article in the Times newspaper, and they put this question: Why is it, the Times asked, that in any members of Parliament present, include country under the sun, from the Ganges ing Mr John Dillon, Mr. John Ham- in the East to the Mississiph in the mond and others. For years the last West, wherever you find an Irishman he can obtain a position of henor and be a good citizen, and while in Ireland in in a rebel and resists the law, yet in any other country he is a beas dolding movement was organized by the resident successful citizen. The limes Lave dents with a result that the sucred s; of no answer; but we can give the acswer. It is because in this country we was enclosed by the errottin of a sub- have to submit to the tyranny or strucstartial granite wall and iron fence. At gers who care actuing for the morrows of carban action, and we demand, and [] believe we are tapicly becoming proremeny of the manner in which they power al in the demand, to spite of the memorable memory of the more who fought a gramy of the past, we demand that so nobly a century ago a beautiful Celtic in Ireland we shall not be governed in our own land by men, who are by birth Scotchmen and Englishmen, or by strangers of any race, but that we The chairman in opening the meeting | shall have a chance, which for sev n made a telling speech, during the course | centuries has not been given us, of snowing the world wind irisamen cand be rewith which the Bill dealt were confor freiand, the old green sed of their mundane sillurs, with no spiritual nauve land.

Westley, a number of families had been in the administration of local affairs. tirrown out on the roadside and the nouses which had previously sheltered for this exclusion in the fact that clergy them were demolished. The facts so far made public are as fellows: Michael M'Mabon, one of the tenant, on the Westby property, was evicted with his ten children and his wife, and after the eviction his house was pulled down by the emergencymen by the order of the landlords' agents. Mat. Fennell, of Kilballyowen, with ten in family, was also evicted and his house wrecked the windows and doors being pulled out and they had unveiled a beautiful Celtic smashed. John M'Carthy, of Breaffa, on the same property, was also evicted. Michael M'Inerney, of Kilballyowen, having settled, the evictors left him un disturbed. For the most part the tenants evicted have been in receipt of relief from Father Hayes, parish priest, Kilballyowen, and Father Vaughan, parish pricest, Carrigabolt, during the past seven months.

> The Commission on Practical and Manual Education has completed its reports, and among other important reforms suggested in connection with primary education are the extension of the Kindergarten system in infants' schools, an advanced form of manual instruction for the higher classes, the inclusion of drawing as a computerry subject in the National School Board curriculum, and the teaching of cookery, laundry work, and domestic science as far as practicable in girls' schools. 'The report is at first glance considered a very satisfactory one by those competent to judge.

On Thursday last the jubilee celebrations in connection with the establishment of the Sisters of Mercy in Derry fifty years ago took place. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by His Lordship Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, and a disocurse of highly historical application was delivered by Father Pailip O'Doherty, who is himself a native of Derry, and received his first education at the Coristian Brothers' School, Brow of the Hill. During the evening a course and thereby a siur was cast on them of dramatic and musical entertainments which rankied, as the declarations of the were given by the pupils in the presence of the laity, His Lordship the Bishop presiding.

Mr. Richard Burke, the holder of the ancient and time-honoured office of City Sword bearer of Dablin, died this morning at his residence, 9 Eblana Terrace. Mr. Burke, who was about 50 years of age, had occupied the office for some years. He was at one time an aspirant for the position of City Marshal. There is no salary attached to the office of sword-bearer, the emoluments being the profits derived from the pawnbrokers' sales on the south side of the city. The net income from this source is about £350 a year.

'Could you suggest some suitable

because we love Ireland and desire her Lord Russell of Killowen Speaks for the Priests of Ireland

In Regard to Partaking of the Advantages of the Local Government Bill -- An Interesting and whether the Local Government Board Vigorous Debate in the House of Commons in Reference to Mr. Hayden's Attitude on the Same Subject.

Ireland was under direussion in the House of Lords a few days age, Lord Russell, of Killowen, with Lord Danraven and others, made a strong effort to secure for the priests of Iroland that measure of justice in connection with the bill which would ersure for them the right of particking in the wardings of the law.

Lord Russell, in so others in support of an amenoment to remove the cipoximus clause said no was the at these I wan howed with great men to this ball: effecting much good in letter, and a .. merefore, thought if would be a resulter obe regretted it a message with nest to neglecut potentialities were to that of randond of poster circuit. In a the prevision which the one dement proposed to admit with our feet against the Catholic priests to be to it er are doubted. The distibility wasyed an undeserved stor n a und

large body of much who were as ! tropogoly imbach, according to their nonest opinions, with a desire to do what they believed to be in the interests | of their country as any other class of the community, and when the subject matsidered, the purely local and pur ly aspect at all, it seemed to him to be an extraordinary proposition that what was The eviction brigade are at their cruel not done in Eagland or in Scotland work again. Advices received from Kil should be done in Ireland—that the rash during the past few days go to show whole b dy of the clergy of the country but in West Clare, on the property of should be excluded from taking any part

It was said that there was a precedent men were not eligible for election members of boards of guardians. He doubted, nowever, whether, if the poor law were to be enacted now for the first time, that provision would be adopted. But there was a much stronger precedent to be cited in Javor of the inclusion of the clergy under this Bill. That was that even the Catholic priests of Ireland were eligible to he members of the grand juries.

The Earl of Erne-But they never

Lord Russell, of Killowen, said that was true. But why? Because the constitution of the Grand Jury depended on the mandate of the high sheriff, and the high sheriff did not summon Catholic priests on the panel of the Grand Jury. But the fact remained that any minister of religion could be a grand juror, and he knew of more than one instance of an Episcopalian minister having acted as a grand juror.

The object of the provision was, as he gad said, to exclude the Catholic priests from taking part in local affairs. The Government could not single them out, and they did not single them out. With the Catholic priests they excluded the Episcopalian clergymen and also the Presbyterian ministers of Ulster, than whom-and he spoke from personal experience -- no more capable men could take part in local affairs. Surely it was possible at this time of day for ministers of different religions to sit side by side on local hoards, getting to know and to understand each other better and working for common ends, where no questions connected with religion could arise to disturb their dispassionate judg-

ments on local affairs. In his opinion it was doubtful whether any considerable number of Catholic nriests would seek places at these boards. But the objection to the provision was that it rendered it impossible for them. if they desired, to sit on those boards Catholic Bishops showed, in their minds. Their exclusion from these local hodies would not in the least deprive them of their influence. The result of their exclusion was that, while their influence was left unimpaired, they were deprived of the sobering influence of responsibility. He, therefore, hoped, that the Government, even at that hour, would reconsider their position.

In connection with the question of the exclusion of the clergy from the privileges of the Looal Government Bill there was quite an animated debate held this week in the House of Commons, owing to a motion having been adopted at a meeting of the Board of Guardians in Mullingar, to the effect

John P. Hayden, the monder for R - strongthing of digit, by year common, during the progress of the tria H use the polyary to estimate discussion on the bill in the H use of present its of properties.

《秦哲學科》 的复数地名美国伊瓦尔

Mr. P. O'Brien, who commel and the found the true tend t I the member of a colored Presenting Chief Secretary we there are trees her collect forth of chief nern drawn to the price offices. Within his b. In Mulliagar territoris . . Paures Island on the side . der last, when notice was even that a little of their call that day formight the Bord would

ske action with regard to a speed. made in Parlichment by Mr. L.P. H. v., both at a conden, which there enaracterized as vice, is a break of and unclerical, with a vow to having loads with softputs; and the hom, member excluded from two lowly at the of corme tires of the Reard and his paper is none; but without deprived of the advertisements, and debate is ters was a !! could take any steps to prevent their diana from refusing to give their adv-r'isements to local papers on accounof political atterances of the proprieors, and refining to allow the press to

report their proceedings. The Chief Secretary's reply was not considered very satisfactory, and Mr. When the Local Government Bill for O'Brien turned his attention to the Speaker, who stated that the matter, it proceeded with in regular form, might be sousidered a question of privilege, but, said the Speaker, it is one within discretion of the House,

Mr. O'Brien then proceeded to give! his a returned the matter. The spoke as foll...ve: -

Conduction the Horsey Compremierk o vide to es one chined that the too be and the throughtenit end, it promite of six to be a selection to

all a vare that a manager is a life mose his him, televide viewed in 1815. such. But he tranger there e all | i gi i men.

her all so opinious on any site of the latest and first it was a mendy speech smar heart and there who know his not it rier by respile aware to discovered by the sock to sanctored that House to some he can such epintons, in that he had the cour good his convictors and extras 1920 . ed his anvieticis in every part of he as for land during the last ten years, and no ; of ' had wiff red the next despirate personnel foreit to ble weighter and tion because of the optations that no nold. But let the home differ from his hour riend's opinious as the House might the liberth or or the block of in penetry the House would be prepared to say that sarrived a tre-authority with water neany member whether from Ir land or was conveyed to the any thing was ital. classwhere who expressed certain opin- Here the surgious, after excusting the ions in the discharge of his publicete v should not be deprived of big daily bread.

He closed by offering a notion to the effect that the resolution of the Board of Guardians was a breach of the privileges of the House.

by any representative hedy outside the

Mr. John Redmond in seconding the motion made a vigorous speech, during the course of which he is reported to have said :- What he would like to impress upon the House was this-this little incident threw a strong light upon many things that bad been happening in Ireland for the last few years, and it showed hon, members the difficulties that had been put in the way of maintaining freedom of opinion and freedom of speech in Ireland (hear, hear), and he thought that when a case of this kind was brought under the attention of the House of Commons it was absolutely essential that the House should take some action. What happened? A discussion took place in Committee as to whether clergymen of all denominations were to be allowed to serve on County Councils or not. A difference of opinion occurred. Catholics in the House were divided in opinion, and because a Catholic member of the House, representing a Catholic constituency, ventur ed to express the opinion that it would not conduce to the welfare of Ireland and to the freedom of action of those bodies for clergymen to sit upon those bodiesbecause of that, formouth, he was not only attacked and vilitied, but a representative body passed a resolution saying that in consequence of his action as a member of Parliament they would deprive his newsnaper of the official adver tisements which they gave, and that he and his reporters were for ever to be excluded from attending the meetings of their body. If the House of Commons permitted action of that kind to be taken it would be undertaking a very great responsibility indeed, and without going further into this matter, which as the House would understand was an unpleasant matter for them to deal with. he claimed from the House of Commons that the freedom of speech to members should be protected (cheers.) This might seem perhaps to some hon, members a small matter. It was not a small matter. It was a question of this hon. member being boycotted, teing ruined in his business because he had the courage to express these opinions which with certain parties in Ireland happened to be unpopular. He thought the House of Commons would be sturtifying itself if it did not take some action to prevent such conduct on the part of representa-

Mr. Balfour, who followed Mr. Redmond, took advantage of the occasion to make some pointed remarks on the prachave gone over our heads, here we're hadge for our 'Don't Worry' club?' asked that the Board should take action in the typewriter boarder. 'How would a regard to what the motion termed the otherwise indulging in a little bit of ridough of the typewriter boarder. 'How would a regard to what the motion termed the otherwise indulging in a little bit of ridough of the typewriter boarder. 'How would a vile and anti-cleric speech made by Mr. 'Wile and anti-cleric speech made by Mr. 'He said in part:—It is a mon-ought to be sawing wood.

tive bodies in Ireland in luture.

In a chirage Course the H.

will be present about the wise to set to meet to be machinery of Parameters up on the service ravels in many breach of trivilege. I wastness the hotelments and show the

Problems to India

bring the Mannig r Board of Governoror the two gords men was ar west on seconded this resolution, to the t this House and confusion as a recoand inflict occurs here up to the I confess that it is a seconwould be a regional to his a re-Mulling in Board or topic track of the open them are expedited by the first of the

STAR RESERVED BARRES perfect of the distribution

In other Hain Classes of St. Profests, Odicing the Sinon on the limited.

- ot a Very latere string Point, Pirplace it lessanding the Hierarchy and its fowers in Administration Rev Junes Cahaghan Also Refer to the Same Subject at

A. High Mose of St. Partick's Church, sometimes, as to temperate the

tanglested from the "toslers fleere" of tness lambs. On the vigil of S., Peter an 18:. Paul they are placed on the altar abive the tomb of these apostles, where Honor had revived, his condition being they remain the whole night, and the following day they are blessed by the Pope in the Busilies of St. Peter.

> We are told by the historian that the pallium served as a maptle for the Reman emperors. They granted the privilege of wearing it to the Popes and patriarche. The Sovereign Pontiffs con-ferred it on the primates and vicars apostolic It is only since the eighth century it began to be given to all archhishops. The pallium is a purely personal favor. It must be asked for, and until it has been received nothing of an archiepiscopal character can without an indult be performed. It cannot be alienated in any way or even be preserved as a souvenir or relic. It has to be buried importance is he pallium? It is the symbol of the archipiscopal dignity. This dignity widely differs from the episcopate. It is not a divine institution. Nevertheless, it claims no small degree of respectability from the fact title of archbishop is less ancient than the dignity itself. It can be traced back

An archdiccese is the territory to which a number of bishops is assigned ritory which is entrusted to a bishop. whom depend in a measure all the bishops of an ecclesiastical province. They are called his suffragans. Montreal is an archdiocese. It was erected in 1886 by Leo XIII, the reigning Pontiff, and on the day of its erection the late deeply lamented Archbishop Fabre received the pallium from the hands of Cardinal Tasis at the head of all these bishops not only as the first amongst so many equals,. but they are his subordinates. He can. do what they cannot accomplish. His authority is limited by canonical jurisprudence, and consequently it is liable to vary. It is less extended in our times than it used to be for other archbishops. They had either by themselves or by their delegates a vuice in the election of

tions they desired conducive to the good CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR

their suffragens and should sanction the

election. They could visit all the

churches with which their suffragans

were charged and enact whatever regula

BREERERRERRERRER CATHOLIC NOTES IN DISTRICT OF MOSTREAL

wounds, decided that Mr. Parry was too weak, to somit of the hulbers being ex-

tracted, it was, however stated His-

satisfactory and the charges of recovery

favourable. The affair caused intense

excitement.

The annual pilgrimages of the Lesgue of the Sacred Heart of St. Patrick's Parish have always been a grand enccess. This year the Rev. Father Driscoll, the esteemed and able Director of the in the grave with its recipient. Of what League, has decided to hold the pilgrimage to Lanoraie, nearly opposite Sorel. The date has been fixed for Wednesday, the 24th inst., and the steamer Three Rivers, one of the palatial steamers of the R. & O. N. Co., as well as one, if that it is apostolical in its origin. The not the most reliable now engaged in the river service, has been chartered for only to the fourth century. The dignity the occasion. The start will be made at of archbishop is not merely a mark of 9 a.m., to return at 7 p.m., the same distinction for the prelate to whom it evening. There is no doubt whatever has been confided. It broadens the about the success of the undertaking as scope of his jurisdiction. the parisnioners associated with the League of the Sacred Heart are always most enthusiastic, and they are certain to give that generous response to their and a diocese is any portion of this terzealous Director who has given them such a grand opportunity to display their An archbishop is the dignitary upon faith as loyal and devoted members of the league.

Division No. 1 A O H, will hold its annual excursion and games on Morday, the loth day of August, " Lady Day," to Otterburn Park. The programme contains twenty one events, and owing to the large advance sale of tickets, the chereau, whose death occurred not long committee has deemed it advisable to ago in the city of Quebec. To this archem two trains, one in the morning at diocese belong the sees of St. Hyacinthe, 830 and one in the afternoon at 130. Sherbrooke and Valleyfield, respectively There is every reason to believe that occupied by Bishops Moreau, Lirocque this will be one of the most enjoyable and Emard. The archbishop of Muntreal out-door events of the season.

The Hibernian Knights, one of the most energetic o our local Irish national organizations, have been for some time past considering the project of a trip to Portland. It has now been decided that they will go to that city on Labor Day, September 5th. The Knights will be under the command of Captain Rawley, and it is expected that a large number of friends will accompany

An orator often saws the air when he of these churches.

them.

ECHOES FROM

Fourth Week of the Catholic Summer School.

REV. FATHER WOODMAN, C. S. P., DELIYERS AN ABLE SERMON.

The Wages of Sin is Death.

Reception at the New York Cottage in Honor of Mgr. Farley-His Lordship Speaks on the Great Progress Achieved by the School-The Social Happenings During the Week.

CLIFF HAVEN, N. Y., Aug. 6.

The fourth week of the Champlain Summer School of America was marked by many new features of amusement, and the most ideal weather prevailed to carry out all the functions. The week was favored by clear moonlight nights, and this alone is sufficient to fill the soul with happiness in this paradise of peaceful nature. No more sublime beauty in the world is known to the traveller than upon Lake Champlain. The opalescipe rays of the silent moon gently kissing the shimmering water of the glistening lake and bathing hill and dale in quiec rest, is awe inspiring. And so nature harmonized with humankind to make the fourth week of the session the grandest and greatest thus

The Sunday services were the usual pomp and ceremony attendant upon Pontifical High Mass and the Rt. Rev Coadjutor Bishop of New York, John M. Farley, was the celebrant. He was as sisted by the Rev. Dean McKenna, of Rochester, N.Y., and Rev. H. T. Henry, of Philadelphia, Pa., as deacons of honor The deacons of the Mass was the Rev. Wm. Quinn, of New York, and the Rev J. Crowley, of Plattsburgh, subdeacon. Rev. M. J. Lavelle, President of the

School, was the master of ceremonies. The sermon was preached by the Rev C. E Woodman, one of the famous pul pit orators of the Paulist fathers of New York. The text was Romans vi., 23, "The wages of sin is death." Holy Scripture contains no plainer lesson than this-and the lesson is confirmed by history and by experience. It is as true now as it was at the first commission of parents, "In the day that thou extest faced that awful reality with which we are so familiar. And in what guise did death come to them? Their second born lay dead by his own brothers' hand. We try in vain to picture their grief and horror - their utter stupefaction and heart breaking amazement. They have never seen death as we have seen it. And with all our familiarity with death, it is as awful still as when a 'brother's blood cried from the ground.' It is still death, the awful mystery—the most in finite of mysteries next to God himself We in our day have not the excuse of unfamiliarity that our first parents had. With us death is so common an experience, that it begets in us that familiarity which broods contempt. With all the teeming millions now on this earth, there are countless millions and millions more buried beneath its surface-departed brethren of our race. Whatever death may be for the rest of God's creatures, for us human beings, made in His image, with his ineffable gift of an immortal soul, it is the consequence of sin. "In the day that thou eatest there of, thou shalt die.' It is an inevitable consequence, 'Your sin shall find you out 'is as true now as when God first uttered it. The sinner may not realize this; he may whisper to his erring soul 'peace, peace, when there is no peace;' but he can find no escape from the immortal law:—' as by one man, sin came into this world, and by sin death; so death hath passed upon all men, for all have sinned.' Whether the death be sharp and sudden, or loitering with leaden foot steps down the lingering valley of disease, it strikes down in the end every son of Adam. 'Vulnerant omnes, vitima necat,' all the hours wound us, the last one kills. It is a perfectly natural conse quence. There are, no doubt, such things as 'special providences;' but for the vast majority death comes as the inexor able effect of a well known cause. We speak with exaggerated reverence of the 'laws of nature,' what are they but the ordinances of God? Why should the laws of one part of His infinite realm be mere powerful than any other part? The laws of the mere world are by the same maker and are invested with the same authority and sanction. Just as the man who trifles to "Rub your back up against the walls with the laws of his physical being must of the University," was better than not inevitably pay for it in the end; so he who disobeys the laws of the same God in | your noses up against the book shelves the moral order must pay the price thereof—even to the uttermost farthing. God has no favorites. "He is no respecter of persons." Knowing, as we do,

the inexorable consequences, how do

As well as the second of the s

There is no more frightful risk than this. How is it with most of men at death's door? The mind is obscure and confused; the heart troubled and distracted; the soul weary and inert; the tongue stammering and failing; the memory entangled in the mazes of sinful life. A real, true, valid contrition is well nigh impossible in such a state, and if impossible, then what follows? No mirable is wrought by death. It is a purery physical, natural set. "As the tree falls so it lies." It is the voice of our Divine Saviour Himself, that tells us of the undying worm," of the "unquenchable fire." of the "outer darkness." There is no room for over-confidences as to the pereatter. Sin and quaishment are bound together by an incresoluble bond, b th in this life and in the life to

Sunday evening's reception at the New

York cottage, in honor of Bishop Farley, was the finest thus far given. The impromptu entertsinment was of an un usual order, and introduced a number or new artists to the brilliant audience waich gathered there. The opening number of the programme was a piano selection entitled "Tarautelle," and was rendered in a masterly manner by Miss M. Reid, of Yonkers, N. Y. The piece required agile fingering and this Miss Reid accomplished with the greatest of ease. Her expression of the piece bespoke a delicate ear and her technique was that of a delicate student. The Rev. Father Quinn of New York, sang the 'Holy City,' and was received with warm applause. Miss. I. Duopby of New York, accompanied him. The Rev. Father Kiernan, of Rochester, gave two numorous readings from 'Emerson Brookes.' Miss E. Power, of Phil., sang Sunset,' and was accompanied by Miss Agnes Kelly, of Phil. Miss Power was accorded the usual reception of her audience, who have grown to appreciate the generosity of this lady, and her melodious voice has been the source of many a delightful moment. Mrs. D. J. O'Mahony, of Lawrence, Mass., read a poem entitled the 'Beautiful City of Derry.' Then came Miss Katharine Gearty's song of None ver.' accom-panied by Miss J. Gearty, of New York. Following on Miss Gearty's song a cornet solo by Miss Phinney, of New York. Her first selection was 'God of the Fatherless,' and she tollowed this by 'The Star Spangled Banner,' when the entire audience arose and sang in chorus the words. Miss Poinney was very warmly received, and as it is Miss Pninney's debut at the School, the surety of her success was the applause. We hope to hear more of Mis Poinney at these impromptu enter tainments. Miss M. Keenan, of Phil. sang a 'Lullaby,' and was very warmly received. Then followed Mr. Leo O'Donovan of New York, with a mandolin solo, entitled 'I have been a moving, from 'The wizard of the Nile.' Miss I. Dunphy accompanied him on the piano. Arthur R. Ryan gave a burleeque on Hamlet's immortal speech of 'To be or not to be, entitled a 'Hamlet Fricasse.' The Rev. Dr. H. T. Henry and his brother Dr. Henry, both of Phil., sang a duet entitled, 'Good Night' The Rev. Dr. Henry accompanied them and the piece was warmly welcomed, for they are old time entertainers of the School. The next number was by request, and tne suddenness upon the entertainer was rather startling. The artist was the sin of all, when God said to our first parents, "In the day that thou extest thereof thou shalt surely die." Remember, death was a new experience for the day that they have witnessed do the College text book, and appeared the was a new experience for the old college text book, and appeared the was a new experience for the old college text book, and appeared the was a new experience for the old college text book, and appeared the was a poem by himself, called the was a poem by himself, and the was a poem by himself, called the was a poem by himself, and the was a poem by himself, called the was a poem by himself, and the was a poem by himself, called the was a poem by himself, and the was a poem by himself, called the was a poem by himself, and the was a po them. While they have witnessed de | in the College Echolast February. The cay and dissolution in the lower orders | idea was suggested from the appearance of an old text book lying upon his deak and the poem is tashioned after the immortal lines of Samuel Woodworth's 'Old Oaken Bucket."

> The conclusion of the reception and entertainment was left to Rt. Reverend Bishop Farley, who honored the Summer School guests with his presence. He spoke of the progrees. activity and so-ciability of the School. Its pleasures, amusements, intellectuality, and physical features were all touched upon, and much stress was laid upon the educational spirit dominated by the religious faith of God.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop told very nicely now the first propositions and projections of the School w re met, by the more conservative element of the clergy and laity, as being rather premature. The time was not ripe for such an innovation. But to night, said the Bishop, I am thankful to know, as I always main-tained, that the school is a success far beyond my picturings. I am further assured that when we Catholics take hold of anything we have always made a success of it. He spoke of how the grand cathedral of this continent was first decried and how in spite of the conserva tive element it was a success. The Bishop quoted from Emerson that 'Great men are the conscience of the World,' and the reason for the quotation was the fact that the Athenaeum Club of London, which has some 1,200 members, contained the great men of the British nation, yet take away its bishops and how much religion is left in the remaining members. This was a sad state of affairs in the intellectual advancement. 60 years ago, 41 per cent of the English population were illiterate and now but 7 per cent were wanted in education. Before this steady and rapid growth of knowledge, faith and God were receding. It was indeed marvelous to know that in the advancement of the Church and her knowledge, Gcd ruled all and our faith in Him was paramount. The old French proverb,"Perfection is the death of good; Ruskin's comment on the fact that the world had just learned to talk and speak; in the mechanical illustrations of Rail ways of Electricity; Disraeli's remark, to do so, and the Bishop added, "Rub of the Library," were all aptly quoted by the R. Rev Bishop, and he retired amid rousing applause.

The lecturers of the week were: Prof. John M. Hearen. Principal of Public said: men commit sin? Many from a careless andifference, trusting that time will work | School No. 10, Borough of Brooklyn. their salvation. There is no moral in NY., who looked after the pedagogical fluence about time; it is only the blind course; Rev. Dr. Hugh T. Henry, of St. sequence of eyents. By itelf time can charles' School, Overcrook, Philadel-save nothing and nob dy. Many more phia, Pa., "English Literature;" Miss

College, New York, upon "Influences of the Imagination;" Rev. John F. Mullany, tressurer of the School. upon the "Reading Circles;" and Mr. Warren E Mosher, secretary of the School and editor of the Reading Circle R-view, upon "How to form and apread Reading Circles."

Saturday evening a sketch was given, entitled the "Charms of Music." The caste was made up from the talent of the Assembly grounds, and the leading part was played and the piece directed by Arthur Ryan. The Aquatic tournament of Saturday afternoon was highly entertaining and was watched by the entire School and a large number of people of Plattaburgh. Swimming and rowing races were in order, and tub, egg. and duck races in the water were a source or no end of amusement. Mr. Jas. E. Sullivan, of New York, and secretary of the American Athletic Union, had the sports in charge, and they were, in consequence, a great success. The field day sports will follow in a week. The largest number of guests yet to arrive upon the grounds are now on hand, and the number of boarders and lodgers is nearly 600, and the average attendance at all functions, games and lectures, varies from 500 to 1,000. The aspect of the School is brilliant, and the watch word on all sides is "Erjoy Yourselves," and everybody is doing it.

Bishop Harkins, of Providence, R. I. and Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, are the guests of the School. A. R. R.

Ireland has suffered much from visits of enquiry, says The Speaker, London, Eng., undertaken for political purposes, and undertaken too often by travellers who, knowing little or nothing even of her recent history, are completely at a loss to interpret their experience. Witness, for instance, Mr. S. W. Stevens, whose letters to the Daily Mail from the west of Ireland have had quite an ap preciable effect in checking relief for distressed districts. When he opened by declaring his inability to believe in the existence of a famine because he saw so many cattle in the green pastures about Killala-unaware that the cattle were, in a sense, one of the causes of the famine, unaware that during the great famine of fifty years ago Ireland was steadily exporting more food in corn and cattle than would have maintained her entire population-the ignorance which made his brilliant word-pictures so misleading become apparent. The writer then proceeds to give a pen-picture of the country and its inhabitants, the former which he describes as a land of enchanting beauty and the latter as a people full of orginality and attraction.

In comparison with the ecclesiastical discipline which takes force in the Catholic Province of Quebec may be taken a recent utterance of the Bishop of Salford on mixed marriages. As is well known Lancashire is the most Catholic County in England, and Salford diocese embraces the most thickly populated part of the county, with the exception perhaps of the diocese of Liverpool The Church in England has always steadfastly set its face against an indirect source of evil, the mixed marriage, but in rare cases, peculiarly circumstanced, the practice has been tolerated. How unfavorable the Church looks on this class of wedlock even in Protestant England may be gathered from the following episcopal mandement from Dr. Bilaborrow :-

At their annual meeting in Low Week, the Bisho; s agreed to the following regulations being carried out in their respective dioceses concerning the celebration of mixed mariages :- (1) No flowers, plants, or shrubs are to be allowed on the altar or in the sanctuary : (2) the Nuptial Mass and the Nuptial Bless ing are not to take place; (3) no Mass o any kind is to be said or sung in connection with a mixed marriage; (4) the bride, bridegroom and witnesses to the marriage must not enter the sanctuary; (5) the priest officiating at the marriage must not wear cope or stole, but only a cotta (or surplice); (6) no bells are to be rung; (7) no Bishop is to be present, either to officiate or even to act as a spectator; (8) no vocal music is to be allowed either before, during, or after the service-at the most a little instrumental music may be tolerated, when asked for, while the bridal party is leaving the church; (9) the above being the uniform discipline which all the Bishops agreed to have observed in their respective dioceses, I hereby enjoin that the same discipline be strictly observed and entorced in every church in my diocese, no matter whether one of the diocesan clergy or a stranger officiate at the marriage; and in every case, but more especially the latter, the conscience of the rector in whose church the marriage takes place is burthened with the duty of seeing that the diocesan law on these points is faithfully observed.'

Hon. John J. Keating, of Chicago, National President of the A.O H., speak ing at a recent gathering of Irishmen in that city, delivered a spirited address, during the course of which he referred to the proposed Anglo-Saxon alliance. He

We are opposed to the alliance be-tween England and America because England has everything and America nothing to gain. England to day recog-

more;" Prof. Arthur Dundan, of Normal large production and our great superiority in manufactures will soon enable us to drive her from the market, and she also knows that we are the great food supply nation, and that if at any time Russia ceases to ship wheat to England or interferes with the shipping of wheat from India or Australia, with our help and crops here, she would laugh at all the efforts of other nations to interfere

She also knows that we are the two great coal producing nations of the world and that by our refusing to supply coal, should she be at war with any Con tinental power, their fleets would be almost at her mercy. She knows also that she cannot any longer raise soldiers in Scotland or Ireland, and that the physque of her own population is not up to the standard to supply good fighting material, and the only people she can turn to would be America. An alliance, offensive and defensive, with this country, would mean that we supply the men to fight for her. We believe that the 'belt of red' that surrounds the globe is weak in some points, and she wants to strengthen these spots by combining them with the red, white and blue.

'They say England expresses great pity for Cubs and her suffering people. Cubs is suffering from the natural results of war, and Ireland, to day subject to English rule, is supposed to be at peace, and yet over 300,000 people are reduced to abject destitution and famine reigns over one third of their island. England is hypocritical in her compassion for the Cubans.

England knows and fears that her time has come when she will be judged and punished as Egypt, Greece and Rome have been, and as Spain is being punished at the present time. She feels that she can no longer hold together her immense colonial possessions. The position of the Irish American in the Irish question is that the arguments which were used by the fathers of the republic, and as laid down by the immortal Declaration of Independence, are the arguments and the platform on which he

Referring to the appointment of Lord Aberdeen's successor, the Belfast Irish Weekly says:—

The appointment of Lord Minto to the Governor Generalship of Canada places he coveted post for twice in succession in the hands of a S otchman. The Earl of Minto will be the third Canadian Governor appointed in the past thirty years who hails from the "land of brown heath." In the same period there have been two Irishmen occupying the post-Lords Dufferin and Lansdowneind one Englishman—Colonel Stanley. Many thought an Irishman would have succeeded the Eurl of Aberdeen, and the name of Lord Arthur Hill was mentioned; but the popular ex Whip of the Fory Government seems destined to wait a long time for his reward.

C.M.B.A., PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Prominent Officials of the Local Administration

Present a Congratulatory Address to Archbishop Bruchesi-The Occasion Being the Anniversary of His Elevation to the Chief Pastorship of the Archdiocese.

The Advisory Council of the City and District of Montreal waited upon Archbishop Bruchesi, at the Palace, on Saturday evening last, and presented His Grace with a beautifully framed Illuminated Address, on the occasion of his first anniversary as Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Montreal. Some of those present were :- Bros. T. F. Mace, F. C. Lawlor, J. Lappin, C. Curran (Committee on Address), Grand Deputy J. Meek, Supreme Deputy P. Flannery, G Pajcs and his Rev. brother; A. A. Archambault, J. Warren, J. Rourke, J. Kavanagh, J. Tierney, H. McGlynn, J. Lynch, P. Morninge, J. McIver, J. Gallery, J. McElroy, J. F. Petit, W. Howlet, Wm. Davis; and representatives from the

city branches. His Grace received the delegation in his usual happy and genial manner. After the presentation he examined the Address with its splendid frame, and admired the exquisite coloring of the border, and the Bishop's crest at the upper corner and his monogram at the lower corner, and otherwise ornamented, and declared it a fine piece of work, re marking that indeed it would be a souvenir for him. The Bishop then kindly made a circuit of the parlor, and gave his blessing to each one

separately.

Bro. F. C. Lawlor, Secretary of the Council, who is also Secretary of Branch No. 1, C.M.B.A., was entrusted with the preparation and reading of the Address, which was greatly admired. His Grace replied in a happy manner, and gave some good advice. The following is the full text of the Address:—

THE ADDRESS.

To our own Beloved Archbishop BRU CHESI, of the Archdiocese of Montreal:

May it Please Your Grace, Most Rev.

and Dear Father,—After long waiting indeed, we, the members of the Advisory Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of the Province of Quebec, a representative body of English and Frenchspeaking Catholics only, being composed of three delegates from each of our city sister Branches, now respectfully ask your Grace to grant us an interview. Believing that this, the celebration of the first anniversary of your consecration to the sacred and dignified office of Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Montreal is certainly a most happy occasion upon which to gratify our long felt desire, we save nothing and nob dy. Many more phis, Pa., "English Literature;" Miss it's the name of something and nob dy. Many more phis, Pa., "English Literature;" Miss in izes the fact that she is alone. She gladly seize this opportunity, and deem it's the name of something and nob dy. Many more phis, Pa., "English Literature;" Miss in izes the fact that she is alone. She gladly seize this opportunity, and deem it's the name of something and nob dy. Many more phis, Pa., "English Literature;" Miss in izes the fact that she is alone. She gladly seize this opportunity, and deem it's the name of something and nob dy. Many more phis, Pa., "English Literature;" Miss in izes the fact that she is alone. She gladly seize this opportunity, and deem it's the name of something and nob dy. Many more phis, Pa., "English Literature;" Miss it our duty to beg permission to offer it our duty to beg permission to our duty to beg permi

thanksgiving of our hearts, and to con gratulate your Grace upon the great and signal success you have achieved during the first year of your exalted position and responsible authority through your marked executive ability and wise judgment. In your Grace's administration you have well proven that nationality is not a question with you, but that unity and the progress of Catholicity, pure and simple, is the key note which you have sounded so loudly and shrill that it has sped swiftly along, bounding from heart to heart, and reaching everywhere, far and near, throughout your arch-

diocese.

In closing this simple address, we admit feeling at a loss how to thank your Grace sufficiently for the very kind and prompt recognition you were pleased to accord our Association in the Province of Quebec, im nediately on assuming your great charge as Chief Pastor. At the same time, we are most anxious to inform your Grace that our many Branches existing throughout this Province form, combined, the only Canadian organized body legally affiliated with the well-known great American Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, established twenty one years ago, by the late Arch-bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, U.S., and ever since encouraged by Bishops and Clergy several of whom are members of this great fraternal body to-day, which has distributed over seven millions of dollars in benefits to the widows and orphans of deceased brother members, and has a Reserve Fund of over \$400,000 and a membership in the United States and Province of Quebec of over 45,000 members.

As a parting word, may we be per-mitted to recall the fact that we are happy and rejoice in the possession of a written acceptance, dated at city_of Quebec, 26th October, 1893, from His Grace Archbishop Begin, most kindly becoming Grand Spiritual Adviser of our C.M.B.A. in the Province of Quebec.

May God be graciously pleased to bless Your Grace with a long life to continue the great and responsible work He has entrusted to your care, which you are so nobly performing, is the humble prayer, Most Rev. Father, of your devoted children, and we most respectfully ask Your Grace to bless our Quebec Grand Council of C.M.B.A.

Signed on behalf of the Advisory Council C.M B A., of the City and Dis-

trict of Montreal. BRO. T. F. MACE, President. BRO. F. C. LAWLOR, Secretary. BRO. J. LAPPIN, Treasurer. BRO, C. CURRAN,

Chancellor. Committee on Address.

Montreal, 6th August, 1898.

AFTER THE FUNERAL.

A Familiar Sketch of a Dialogue Be. tween the Pessimistic and Optimistic Christian.

One remarked, as they were coming back from the burial of the dead: What a sad life our departed friend lived! How unfortunate he was! He never seemed to presper in his business relations, and at last died poor.'

'Had he not some little success?' asked the one to whom the remark was addressed.

'No,' was the reply. 'His life was a failure. While others about him propered ne did not succeed; his whole life seemed but a struggle with adverse cir cumstances.

'I do not agree with you,' said a voice which had thus far been silent. 'I knew bim well in life and I was with him in bis last moments, and should say he died rich.

'You are mistaken,' said the first speaker. 'All his lifetime he barely had enough to get along, and the estate he left is almost nothing.'

'But surely he was respected and honored by all for his excellence of character, and he left a good name and a legacy of generous and noble deeds, a faithful Christian example, and lessons of patience in affliction, of hope in adversity, and of calm and heavenly trust when no sunbeams fell upon his path. His family, too, always found his presence a joy and a blessing, and his children were faithfully trained up for intelligence and duty and a Christian

'Then he died rich,' was the responsive and emphatic declaration of another, 'richer than if a millionaire, his only possession the gold that he could not take with him and the covetous and selfish use of which were but a sad preparation for his final account.'

Who has the surest and most blessed inheritance hereafter, the one who lives for self and the world or the one who lives for God and heaven? Possess the whole world, if it were possible, and we must soon leave it. 'Shrouds have no pockets,' and the wealth of time has no currency in eternity. So live as to form character approved alike by God and men, and you will not only die rich, but all your riches will bear with you to eternity .- Catholic Review.

BRANCH 54, C.M.B.A.

At a meeting of this Branch, held on August 3rd, the following was passed :--Moved by Bro.T. McDonnell, Treasurer, seconded by Chancellor O'Brien, That the members of this Branch tender their sincere sympathy and condolence to Bro. H. B. Schultze, on account of the death of his much esteemed and greatly lamented father.

. Be it further resolved,-That we record this on our minutes, and publish it in the Catholic press; also, that we for ward a copy of this minute to our beloved and popular brother, praying that God may comfort him in his silliction.

FRANCIS D. DALY, Sec

'What is an abstract noun, Nellie?' asked the teacher of a bright little girl. 'Dont know,' was the answer. 'You don't know!' exclaimed the teacher. 'Well, it's the name of something you can think of but can't touch. Now, can you give me an example?' 'A red hot poker,'

IRON CHANCELLOR

Extracts From the Editorial Reference of the Catholic Press.

The Man of Blood and Iron Now a Memory-His Life Went Out Amid Excruciating Pain.

SACRED HEART REVIEW.

Bismarck is no more, as a mortal. His power as a public man passed long ago, and was a just retribution for his tyran-nical and oppressive acts. He believed himself all powerful, and that Kaiser and people must bow before his imperious will, but he found in the young Em. peror, whose grandfather and father he had virtually dominated, a purpose as stubborn as his own. He had to retire before the assertive young man who occupied the German throne, one whom he regarded as a boy-a youth in his salad days, green and raw in judgment. It was a pitiful but deserved ending to a wicked career which commanded the attention of the world.

ANTIGONISH CASKET.

Bismarck is gone, and the Catholic Church in Prussia not only survives him but is stronger to-day than when he, ignoring all the lessons of history, undertook its destruction. How true the words of a Doctor of the Church with which Pius IX. consoled his oppressed children in Prussia: "How many tyrants have sought to oppress the Church! Where are they now? Gone to silence and oblivion. Where is the Church! She shines in splendour surpassing the sun." And yet foolish men will continue to forget this universal fact, and in every age the lesson must be repeated.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSE, CLEVELAND, OHIO,

Bismarck, who was once upon a time. not so long since, the most colossal and conspicuous figure in European politics and statecraft, has gone the way of all flesh. His immortal remains occupy no more space of earth than that of the most obscure and insignificant of his The Iron Chancellor, already stripped of powerthat at one period of life seemed invincible, has yielded to the inexorable master of mortality. The man of 'blood and iron' has become but a

CATHOLIC WITNESS DETROIT.

His defeat weakened the influence and power of the man of 'blood and iron and prepared the way for his retirement from active politics under the young emperor. His death will be much deplored in the nation that he fashioned, but there are many there, as elsewhere, who can see but little permanent good in the policy pursued by him, whom they feel was justly called the Mad Bismarck.'

CATHOLIC STANDARD AND TIMES.

One more theme for the moralist on the vanity of human greatness: Bismarck the mighty, Bismarck the colossus, Bismarck who, like another Prometheus. made war upon Heaven in warring against the Church -Bismarck who made an Empire and destroyed one-Bismarck the all puissant in European politics for wellnigh forty years, has gone the way of all greatness. He who so long supped with Kings and Emperors is now at supper with the wormswe look back upon the marvelous career of this masterful Teuton, plunging his way, rhinoceros like, through the old States and thrones of Europe and trampling them remorselessly under his feet, we realize in all their meaning the force of the royal moralist's plaint,, 'Oh, vanity of vanities, and all is vanity!'

CATHOLIC UNION AND TIMES.

The death of Otto Von Bismarck at his rural home in Friedrichsruhe, last Saturday night, removes from the strifes, victories and failures of earth one of the ablest and most conscienceless political leaders that have appeared in this or any other age. His life went cut amid excruciating pain and without taking leave of his family; and we are told that 'his groans and agony were such that the women fled fro the room.'



Walking the Floor.

When a business man gets to the point where he cannot sleep at night, where he is so shattered of nerve that it is torture to even remain in his bed, and he has to get up and pace the floor—it is time for that man to bring himself up with a round turn. If he does not, it means nervous prostration and mental, if not physical, death.

For a man who gets into this condition

for a man who gets into this condition there is a remedy that will brace him up, put him on his feet and make a man of him again. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It goes to the bottom of things. It searches out the first cause. When a man is in this condition you can put your man is in this condition you can put your finger on one of two spots and hit that first cause—the stomach or the liver or both. cause—the stomach or the liver or both. This great medicine acts directly on these spots. It promptly transforms a weak stomach, into a healthy one. It facilitates the flow of digestive juices and makes digestion and assimilation perfect. It gives a man an appetite like a boy's. It invigorates the liver. It fills the blood with the life-giving elements of the food, and makes it pure, rich, red and plentiful. The blood is the life current, and when it is filled with the elements that build new and healthy tissues, it does not take long to make a man the life current, and when it is inted with the elements that build new and healthy tissues, it does not take long to make a man well and strong. It builds firm, muscular flesh tissues and strong and steady nerve fibers. It puts new life, vigor and vitality into every atom and organ of the body. It cures nervous exhaustion and prostration. Nothing "just as good" can be found at medicine stores.

"I had suffered about eleven years with a pain in the back of my head, and back," writes Mr. Robert Hubbard, of Varner, Lincoln Co., Ark. "I suffered for eleven years and spent a great deal of money for doctors and medicine, but did not get relief. Then I tried four bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and improved greatily. I sent for five more and now am glad to tell everyoue that I am in good health."

A Citizen of Boston Cured of a Dangerous Disease.

His Yew to Walk from the Hub to the Sacred Shrine.

A Strangely Interesting Incident with a Moral, Showing the Miraculous Intercession of Ste Anne | resolve to try again. _- The Case of an American Woman who was Restored the Use of her Limbs-Other Striking Cures.

QUEBEC, Aug. 5

In connection with my visits to Ste. Anne's, I learned a thrilling incident of a Boston man who was cured of a mortal his vow, made his pilgrimage on foot from Boston to Ste. Anne's shrine.

The authentic facts in this remarkable case establish that the young Bostonian had suffered for years from a corroding malady that made his life perfectly use less and miserable, and that as far as his means went he had availed of all the disappointment he found no benefit at all from their treatment. He was young and vigorous in mind and intellect, although sadly decrepid and feeble in body, and he stood aghast at the pros pect of enduring a life of suffering and helplessness, and seeing the utter futility of all human recourse he naturally native city he would make a pilgrimage

That yow was made in good faith and sincerity and was so registered in the records of his own heart and mind. And according to his desire and request his perfect cure was effected. Bit alas! for the way wardness of youth and the insta bility of human resolves. For instead or using his restored health and strength in journeying to Ste. Anne's he travelled ion, and dissipated his regained vigor in rioteus living in the cities named, and continued in the same vile practice until stricken down by a worse return of Serine. Mer and women cried, and the his former malady. It was then that he began to realize his serious plight and giving vent to tears and exclumations of his spiritual default in his broken vow. and yet he was not without hope in the eternal mercies that are ever offered to the truly changed and repentant. He had a depressing sense of his own un- Catholic relatives were around her and worthiness and the enormity of his guilt in making a sacred vow and then shamefully violating it, but for all that forgotten. The husband fulfilled his he had some of the promptings that in apired the Breton sailors, in the centuries one saving fold, and went away bearing long ago, not to despair even in the twofold blessings, in which the members midst of impending disaster and ship wreck in the St. Lawrence. He, like them, turned hopefully to Ste. Anne, to realistic scene of emotion and joy, but implore her intercession a second time so moving was it, that even to-day, when to be delivered from his awful relapse it is recalled by those who saw it, tears and predicament. His petition was heard and granted once more, and in his reaffirmed strength he forthwith set out upon his pilgrimage, on foot, to Ste. Anne's, bearing the terrible fatigue of the long journey with perfect calm and resignation, and withal expressing soulinspired thanks for his miraculous cure voucheated to him a second time after the aggravation of his criminal relapse.

In his own personality he exhibits a living proof of the forgiving mercy of God and the intercessory power of Bonne Ste. Anne, and his example may well be held up as a guide and beacon light to all those who are sorely nilicted either in body or mind, to lift up their hearts to seek relief from the great source so an hour. far above the mere human agency.

This young man who has had this thrilling experience called a few days ago, on his way to the Sacred Shrine, at the railway station of L'Ange Gardien, a few miles below Quebec, to get water to quench his thirst and to snatch a brief repose. He spoke freely of his case, as one, perchance, commissioned to make known the touching story of his life and adventures, convinced that its recital will bring cheer and life to the most depressed and unfortunate. He has nothing to conceal; nor does he blush at his fall or wish to extenuate his errors. His is a palpable, living evidence of the inberent weakness of humanity on the one hand, and equally reassuring proof of the goodness of the Creator on the other hand. He may not have had the ditposition or inspiration to tell his story so plainly at every stopping place along the route, which spent two months' time, but on coming so near to Ste. Anne's Shrine, the end of his weary pilgrimage, he felt, as it seems, impelled to relate his trials, struggles and spirit. ual combats and his final triumph through Ste. Anne's assistance. He had his belongings strapped upon his back, as soldiers carry their knapsacks on a long march, and, I think, he was selfsustaining and independent on his journey, although wherever his pathetic story was known he received the hospitality and courtesy of the people. Names are withheld as far as concerns the actual hero of the story, but Mr. Joseph J. Domers, the respected agent of the Station at L'Ange Gurdien, can be applied to for a confirmation of the facts as stated, and the same can be affirmed by an old and respected exeditor and literary man of Quebec City.

While some pains have been taken to give brief detail of the remarkable case stated above, hundreds resembling it in some feature or degree could be recited

A Comment of the Comm

AT STE, ANNE DE BEAUPRE, as having become notorious at Str. Anne's Shrine. Thousands who cannot get rid of their troubles by mere impo tent human means, irresistibly turn to this great saint and implore her help. All of them are not relieved, but many hundreds of them have been partially or wholly cured every year. And while many are denied cures it is generally conceded that no well-disposed visitor ever leaves Ste. Anne's Shrine without some measure of benefit, whether it be in mind or body. Nor is ever grumblings heard by the disappointed ones, for they seem to have a sort of supernatural persussion that they have not deserved the cure expected, and they go away more penitent than they came, but with firm

A peculiar case was reported the other day at the Shrine : it was that of an un fortunate man, who perhaps, through his own indulgences and abuses, had reduced himsel; to a pitiful condition, and when his power to do further evil had ceased in some sense, he came, apparently contrite, to offer the human wreck at the foot of the Shrine, and to implore reltef. His case was examined into, and it was told him that he never malady, and, according to the terms of could obtain assistance through his own efforts or merits; hence his visit to the Franciscan Convent to beg for the prayers and pious help of the community of nune at Ste. Anne's village. In Scriptural text it is written that when one's cup of transgressions becomes full the unfortunate offender must call a halt, for no m re offences will be forgiven him. But in the event ful history of Ste Anne's hundreds of cases have been attested wherein cures were deferred, and the expectant sufferskill that surgical and medical science ers came again and again in resigned could afford. But to his cost and bitter and penitential spirit and at last received the relief so patiently prayed for, while in many instances cures have been granted almost instantly.

One of marvellous significance occurred about three years ago, and was actually witnessed by a vast congregation. The cured woman was the Catholic turned his thoughts heavenward and wife of a very rich American Protestant, sought supernatural help. And under who had spent thousands in the pur the influence, no doubt, of some good chase of the highest surgical and medi spiritual prompting he made a solemo cal skill, but all to no purpose. Ste. interior vow and resolution that if he Anne's shrine was the last resort, and to should be cared in his own home and clinch the matter the Protestant has band openly declared in the midst of the on foot to the sacred shrine of Ste. Anne | fervent multitude that if his wife were cured he would instantly become a Catholic. When the prostrate lady had made all her pious devotions, communicating and venerating the blessed relic, the priest bade her walk, 'I cannot was the reply. The second communated met the same reply, but the third had better succ as for she walked one single step and halted, Ste. Anne was implored to grant another step and again another: these were weakly taken, but on the 5th. din and Tin steps, strength and returned westward to St. Louis and Chicago at to those paralyzed rinder, and in a mothe invitation of a former nom compan- ment the cur d woman was on her knees returning thanks and praises.

It was the most affecting religious scene perhaps ever witnessed at the more emotional ones sobbed alcud, gratitude and thanksgiving. Each one who saw the miracle returned home with an impression that will last as long as their lives. The cured woman's so were her husband's in large numbers: the effect was touching and never to be promise in entering the bosom of the gather in the eye, and the whole frame shakes with emotional feelings. No doubt it was the piety and strong faith of the devoted woman herself that procured the double favor and blessing for herself and husband.

WM. ELLISON.

THE COMING PARIS EXPOSITION.

The committee of the Paris exhibition of 1900 has decided on the construction of a railway and also of a rolling platform, for the conveyance of visitors round the exhibition. By these two means of transport it will be possible to take round more than 30,000 persons

The railway will be similar to that in use in 1889, while the moving platform will be the reproduction on a much larger scale of one which was worked with excellent results at Chicago. It will be between three and four yards in width, furnished with seats and standing places and will follow the Quai d'Orsay, the avenues of La Bourdonnaye and La Mette Piquet and the Rue Fabert.

Help is wanted when the nerves become weak and appetite fails. Hocd's Sarsapatilla give help by making the blood rich and pure.

MODERN CHURCH APPLIANCES.

The Brooklyn Eagle had the following among its church notices for Saturday,

'Classon Ave. Presbyterian Church, rooms and bath; all outside and light; splendid Preaching by the Rev. Charles E. Robinson, D.D., of Scranton.

'What's a civilian?' 'A civilian is a man who stays at home and thinks up ways for the army commanders to run the war.

asy to Operate Are features peculiar to Hood's Plus. Small in

asy to Take

aid: "You never know you ever. 250. C.T. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparille

Rev. Father Lightheart, Superior of the Maori Mission,

Makes An Appeal for Assistance--It is Sanctioned by Bishop Lenihan--An Outline of the Work Accomplished Under Many Difficulties.

Rev. Father Lightheart, Superior of the Maori Mission, writing to us from Whangaroa, Bay of Islands, New Zealand, refers to the missionary work which has been carried on under such great diffi culties for some time past, and makes an appeal for help, which is sanctioned stand before us. The past is beyond our sick. A wom in who by His Lordship Bishop Lenihan. Rev. Father Lightheart says :-

To the majority of the Catholic people abroad, I dare say, the following lines will not create much interest. Not that they are indifferent to the great trials of the missionary priest in foreign countries planting the banner of Holy Faith on new soil which he redeemed from the dominion of Satan, but the objection of "having the heathen at their own doors" chills their sympathy with the millions of heathens who are not of their own country and nation. True, charity commences at home, but it should not be allowed to be chained down there forever. The heathen of the whole world are heathen. Whether at home or charity, for true charity has no gecticular nation or other. Even New Z-aland, with her thinly scattered Catholic population, cheerfully contributes the widow's mite to charitable purposes in America and elsewhere. With this view I bring the religious condition of the Maori people in New Zealand entrusted to my care before the mind of the Catholics who may 'eel disposed to take an interest in my work. I have long telt the necessity of orlisting the sympathy of Catholics at large with my mission, but have deterred delige our dit a more acceptable time.

During the few years that the responsibility of the Maori Missi or mas been placed upon my anoulders I have tracked over an immense area, 🥶 ne parts i f which are inhabited exclusively by Maoris. Before making bold to bemunicate my views to the press I the agent fit to identify myself with the spiritual and to a great extent with the temporal interests of the Maoris, that I might study their disposition and consince myself of their needs.

Of the temporal condition of the Maori Ishali not speak at present, the spiritual condition being the most in portant, and by consolidating the latter the temporal, or first, will flourism. A g od Christian makes a good citizen and a good husbandman; happiness and plenty, or at least sufficiency, will smile

upon his home. The latest census tells us of at least 40,-000 Ma ris in New Zeland. About threefourths o' these live in my district and about 4 (100) of these are Catholics scattered over an immense area. They form but a remnant of the many thousands of Catholic Maoris who thronged the country churches before the war. Bishop Pompaher was the herald of the Gospel announcing the "glad tidings" to the aborigines of New Zealand. Great was the opposition his heroic endeavors met from the part of those who knew too well that the revered Prelate came armed with something more substantial than mere Bible tracts. But the Maori's keen intellect was soon attracted by the life and character of the Catholic priest hood. He observed the spirit of selfsacrifice in them and readily understood that two creeds equally true, yet so very different in articles of faith and constitution, was simply preposterous. He realized that he had been led from one delusion to another. Then the light of true faith flashed upon the northern tribes in Hokianga, Jan. 22, 1838, and travelled with astonishing rapidity over the North Island. However a severe trial soon succeeded this great grace. The thunder of the cannon reverberating through moun tain and valley created a suspicion in the heart of the Maori, but recently unfettered from the sway of an ancestral superstitions region. Well might the Maori doubt. 'Is the white man his friend or his enemy?' At any rate many agitators from among themselves stirred up the masses to follow them, and prenailed upon the weaker ones to snap asunder the tender bonds which hitherto had held them within the pale of our Holy Mother the Church, and thus was anaped a new religion which still holds a strong footing among them. Still a worse trial awaited the Catholic Maori. Those priests with whom they had identided themselves as children do with their parents were, through some misunderstanding or other, severed from them, and the poor Catholic Maori, who had just tasted the sweetness of perfect freedom from barbarism and error, stood alone to night his own battle in the most important duty of the salvation of his soul. Those from whose lips they had heard the words of eternal truth were ordered to work in other parts of the vineyard, and the Catholic Maoria were like sheep without a shepherd. In spite of great disadvantages and the immense obstacles that obstructed their way, some noble old chiefs and catechists have succeeded in holding their ground against the host of preachers of various creeds, and thus handed down to their people and children the knowledge of the only

means of salvation which had previously

been inculcated to them by Bishop Pom-

be-forgotten Dr. MccDonald the deceased brother of Mgr. Walter MacDonald, of his own free will, gave up the high and rs; oneible position he held in the diocese to "gather the scattered sheep of the tribes of Israel." But then these stars were extremely rare. It is not aurprising that between l'oitestant ministers and their own fanatics many apostatised of those whose faith had not yet struck deep root at the moment that the troubles of war and the withdrawal of their shepherds fell suddenly like a thunderhelt upon them. I dienced by the aspect of the spiritual desilation that surrounded them, some of the Nor hern chiefs who had always clong faithfully to the banner of our holy Faith petitioned the Late Bishop of Auckland, the Rt. Rev. J. Luck; to send them priests, and it is due to the exertion of this much lamented prelate that the Fathers of St Joseph's Society were sent out from England to devote their lives to the Macri Mission in New Zealand.

This is a brief sketch of the past and, though a faint one, will explain sufficiently the work that ras been done But considerations of greater importance reaco, but the present and the future is half sick is resdraw our attention. Owing to the great exercion and the spirit of self sacrifice to now even motorns wherewith the Fathers of St. Jereph's Society have worked on this mission, miserable. our efforts have been blessed with fruits, good and plentiful. There has been a new enkindling of fire of the Holy Spirit' in the hearts of those whose faith . had almost yielded to indifferentism. In spite of the very small means of the mission a great number of chapels have sprung up in all parts of the diocese. sick women can safe-But now, my Catholic friends, is the ly depend on to make time to ask "What prospects are there them well and strong for the future'? Are we simply to limit cur efforts to the few thousands who | that you cannot comhave been brought over to the Catholic pare Dr. Coderre's Church or must we stretch forth our hands to snatch others away from the precipice? One of the most glorious works is to be engaged in the vineyard abroad they have a claim upon our of the Lord to save souls who will sing Gid's praises for all (ternity in graphical lines to confine it to one par | heav n. At home our eyes follow the zealous minister of God whether he wends his steps to the confessional to intuse new life in a sonl, dead with sin, or to the slams of a city to exhort these of his il ck, where very our rouncing breathe formultion. Abroad our minds accompany the weary ever moner and dale, torough terest and wilderness in the discrange of the architect duty, and when we pour of its creasbis sufficience and in the document of d symbol by will come, a from a cristia.

> on tre 9% od Master's were and ear of disadynetage and • P - certile . The orm an electric difficulties a deriver [1] the first speds of the to spill are sowney its planers is is not all accessors to wecompany them so their lang and drar james through done books! and over bleak deserts, but we must also be having at in contact with the consist! ized and rude customs a trains appointings. With at mand bing as discone orts, investment and now the less. nations and forb trace which the bas-Stemary last to proceed to studicate trem the heart of the pormarize binarile conception of worship and to replace it with sentiments capsile of competing with those of his Catholic European tellow man. It is with the intention of alleviating the burden of such beraids of the Gospel that these words have been brought before the mind of the charitable Catholies. The Maori missionary is rebuilding up in cld foundations and renewing the temples of G d, but the poverty of my people and the scanty means of the mission compel me to trespass upon your enarity and must be my apology for this appeal upon the liber ality of charitably disposed persons. There is no other way open for me; the spiritual desciation of thousands of my people is an object of the despest concern to me; it arges me on to extend my work but I am battled in the effort for the want of means. May the Sacred Heart of our dear Lord inspire you to co operate with me by your charities in saving the souls of these poor people for the kingdom of heaven.

The missionary's career has ever tee

lock dispers with healings of the greenest [

The following is the letter of approva! and sanction from His Lordship Bishop

Lenihan :— DEAR FR. LIGHTHEART,-You have my fullest and best wishes for success in the appeal you are making on behalf of the Maori Mission. Dependent, as you are, on the annual offering from the Propagation of the Faith, and recognizing that the Maoris are not in a position to carry out the injunction of Scripture that "those who preach the Gospel should live by the Gospel," I well under-stand that the limited allowance from the Propagation is insufficient to enable you to carry on the work amongst the flock to whom you and the good Fathers have devoted your lives with the success that your energy demands. Gadly, then, I learn, that you have determined to make your work known to the Catholics throughout New Zealand and elstwhere, and I feel assured that your modest account of the work to be done will enlist the sympathy and open the purse strings of the charitably disposed. May God bless you and keep you in his

Yours ever affectionately in Christ, † GEO. M. LENIHAN. Bishop's House, June 20th, 1898.

WHATTOMMY SAID.

Uncle John-Well, what do you mean to be when you get to be a man? Little Tommy (promptly)-A doctor, like pa.

Uncle John-(quizzically)-Indeed; and which do you intend to be, an allopath or a homespath? Little Tommy-I don't know what

them a wiul big words mean, Uncle John; but that don't make no difference, 'cause I ain't goin to he either of 'em. I'm just goin, to be a family doctor an' give all my patients Hood's Sars sparilla, 'cause my pa says that if he is a doctor, he's 'bliged to own up that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best family medicine he ever saw in his life.

palier and his priests. True, once or twice a bright star appeared in the dark Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum is sold by future for the Catholic Faith of the Maori, when, for instance, the never to all good druggists. 10 cts. a bottle.

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MISS ROSE BUSHMAN.

NOW OLD IN SCHOOL at i vene physician. be a fatted to cure you direct expect took heartwellexen of Dr. Codere's Red. Pil s con care your Take on ugh of this great remedy to give if a clostice to act on your case. At the same time, we make you to contait car physician ; we invite: you to write him a full description of your case; tell him everything (you have nothing to fear By addressing your lettera ma follows : "Medical Department, Box 2306, Montreal, Can "our

If you have been

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physician alone will other remedy recommended to core popen your letter and study your case. everything If you do not know to you. He will give you many solvies that you will learn that Dr. C. derre's Red will help the action of Dr. C. derre's Pills are made for wemen's ills and do los Pills in your case. For this in

ure women's ills.

We are honest. We miver poblish the drim as often as yen was a Every one cure women's illa. testimorial of a woman who has been jet your biter will receive as answer. cired without giving her full activess life met have up without frying our it our testim made were a togenuine "street board most effective or at men." we would not co that. We indistrict Manuals r is is the or equal containing the partrait to testion and nonlinear to twen any the partrait to testion and nonlinear to twen any take. No physician the full linear to Miss R - Problem on the say of the Problem which you of Fall River, Mar Miss R - names as any order to be so that have you The two vears for your literature, the entering a thoroughly constituted with the entering the second section of the second section of the second section in the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section is the second section of the second section in the second section is the second section of the second section in the second section is the second section of the second section in the second section is the second section of the second section in the second section is the second section in the second section in the second section is the second section in the second section in the second section is the second section in the second section in the second section is the second section in the second section in the second section is section in the second section in the second section is section in the second section in the second section is section in the second section in the second section is section in the second section in the second section is section in the second section in the second section is section in the second section in the section is section in the second section in the second section is section in the second section in the second section is section in the second section in the second section is section in the section in the second section is section in the second section in the second section is section in the second section in the second section is section in the second section in the second section is section in the second section in the second section is section in the second section in the second section is section in the second section in the second section is section in the second section in the section is section in the section in the section in the section is section in the section in the section is section in the section in the section is section in the section in the section in the section is section in the section in the section in the section is section in the section in the section in the section is section in the section in the section in the section which we could be to the first through the first through the first three ways of statements of the first three ways of the first three fir

Dr. C prote Red Line is an experience the and address, our live serve time remaining above to be utile round our serve suffer a record for live round ond we can written a course of one gets included by very 1. The grade done had a figure with exercising one of the figure of the property of the figure of t

tropegrate It at Erds to the source with the Eroc violated delega-A 60g +s of THE FRANCO-AMERI Signed Miss ROSP EUSHMAN.
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WM. HARTY, Sec. Treas. Lacolle, P.Q., 1st August, 18'8.

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School to open about the middle of September. Good testimonials must accompany each application. St. Anicot, August 4th, 1898.

P. W. LEEHY, Sec Treas.

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The subscription price of the TRUE WITNESS for city, Great Britain, Ireland and France is \$150; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$200; Canada, United States and Newfoundland, \$100. Terms, payable in advance.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

BATURDAY......AUGUST 13, 1898.

CONFERRING THE PALLIUM.

The ceremony of the investiture of an Archbishop with the Pallium is always solemn and imposing; but that which took place in the Church of Notre Dame, Montreal, on Monday, when our revered Archbishop received the sacred symbol of his exalted office, was, as Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, declared, probably the most imposing solemnity with which the ceremony was ever accompanied. The ceremony of the Benediction of the Church of Guadeloupe, with its miraculous statue of Our Lady, at which no fewer than forty prelates, including His Grace the Archbishop of New York, assisted, was, not so imposing.

It is unnecessary for us to dwell on all the details or on the significance of the solemn occasion. The lucid and eloquent sermons delivered by the Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, S.S., of St. Patrick's, and his brother, Rev. Father James Callaghan, S.S., of the Hotel Dieu, as well as that delivered by the Rev. Abbé Lacocq, S.S., in the Church of Notre Dame, may be said to have exhausted the interesting subject. It was ahappy thought which led the Rev. Fathers Callaghan to devote their eloquent discussions to so instructive and so opportune a theme on the day and evening previous to the ceremony.

Great and holy as has been his predecessors, Archbishop Bruchesi is a worthy successor to them; and in the history of this large and important diocese itais safe to say that his name will occupy no less distinguished a place than them. Ad mullos annos.

A NEW YORK MIRACLE.

The New York World devotes a great deal of space to the establishing of the authenticity of a miracle which was recently wrought at the grotto of the Blessed Virgin in the Church of Notre Dame de Lourdes, Brooklyn. Amongst the details that it publishes is an affidavit sworn to by a witness of the cure. To Catholics the occurrence of miraculous cures at such shrines as those of Lourdes, in France, our own famous Ste. Anne de Beaupre, and the Church of Notre Dame de Lourdes, Brooklyn, is so frequent as to present no cause for surprise. Thankfulness to the Almighty is the only sentiment these miracles evoke, besides an increase of faith in Divine mercy.

Miracles, both of grace and of a physical nature, have been occurring constantly since the creation of the world; and they have been frequent amongst the faithful since the foundation of the Church. They excite, of course, much wonder amongst non-Catholics. They are, however, simply tangible witnesses of the truth of the Catholic Church to a cynical and an unbelieving generation.

THAT VACANT JUDGESHIP.

There is every reason to believe that in a few days there will be a vacancy on the magisterial bench of this city. Judge Dugas is to be nominated to the position of Chief Justice of the Yukon Territory from which Judge Maguire has retired of his own free will. For the judicial position which this well earned promotion of Judge Dugas will create, there are several capable French-Canadian candidates in the field, any one of whom is well qualified to fill it with credit and distinction. It is also proposed to appoint a third magistrate, who is to be Inclish speaking. This appointment is rendered necessary by the increase in the population of the city, which has more than doubled since two magistrates were appointed. Certain secular newspapers a figure as low as one to 100.

ish speaking Protestant for the posi-

Now, what right have the English. speaking Protestants to this magistrateship? None at all. That section of our population have more than their fair share of public positions; while the English-speaking Catholics have far less than their share of them When will our people arouse themselves from the lethargy that paralyses their energies, and stand forth united in demanding connection. It is the rising generation | brutality. which will be the principal sufferer from this criminal neglect. Why is it we have Societies of the city in the proper quar ter on this subject? Surely a representative meeting of English speaking Catholic citizens should be held without delay to formulate publicly their views and demands in regard to the appointment of this English-speaking magistrate.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

We invite the attention of our readers to the interesting articles which we are publishing from a special correspondent in Newfoundland. They are well written; and they abound in facts regarding Britain's oldest colony, many of which must be new to Canadians. The article which we published last week was of special interest. Such communications are opportune at the present moment, when an important international conference is about to meet in the city of Quebec, at which Newfoundland will be represented, and when—what is still of greater importance—the question of the entry of Newfoundland into the Canadian Confederation is being openly discussed once more. It is only a few days since the British Secretary of State for the Colonies expressed an ardent desire that the colony should throw in its lot with Canada, and thus "round off" Confederation, as a distinguished Canadian statesman once expressed it.

The advantages of such a project are obvious. Indeed, Newfoundland, with its finances at present in a muddle, and with its ever-tr ublesome French shore question, has everything to gain and nothing to lose by joining the Dominion. Events are so snaping themselves of late that it is not improbable that the French shore difficulty will be easily settled once for all. Canadian capital, on the other hand, would flow into Newfoundland to develop its undoubted resources; and Canada as a Nation would gain considerably in prestige by so large an ac quisition of territory, which would, amongst other advantages, give her dominion over the whole northern half of this Western Continent.

JOURNALISTIC LACK

Modern "yellow journalism' has, it is true, found its extremist expression in the World and Journal, of New York, especially in their colored supplements; but it has also found its vilest expression in the pen pictures by which the new management of the New York Sun endeavors to cast odium upon the Irish citizens of the Empire State. Until the death of the late Charles Dana, the gifted managing editor of the Sun, those New York Catholics opposed to the establishment of a Catholic daily paper were in the habit of saying: "What is a rage of St. Savior's Poplar, without the use of starting a Catholic daily in New York as long as we have the Sun?"

There was reason for the remark. During Mr. Charles Dana's editorial managership of The Sun nothing was too good for the Irish or for the Catholics, according to that paper. Now the policy of the paper has been completely changed. Nothing is too vulgar and too insulting in its columns for the Irish or the Catholics. It has gone out of its way to insult Irish Catholics by publishing a series of sketches which have as their subjects men and women who are insultingly called "Pat" this, "Tim" that, or "Biddy" the other. The evident object is to belittle as well as to insult the Irish. The Sun has also suddenly changed its politics. But it will find that the Irish, who have ruled New York for two generations, and who were elected to rule Greater New York by a majority of a hundred thousand, and who will probably rule it for many generations to come, are capable of effectually crippling whatever little influence it has left. No more potent argument could be used in favor of the establishment of a Catholic daily newspaper in the American metropolis.

MR. HEATON, who has succeeded in securing the Imperial penny postage, announces his intention of endeavoring to bring about a system that will secure penny cables. At present, owing to the high rates, the use of the cable is practically confined to Government messages, to the needs of business houses and to newspapers. The percentage of social and domestic messages transmitted over the wires to distant parts of the Emfire under the present tariff shows

Constitutional freedom of the subject is supposed to go hand in hand with does. In England a man may be anything from an anabaptist to a theosephist and be let alone. Catholics are permitted to follow their religion in peace. There is no chance of proselytizing them. But let some Auglican pastor show any tendency to turn into the road that leads to Rome and immediately he their rights? We are wearied in endeav | is the subject of persecution, mostly, it oring to wake them up to a sense of is true, at the hands of the mob, whose their duties and responsibilities in this | ignorance is the only excuse for their

RITUALISM INTENGLAND.

In the enlightenment of the true Church Catholics may be inclined to be not heard of any representations being amused at the ceremonial used at made by the English speaking Catholic | Ritualistic services. They are apt to recognize in it only an apeigh imitation without an understanding of the grand truths which are represented by every formula and every vestment used in the Catholic Church. Still these men should be looked at in all charitableness, for they see a faint glimmer of the light that eventually will lead them in the right direction. Some of the greatest men of the English Catholic Church have travelled along this same road and become princes of the Church. In England at the present time there seems to be a revival of the spirit of intolerance towards the Ritualistic High Church people. A case in point occurred in Liverpool at the morning service on Eunday a fortnight ago, at St. Catherines' Church, of whom the pastor is the Rev. Mr. Underhill. In derision he is called "Father" Underhill. While morning service was in progress a mob of about three thousand assembled at the church and amused themselves by disturbing the congregation with the bellowing of Sankey hymns, varied at intervals with hoots, groans and hisses. Not satisfied with this they laid in wait for the curate and when he appeared they belabored him over the head and shoulders and the poor man was badly used up before he was rescued by the police. This is just the sort of persecution that will eventually open the epes of a man of Mr. Underhill's stamp. Like Saul, the scales will drop from his eyes and he

will embrace the true faith. In London very much of the same who would pose as a miniature Luther in a cosmopolitan puddle. This man Kensit has been frequently heard of. His only business in life seems to be to mind everybody clae's business and not his own. On July 29 "Father" Dolling, a member of a well known Protestant family in Dublin, was "instituted" to Bishod of Stepney. Mr. Dolling is known as a zealous and good man, but he, unfortunately for himself, has walked into the Ritualistic path, the end of which almost invariably is in the Eternal City. This, of course, is enough to stir the soul of the righteous or riotous Kensit, and from the depths of the pool where his zeal and his bigotry have lain quiescent for sometime, the inflated frog comes te the surface, hops into the Bishop's resi dence in Amen Court and deposits the following fearful document :-

To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of

Stepney: I. John Kensit, a baptized, confirmed and Communicant member of the Church of England, of 18 Paternoster row, within the Archdeaconry of London, hereby protest against the institu tion, on behalf of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London of the Rev. R. W. R. Dolling to the victaking security that he shall not carry on practices and preach doctrines such as those which brought him into collision with the Lord Bishop of Winches ter at Landport and prevented any bishop licensing him to a curacy prict to his departure for America. "Father' Dolling's earnestness and self-denial are beyond question, but they only make his appointment a more dangrrous one at the present crisis, unless his zeal is tempered by discretion. I, therefore give notice to the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, the Rector of Poplar, "Father" Dolling, the churchwardens, and all whom it may concern, that I intend to qualify as a parishioner in order that I may be legally entitled to take exception to illegal ornaments or services should they unfortu-

nately be introduced. JOHN KENSIT. No attention was paid to this protest by the bishop. Now, if Mr. Kensit could ever settle down to thinking like a rational being (heaven save the mark) he would recognize that his own action is the happiest conception in the world of how not to do what he wants to do. Men who suffer like martyrs for conscience sake will go forward. They never go backwards. Persecution only show to them the bigotry of the belief they are gradually leaving and opening out the way to the only true goal to them. Instances like these bring forcibly to mind the heartfelt hymn of prayer of a great churchman whose soul yearned for the truth, and who wrote with the spirituality of an inspired being-"Lead, Kindly Light."

Many people express surprise at the action of the Municipal Council in Dublin in refusing to contribute to a ent time. It should be remembered that | question between two brothers as to

adopted the policy of Home Bule True, when he did adopt it, he did it in evidence, was that the senior brother a whole souled way, and was thorough religious liberty, and in most matters it | in the bill proposed. But at the same time, it should not be forgotten that there was a greater champion of Ireland's rights in the person of Charles Stewart Parnell, who for years was Gladstone's political enemy, and who suffered under Gladstone's Coercion Acts. The reason given in the Dublin resolution seems feasible enough. Gladstone will be remembered by a monument, but only after Parnell's life work has been commemorated in like manner.

THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

The Hispano-American war is over to all intents and purposes, as yesterday orders were sent from Washington to Generals Miles, Shafter and Merrit to discontinue offensive operations. Of course it will be some days before Gen. Merritt can possibly receive his instructions, and in the meantime there may be bloody work in the neighborhood of

Manila. In fact judging from the last engagement, when the Spanish troops were the aggressors and were driven back with severe loss, it is more than probable that another pitched battle, and perhaps a decisive one, will have been fought, before instructions for an armistice will reach their destination. The mission of M. Cumbon, the French ambassador in Washington, has been distinctly success ful. Hitherto he has been acting in a friendly relation between the two belligerents, but on Thursday he was armed with full ambass adorial powers to act in behalf of Spain and sign the pro-

With the signing of the protocol the foundations for the establishment of a permanent peace will have been laid. And then when it is all over the American people will have an opportunity to sit down and quietly figure out how expensive an amusement running a war is. They will also have an opportunity of a fuller study of the beauties of governing a liberated nation of Cuban patriots and semi-civilized Phillipines.

The officers, soldiers and correspondents who have come into personal contact with these hybrid people do not spirit exists. There is one John Kensit seem to be favorably impressed with their characteristics, and are now wondering whether the game was worth the

One of the difficulties which already are being thought of in the peace arrangements between Spain and the Unic ed States is an important one and relates the vicaragelos St. Saviors, Poplar, by the | particularly to the Catholic religious Orders in the Phillippines. The London Standard says: "The fate of the religious orders in the Phillippines excites much interest, because it is believed that both the Americans and the natives will insist upon, if not the expulsion of the orders, certainly a curtailment of their influence and a disestablishment of their property.

> The Tribuna of Rome says that the Vatican is in constant communication with Archbishop Ireland, Monsignor Martinelli, apostolic delegate in the United States, and Duke Almcdovar De Rio, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, endeavouring to secure clauses in the treaty of peace that will safeguard the religious interests of Catholic residents in countries to be ceded by Spain to the United States.

> Under the constitution of the United States, which guarantees religious liberty, no provision is made for the confiscation of church property, and such precedure as seems to be feared would scarcely meet with the approval of the American people, and certainly would not be in keeping with the generous manner in which the war has been conducted.

> REV. FATHER BEAUSOLEIL of St. Ann's Church, Ottawa, has commenced a crusade against the Sunday liquor trade, which he denounces in a vigorous manner. Liquor, said the Rev. Father, wes sold to young men under age and to men already under its influence. He asked the fathers of families to punish their young men when they commenced to go wrong so as to prevent them from committing greater offences. He had seen several of the hotelmen in the vicinity, and they had promised to conform strictly to the laws in the future. He hoped they would do so, and if not he would be the first to take action agasnst

In Montreal we are suffering from the same victous practice of open saloons on Sunday. In the very centre of the city, during the morning hours, there are several of these establishments which are crowded by young men on all Sundays throughout the year, and strange though it may be, they are within hail ing distance of the police station.

PRESIDENT KRUGER, says The Universe, London, Eng., has not read his Bible carelessly. Solomon's judgment in regard to the baby, who somehow got into the enviable position of having two mothers, seems to have come back to the monument to Mr. Gladstone at the pres. | mind of the humoursome Oom Paul. A

cause His conclusion, the heath should have the dividing of the property, and that the junior brother should have Richmond, Vermont, where he took his choice of the two portions. If this sick. In September last an operashrewd decision does not beat 'banagher,' it is certainly equal to Solomon.

MOTHERS-IN-LAW have played important roles in this world, sometimes for good, and occasionally in the other direction. The experience of a Magistrate at Kentucky, however, would serve to show the many sided accomplishments of this important and much abused member of the family. The facts of the case are s follows :-

Mies Barbara Daughterty and Mr. Thos. Dewitt were married in Elizabethtown, Ky. recently, by Magistrate Quince Johnston. When the Squire had reached the middle of the ceremony, Mrs. Lapre Daughterty, mother of the bride, made a rush for him and kissed him squarely in the mouth. Amid laughter the embarrassed magistrate concluded the ceremony.

THE health of the Prisoner of the Vatican is a matter of such importance to the whole civilized community, that every little ailment is magnified ten fold before the news has been flashed God. He should be like Him in purity round the world. His Holiness is a very old man, physically feeble with age, but mentally strong as in his prime. Оn Thursday he was taken with a chill and his physician recommended rest. Im mediately the telegraph wires were hot with the news that the Pope was seriously ill. In order to allay public all its purposes? It is a chain which anxiety, the Osservatore Romano putlishes the following:-

There is no cause for anxiety; but rumours are current that the Pope is auffering from extreme physical weakness, and that all business is practically left to Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State.

Later-Dr. Lapponi, and all the Vatican authorities, confirm the statement that the Pope's illness is slight. The doctor did not stay through the night at the Vatican. The Pontiff shows symp Church so imposing and efficient as in toms of gastric inflammation, but he this last decade of the nineteenth cenpartook of nourishment yesterday even tury. Its majesty is unsurpassed. It ing, and was in excellent spirits. He rose this morning at 5 30, and celebrated Mass. Dr. Lapponi visited the Pope at 8 o'clock this morning.

When his Holiness gets up at five o'clock in the morning and celebrates the holy sacrifice of the Mass, his devoted children may have no fear of his immediate passing away.

OUR contemporary at Toronto, The Catholic Register, appears in a bright | This magnificent structure will to morand attractive dress this week. The change is a step in the right direction, and one which should ensure for the sturdy advocate of Catholic claims in the Queen City a future full of years of success and prosperity

WE desire to repeat again for perhaps the one hundreth time that we take no notice whatever of communications which are unsigned or unaccompanied tion, by his intellectual and moral attainwith the name and address of the writer. This week we have received three letters from anonymous correspondents, all of which deal with important matters, served. It can be satisfactorily exbut the rules of our office, as stated | plained by his being the choice of an shove, make it necessary for us to refrain from noticing them. If our correspondents have not confidence enough episcopal dignity, and by the marvels in us to send their name and address which he has achieved during the first respondents have not confidence enough with their requests it cannot be expected that we should have confidence in them

Some of the comparisons made in our day are indeed cdious. Take for instance that of recent date of uniting the names of Bismarck, Gladstone and His Holiness Leo XIII., and comparing their work.

POINT ST. CHARLES NOTES,

Mr. John S. Shea, the recently appointed manager of the new branch of the Jacques Cartier Bank at Point St. Charles, opened for business on Monday last, and his first transaction was a deposit from His Honor Lieut.-Governor

WHELAN-KEARNEY.

On Tuesday morning, August 2nd, St. Gabriel's Church was the scene of a pretty wedding, when Mr. Patrick Whelan, of Whelan Bros., wood and coal merchants, and Miss Katherine Kearney, were united in marriage.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father O'Meara, P.P., and was witnessed by a large concourse of friends of both parties. After the ceremony the happy couple

proceeded to the residence of the bride's ather, where a reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. Whelan left by the 10.30 s.m. train on an extended tour through

the Western States. The death is announced of Rev. Louis

Clermont, at the Hotel Dieu. He was born in St. Martin, January 10th, 1856, and was left an orphan when about nine years of age. At 22 years of age he undertook a classical course in pursuance of his idea of becoming a priest. He graduated in 1885 at the Montreal College with honors, then studied philosophy and theology in the Grand Seminary, and received tonsure, and minor orders from the hand of Archbishop Fabre, and completed his theological studies in Baltimore Seminary Md., and received Archdesconship studies from Right Rev. Bishop Curtis. in the Baltimore Cathedral, and the Deaconship from the hand of Cardinal it was very late in the day when Mr. property was recently referred to him as Gibbons. He was recalled by Right since I married.

Rey Bahop Goethrand of Builington Vermont to be ordained pricet, and work as missionary in St. Albans, Enosburg, Berkshire, Richford, Mont-gomery, Cantre, Lowell, and lately tion was performed, and he languished and died yesterday. Interment will take place at Richmond, Vermont, after a funeral service on Tuesday, 16th August.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE. THE PALLIUM : ITS SIGNIFICANCE

Nowadays the archbishop may adjudicate in all cases of appeal coming from the diocese of his suffragans. He may call a provincial synod in which his suf-fragans must take part and preside over the deliberations of these august assemblies. The archdiocese of Montreal bas many titles which rank it amongst the principal archiepiscopal sees of the American continent and the western hemisphere. Should it not be sufficient to allude to the practical faith of the laitey, and the untiring seal of the clergy-to the manifold flourishing institutions of learning and charity-to the celebrated nurseries where the germa of vocation are fostered and developed and to the architectural splendour of the edifices dedicated to the Most High.

The pallium has a twofold lesson. It tells the archbishop that he should have the closest resemblance to the Lamb of and self-devotion. He should be un. blemished in his morals and prepared to sacrifice himself for all those committed to his charge. You have now an idea of what is understood by the pallium and by the dignity which it represents. Is not the Catholic hierarchy deserving of your liveliest admiration? Has it not stood the test of centuries and answered is nothing less than a divine master-piece. All its links have been formed, disposed and welded to gether in the most perfect manner.

The hierarchy of the Church is a bless ing which we cannot overrate, and for which we should always thank God. It is the vehicle by which all the graces of the Redemption are transmitted over all the points of the globe—from east to west, from north to south. Never was the governing body of the Catholic wields a kind of omnipotence in promot. ing all that tends to the spiritual welfare of humanity. Who could imagine all that is doing for the spread of truth and the growth of virtue, for the advocacy and indication of the principles which affect the happiness of the individual, of the family and State.

We should basten to congratulate His Grace upon the approaching event which will be celebrated in Notre Dame -the parent church of our metropolis. row admit into its precincts a multitude of all ranks and conditions, hailing from near and afar, most eagerly bent upon laying at the feet of our new Archbishop the tribute of their appreciation and the homage of their most cordial sympathy. Though he is one of the youngest mitred dignitaries in the world, still he has secured for himself a prominent place amongst his seniors in the episcopal office by his knowledge of men and things, by the ripeness of his judgment ments, by the many striking evidences of his uncommon qualification for the exalted position which he holds. His all wise and ever loving Providence, by the brilliant record of the years which he spent before his elevation to the year of his administration.

May it continue and increase! May it pave the way to a higher and more signal honor beside the pallium-which is in the gift of the Papacy.

On all occasions show him your esteem, love and confidence. Help him to carry into effect all that may be suggested by his wisdom, prudence and zeal. Ölten lift your hands in fervent prayer to the throne of mercy so that he may for many long years rule the archdiocess with which he is entrusted—so that he may be blessed in all the sublime functions of his sacred ministry. Console him in all his trials and encourage him in all his undertakings by complying with all his injunctions, and by steadfastly walking in the paths of right counsels. Shun all your dangers. Be diligent in the accomplishment of all your duties and generous in corresponding with all the graces of your respective callings. Serve God in the day of your lite, and in return the joys of eternity will be yours.

Rev. Father James Callaghan at the Cathedral

In the evening, at the Cathedral, on Dorchester street, Rev. Father James Callaghan also delivered an eloquent sermon on the same subject. He reviewed, in a clear and lucid manner, the different features of the ceremony, and dwelt at length on the importance and grandeur of the high office to which His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi had attained. He congratulated the Archbishop upon his elevation to what he called the Eden of Canada's fair and spiritual vineyard and expressed the hope that the same benign Providence that guided him so far would bless his labours in the field of the Lord, and multiply his plentiful harvest of souls, that the investing with his insignia of office would be the harbinger of concord throughout the entire archdiocese and that the glorious event would be recorded in his tory side by side with the restoration of universally desired peace between the two belligerent Powers, and that the Stars and Stripes of our neighbouring Republic would blend and entwine with the olive of sunny Spain.

What is the greatest was story you ever read, Grumps? My own disty

His Grace Archbishop Brachesi Invested With the Sacred Emblem of Archiepiscopal Dignity

At Notre Dame Cuprch-Mgr. Duhamel Officiated, and Prelates from the United States and Canada Assisted at the Ceremony -- Rev. Father Lecocq. S.S., and Evening.

MONTREAL has been the scene of many notable religious ceremonies, but seldom, if ever, in the history of the Catholic parishes, has tuch a magnificent spectacle been witnessed within the confines of any of our churches as that beheld in the epacious area of the grand old historic Cathedral of Notre

Pallium profer took place. Mgr.

Bruchesi, who had been seated on his Sulpicians of this city.

The occasion was the imposing ceremony of conferring the Pallium of the emblem of archiepiscopal dignity upon Cappa," put on the gilded and sacerdotal His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi. This is the third time that such an impressive ceremony has been held in this Church, the two other occasions being when the late Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec, and the late Archbishoy Fabre received the great dignity.

There was an immense gathering of the faithful from all parts of the diocese. and a fair representation of parishioners from outside parishes in the archdiocese.

The ceremony began shortly after ten o'clock and lasted until nearly one o'clock. The Gros Bourdon and the chimes of bells were rung and the sanctuary of the church was decorated and brilliantly illuminated by myriads of electric lights and the main altar was Missal, and the Archbishop of Otloaded with flowers and ornaments cas- tawa placed the Pallium upon the tomary upon great occasions. Two hundred seats in the main body of the Mgr. Bruchesi arose, and ascending to church were occupied by the clergy, while every sest in the sanctuary was also taken up, and there were not less it kneeling. It was the first benediction than three hundred priests present.

The officiating prelate was Mgr. Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa, and wis specially designated in the papal bull. His Grace was assisted by Rev. Canon Beauchamp, of Ottawa, as sesist. ant priest, and Rev Abbe Carpentier and Rev. Abbe Therrien acted as descon and sub deacon. The two latter are former of Mr. McMahon. There was organ and college mates of the Archbishop of orchestral accompaniment, the selec Montreal.

The Archbishop of Ottawa, vested in his magnificent pontificals, first entered the sanctuary and took his seat in front of the main altar. Shortly after the procession of prelates entered the church from the seminary headed by the beadle and marched through the church to the sanctuary, where they took seats of Burlington; Bishop Lorrain, of Pem broke; Bishop Emard, of Valleyfield, was at the seminary, but, feeling unwell, was unable to attend to the serdiocese were represented, as well as all the dioceses in the province. The mitred abbot of Oka was present, as Tracy, of the diocese of Toronto, and of Quebec, Rev. Canon Duhamel, of Beaubien, Sault an Recollect; Geoffrion, Larocque; Viger of St. Charles College, Baltimore; Leonardi; Cannon Baril, representing the diocese of Three Rivers; Bernard, of Sorel; Brady, Durocher, Filliabrault, S. J.; Piche, Lachine; Decarie, Leclerce, Ecrement, Laberge also Revs. J. A. McCallen, Martin Callaghan. P. Fallon, N. J. Driscoll, E. McDermott of St. Patrick's; Rev. Dr. Luke Callaghan, Bishop's Palace; Rev. James Callaghan, Hotel Dieu; Rev. J. E. Donnelly, P. P., St. Anthony's; Rev. P. F. O Donnell, P. P., St. Mary's; Rev. P. S. Struke D. P. St. Mary's; Rev. E. Strubbe, P. P., St. Ann's; Rev. William O'Meara, P. P., St. Gabriel's; Rev. Father Heffernan Rev. Father Casey; Rev. Dr. Lynch, Utica; Rev. Father Condon, and all the mem. bers of the Order of St. Sulpice, and many others.

At the sanctuary railings sat His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Que bec, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Labelle. A.D.C., and Madame Jette, Madame Bruchesi, mother of the Archbishop; Hon. F. G. Marchand, Premier of Quebec: Mayor Prefontaine, Rev. Canon Racicot, V.G., and Vice Rector of Laval, and all the professors of Laval, wearing their gowns.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Abbe Lecocq, superior of the Seminary of Theology, who took for his text, St. Luke, chapter xxia., v. 26: "Be you not so; but he that is the greater among you, let him become as the younger, and he that is the leader as he that serveth." The reverend gentleman, who spoke for nearly an hour, divided up his discourse in three partsthe pallium and its nature; its raison d'etre and bearing; and, finally, its symbolism. The first portion of the discourse was historical. The origin of the pallium was disputed, but it is certain that it goes back to the early ages of the church, some claiming that it was worn by St. Peter himself, the first and greatest of all the Popes. It was an emblem Auntie: In what way?' Little Boy. Of authority and jurisdiction, and preeminently belongs to the Sovereign he doesn't get anything but if another Pontiff, and when it is distributed to the man's boy does it he gets a penny.'

THE PARTY OF THE P archbishops of the world it is only done ed through his absolute and free choice. The smallest act of ecolesias tical jurisdiction must proceed from Papal supremacy, therefore, the pallium came from the fountain head of the church. The pallium was a symbol of humility. Whereas other ornaments of the church had in the course of ages been decorated, the pallium had remained as it was at its origin, the same pure white fleece, taken from the shorn lambs of St. Agnes at Rome. The pallium was worn on the shoulders of the Prelate, and signified the y ke of the Gospel. It was not an ornament, but a yoke, and was armbolical of the burden which the Saviour had borne on his shoulders when carrying the strayed lamb back to the fold. Being a yoke imposed upon its recipient patience and forbearance in trial, as the crosses upon it were emblems of mony-- Rev. Father Lecocq, S.S., suffering. The yoke was made Preached the Sermon-Banquet sweet and the burden light by the love and Reception in the Afternoon turn in affection on the part of the flock, and by the raturn in affection on the part of the flock for the pastor. The pallium was not a sword, which was given to the Prelate, with which to destroy the enemy, but an emblem to reform him and bring him to a better view of Heavenly matters. The reverend gentleman concluded by a glowing description of the principles of

> At the conclusion of the Pontifical Mass the ceremony of conferring the throne, attended by Rev. Abbe Colin, Superior of the Seminary, and Rev. Canors Martin and Dauth, vested with the violet purple and red "Magna vestments and the mitre, and assumed the crezier after having first put on white satin alippers. Mgr. Duhamel was now seated on the platform of the main altar, and before him was laid out the oath which Mgr. Bruchesi was to take. His Grace of Montreal, in a clear and deliberate language with an ideal pronunciation of Litin, read the oath, while the thousands in the church listened with hushed breath.

the Gospel.

The oath is divided into four parts: Fidelity to the flock; obedience to the Holy See: an engagement to visit the Holy Father every three years, or to report to him through a messenger on the state of the Diccese, and lastly not to alienate the property of the Diocese. Then His Grace kissed the shoulders of his brother Archbishop, and the high altar prounced the benediction to the assembled multitude, who received which the Archbishop of Montreal gave as a fully ordained Archbishop, and this on the first auriversary of his consecration. The ceremony was then at an end, and the immense gathering dispersed.

The musical service in the shurch was especially fine, some two hundred voices taking part under the leadership tions of the Mass given being taken from Guilmant, Riga and Rheinberger. The soloists were Messrs Robitaille, Renaud, Labonte, Schrer, Bruyere. Morin, Pelletier, Dupuis, Payette, and Mr. Dussault was at the organ.

The clergy at the close of the ceremony retired to the gardens of the upon either side. Among those present | Seminary, adjoining the church, to parwere Archbishop Corrigan, of New York; Bishop Healy, Portland, Me.; Bishop Lukden, Syracuse; Bishop Decelles co adjutor of St. Hyacinthe; Bishop La-rocque. of Sherbrooke; Bishop Michaud, visiting prelates to his right and left. visiting prelates to his right and left.

After dinner His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal thanked the American and Bishop Hurth, of Dacca, Ben-gal. Mgr. Moreau, of St. Hyacinthe, American and Canadian clergy, but American and Canadian clergy, but more particularly the Archbishop of New York, and announced that he had vice. All the religious orders in the decided that in future all clerics of the Diocese of Montreal, that is to say all young men studying for the priesthood, would have to spend three well as Rev Dr McCann and Rev. Dr years in the Seminary under the guidance of the Order of the Sulpicians. Mgr Marois, representing the Archbishop Then His Grace announced that he had selected Notre Dame for the ceremonies St Hyacinthe, Rev. S. Brissette Quesnel, of the day, because he had been baptized, made his first communion and been confirmed in that church, and he therefore considered himself a child of Notre Dame. A number of anecdotes which he gave aroused great applause.

> Archbishop Corrigan, of New York was called upon, and was received with great applause on rising to address the distinguished company. He said that he had accepted the invitation to attend the ceremony of conferring of the pallium because the archdiocese of Mont real was next geographically to the archdiocese of New York and a sister diocese; because all the old mis sionaries in the diocese of New York came from Canada, and, lastly, because the first time the sacrament of confirmation was administered in the diocese of New York, it was by the hand of Mgr. Pontbriand, whose jurisdiction then extended over Montreal. His Grace said he felt he voiced the sentiments of all in extolling the great work of St. Sulpice for the education of the clergy. The ceremony of the morning had been exceedingly please ing to him; in fact, none had so impressed him in his past life. He remembered having been present at the benediction of the statue of Notre Dame de la Guadaloupe, at Mexico, with Mgr. Begin and thirty-nine other bishops, but it had not impressed him more, great as was that ceremony. The great impression made upon him this day was due to the profound spirit of religion which has been impressed upon the clergy and laity of Montreal by the Order of St.

Mgr. Begin, of Quebec, was ill in bed and unable to be present. In the evening Mgr. Bruchesi held a reception at the Palace, at which all the visiting prelates assisted.

The factor of the second

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

Division Number One Welcomes President Hugh McMorrow.

After a Sojourn in Ireland of Two . Months -- Presentation of an Address--Mr. Rawley, County President, Presents a Report of the Proceedings at the Recent National Convention.

Division No. 1 Ancient Order of Hibernians held a very largely-attended meeting at their hall, Place d'Armes Square, on Wednesday. Much routine business was gone through and the various reports submitted were of the most satisfactory character. The principal teature of the meeting was the presentation of a beautifully-illuminated address to Mr. Hugh McMorrow, the worthy and hard working president of the division. The occasion was the return of Mr. McMorrow from an extensive trip to Ireland. Over two months ago he left for the Old Country as a delegate to '98 celebrations which were held all over Ireland. During his sciourn Mr. McMorrow made extended visits to Dublin, Belfast, Enniskillen and other large cities, and paid particular attention to the state of the country and the opinions of the people. There was a decided improvement in the north and west in the condition of the people, who had become more united than ever, this feeling being greatly fostered by the national celebrations of the centennial year. The local government bill, too, was received with satisfaction by the great mass of the Irish people, who saw in it a partial recognition of their rights and an augury for better things in the near future. Mr. Mc-Morrow also reported that in the majority of districts the crops were good.

At Wednesday night's meeting there

w re large delegations from various divisions and sister societies. Mr Witliam Rawley, county president, was present and delivered an instructive address to the meeting as well as a report of the Tranton convention, at which the two wings of the order were amalgamated. The reports of the pic-nic committee were very satisfactory, and after all the regular business had been disposed of, Mr. George Clarke, past county president of the order, presented the subjoined address to Mr. Hugh McMorrow, who was evidently taken by surprise. He made an eloquent speech in accepting the address and was loudly applauded. The address was very handsomely illuminated. The arms of the pr vinces were quartered in each corner and drawn tigituer by a running border of harps and shamrocks, interlaced, while in the cent:e is the coat of arms of the Aucient Order of Hibernians. Following is the text of the address:-

To our President, Hugh McMorrow, Division No. 1 A.O.H.

Dear Sir and Brother,-Some two months ago, inspired by the love inculcated in your heart by the natural and longing desire of the exiled Celt. you expressed a wish to behold once more the scenes of your childhood, to guze on again with affection and embrace your dear father and mother, who watched over you with pride in the days of your childhood, to visit the scenes of your infancy, to view the hills and vales, the mountains, lakes and rills of your glorious, though un-fortunate and down-trodden country, to step once more upon the soil made sacred by the blood of martyrs too numerous to mention, to visit the scenes made holy by the blood of the patriot heroes of 1798, by the famine stricken but gallant rebels of '47. When we hade you bon royage, though sorry at parting, we prayed and hoped that your visit would be one of pleasure, commingled with the youthful aspiration of the days of your boyhood. We, therefore, feel we cannot adequately express to you the joycus satisfaction it affords the embers of good old No. 1 Div. that you have returned to your family and to us with safety, ready to continue in the advocacy of the grand principles of our noble ()rder-friendship, unity and true Christian charity. It is, therefore, in appre ciation of past good services in carrying out the cause of our motherland that we hail with pleasure your presence among us again, and we pray God that your vears of service to the national cause of Ireland may be many. Accept, theretors, dear eir and brother, the grateful wishes of this division, whose members to night unite in bidding you, in the native tongue of their motherland, a most cordial and generous Card Malle Faithe. Signed, on behalf of Division No. 1.

GEORGE CLARKE, JOHN LABELLE, JOHN MCGRATH, Committee.

A SUCCESSFUL FIRM.

The well-known firm of John Burns & Co., whose advertisement appears in this issue, has recently placed in the Billevue and Jesu-Marie Convents, of Quebec, and Pointe Aux Trembles Convent (Order of the Congregation de Notre Dame), nis celebrated Ranges. The fact that, after a critical enquiry being made into the merits of the mary Ranges offered for sale, the orders were placed with Messrs John Burns & Co., is proof positive that his perfect Ranges are superior in material, improvements, workmanship

To those who contemplate the purchasing of a stove for domestic purposes, we would say, call at either of the warerooms of Messrs. Burns & Co. An examination into the merits of their Range, which will be fully explained, will convince the most exacting that, from an economic and serviceable standpoint, the difference in price would be more than saved in tuel and

satisfactory cooking.
Out-of-town orders will receive prompt attention.

THE LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP.

A Forecast Which is Favorable to the Shamrock.

They may yet Secure the Pennant -- The Reasons Given for the Success of the Nationals.

The Shamrocks, to the great surprise and astonishment of their friends, suffered a second defeat at the bands of the Nationals, on Saturday, on the grounds of the latter. Of course, Stinson and Dade were absent from their places, and their services were very nuch missed. The true inwardness of the success achieved by the Nationals, it may be said, is owing to the fact that they succeeded to inducing several players of last year's Shamrock team to

join their ranks. These Shamrock deserters were all conversant with the inner methods of the men with whom they had played and practised, and in consequence, when the day of battle dawned, and they were ranged on the side of the opposing forces, they were familiar with the effective ways of dealing with their old compan-

The Nationals, although nominally recognized as a French-Canadian organization, it will be seen by a glance, at the names given below, is, practically speaking, an off shoot of the Shamrocks. The names of some of the best players are :- Foley, Murphy, White, McKeown, Brown, Welsh, Kavanagh, Wells and Brennan—all of whom have at some period of their career played on the team of the boys in green. From this it will also be seen that there are only three French Canadians on the National aggregation. Their names are Joe. Valois, N. Valois and P. Marcelin.

It seems strange that there is not a little more spirit of loyalty manifested by the rising generation of young Irish Canadians towards their own organizations. Occasionally it happens that disputes arise which render it imperative for a young man to sever his connection with an organization, but in such cases it would redound more to his credit if he remained quiet for a time. This at least in such an emergency as that of leaving the Shamrocks and joining the Nationals would seem to us the proper course to follow.

There are a great many pessimists who follow the Shamrock Club, and as soon as the team meets with a few re verses they begin to ply their old voca tion of decrying the organization. This class never do any thinking for themselves. They read the sporting columns of our morning and evening journals, and swallow the opinions therein with as nuch relish as a thirsty toper would quati off a pint of be r.

It would be surprising for these pessimists if the Shamrocks were now, even at this late hour, to buckle on their armor, and yet win the championship. Many more unlikely things have occurred.

the championship struggle, games won and games to play, is as follows:-

Won. To play. Capitals..... 4 Nationals Torontos Cornwalls Shamrocks 1

The Capitals, who are, as appears from the above summary, the leaders, have to play the three hardest matches of the series in as far as they best clubs in the league. In the first place they have to face the Torontos lake system spread over the face of the in the Queen City this afternoon, and when it is remembered that they were the heat, so that a trip through Newnearly defeated by the Torontos some weeks ago, it will be granted that there

is good ground for expecting they will meet with a reverse in this encounter. In the second battle they will have to face the Nationals in Montreal, and of the points of interest along the route: judging from the vast improvement that nas taken place in the playing capabilities of this team, as well as the enthusiastic manner in which they are backed Gulf side of the country. Many call up by the immense throng of followers this region the garden of Newfoundland that go to a match to cheer them on, the Capitals will again meet with another defeat which will somewhat could their does not generate any quantity of figthat go to a match to cheer them on, the nthusiasm, and lessen their chances for in fact no part of Newtoundland is so the pennant. Finally, they will have to confront their old opponents, the Shamrocks, also in Montreal. The followers of the game in this city will always remember the great struggles for supremacy between these teams, when ten thousand spectators were holding their breaths at frequent intervals during their progress, so keen was the contest and so exciting were the encounters between groups of players.

Acute Rheumatism Pains in the Foot and Limb-A

Complete Cure Accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For a number of years I was afflicted with acute rheumatism in my left side and all the way down my limb into my foot. I live five blocks from my work and had to stop and rest several times in going and coming. I could get no relief from my trouble and was on the point of giving up my job when I happened to hear of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I purchased a bottle of this medicine and a vial of Hood's Pills and began taking them. Before I had half finished them I was relieved and it was not long before I was completely cured. I never lose an opportunity to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla, for my cure meant a great deal to me, as I have a family and must always be at my post." WILLIAM HASKETT, yardman, Grand Trunk Railroad depot, Brantford, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, care-

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH SACRED HEART PILGRIMAGE TO LANORAIE,

Per Steamer "Three Rivers." "Wednesday, August 24, 1898. Leaving Jacques Cartier Wharf at 9 a.m., returning 7 p.m.

Tickets: ADULTS, 60c. CHILDREN, 30c.

REPRESHMENTS ON THE STEAMER.

recovered their old time vigor and cleverness. This forecast of the chances of the Capitals is not by any means an overdrawn one, it is within the realm of possibility.

The Shamrocks have to meet the Cornwalls, in Cornwall and Montreal, the Capitale in Montreal and in all probability the Nationals on a neutral ground, as the last match has been protested and the League will be called upon to decide it. In such case the Shamrocks would have four matches yet to play, which if all won would place them on equal terms with the Torontos which has three wins, and two games to play that are regarded as being quite eafe to register for them as triumphs. Under any circumstances the closing days of the lacrosse season in Montreal will surpass in interest all previous years, and the Shamrocks will be in the midst of the fray to the close.

NEWFOUNDLAND LETTER.

Tourist Travel to the Historic Old Colony Increasing.

Means of Access to the Island now More Easy - Some of the Beauty Spots in Bay, River, Lake and Mountain Scenery.

St. John S. Aug. 1.

Having already communicated a few articles on the varied aspects of Newfoundland scenery and on its many advantages as a sporting country and a pleasure resort, I may flatter myself that enough interest has been awakened in the minds of your readers to hear a little more on the 'Ancient Colony.' This year, owing to the facilities for reaching the country afforded by the steamer Bruce, placed by the Mesers. Reid, and plying between Newfoundland and Sydney, the tourist influx has been im mensely increased, and just a few 'pointers' from a resident may be useful for any intending visitors amongst your readers. The American traveller to Newfoundland comes say by SS. Bruce, landing at Ports au Basque and crossing the country to St. John's. This route is every day becoming more popular, as firstclass accommodation may be had on the train-and very good hotel conve The position of the different teams in niences at different places along the

Nothing can be more varied or inter-

sting than this transinsular

Every variety of scenery both of bay. river, lake and mountain, delights the eye; the route passes through the heart of the country -- and in summer time the climate of Newfoundland, especially through the interior, is most agreeably tempered, having the heat of matches of the series in as far as they are concerned. They are all away from their own territory, and all with the the coast the Ocean freshess the air-and in the inner regions the great country acts favorably in keeping down foundland is just the ideal one for those who would exchange the overheated atmosphere of the continent for an island in the ocean—but within easy reach of the mainland. To mention only a tew The first part of the journey is northerly. viz., from Port an Basque to Bay of Islands-skirting along the western or foggy as is supposed. The antidelayan idea that Newfoundland is the land of fog is now regarded as a myth-and just ly so - the fogs occasionally hang 'round the coast but never get far inland however, west Newfoundland does not suffer at all from them—or at least in no appreciable degree. At Bry of Islands the route strikes across country and the scenery around this bay has to be seen to be appreciated. The mouth of the bay is studded by an archipelago of islands—hence the name. Into the bay flows the River Humber, which may well be called the 'Newfoundland Ithine' The varied appears of this magnificent water course aspects of this magnificent water course as it flows now deep and dark around the base of a lotty dark marble mountain, or at another place as it tumbles over the ledge of a cliff—or again broadening out into silver 'Steadies,' are so beautiful and so imposing that the Humber has won the enthusiastic praise of persons who have travelled the world for eightseeing. Farther on the train takes you by the great inland sea called 'Grand Lake, sixty miles in length. You pass through the great deer region around Gaff Topeail 'hille, and, if you like, you may stay off to have a shot at the carriboo or continue the journey and cross the Grand Falls on the Exploits River and come down Exploits Valley. emerging on the north-east coast of the country at the splendid outlet of the Exploits known as Norris Arm. Thence

This last battle will also be a Waterloo | give you an account of our annual refor the visitors, because by the time it gatta, which takes place to morrow on comes around the Shamrocks will have Quidi Vidi Poud, St. Johns. The day of the races is our great holiday, so it will bear a special sketch.

AVAIONICUS.

POYOLA COLLEGE, ... 68 DRUMMOND STREET. CLANSICAL COURSE.
Taught and directed by English Jesuit Fathers CLASSES OPEN SEPT 6th.

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WELL LIGHTED FLAT

About 2500 Feet.

WITH OR WITHOUT POWER.

IN CENTRAL LOCALITY.

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With full particulars and Lowest Rental,

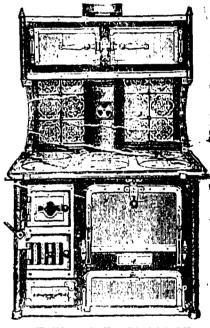
T. G. GREEN.

This Office,

WANTED.

A position as Sexton in Cath he Church, by one who has had experience in such responsible position. Tirst-class references and testimontals. Can speak French and English On the advertiser would accept situation as caretaker of building offices, or of gentleman's city or country residence Married man; no timily. Address. JOHN CANTWELL, No. 321 Richmond Street.

BUY THE BEST. The Burns Perfect Range



IS THE BEST, BECAUSE

It is Abestos Lined.

It is Practical in Besign. It is Easy to Manage and Reep Clean.

It is litted with the Perfect (Putout) Elevating Grate. It is Durable.

It is a Perfect Range. HOTEL AND PAMILY SIZES.

JOHN BURNS & CO., Manufacturers, 775 Craig St., and 2599 St. Cathe<mark>rine St.</mark>,

AGENCIES : QUEBEC. . . U. P. DROUIN, St. Rochs and St. Joseph Streets.

UR DOLLAR BARGAINS Are Taking Immensely.

LADIES BOOTS AND SHOES. worth from \$1.50 to \$2.50, are being cleared out at A BOLLAR

ONLY FAULT -- Sizes Irregular.

We may have your size, Worth while to Call.

Roynane Bros.

Chaboillez Square.



PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL. Exploits known as Nortis Arm. Thence you go south, passing many a rising settlement till you reach St. Johns.

I have not gone into the details of dear shooting, angling, canoeing, camera work, &c., for which this trip affords endless scope, as I reserve all that for another letter. In my next I hope to

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

THE August number of St. An. thony's Messenger contains the following series of striking para-They are as follows:-

If there is anything which makes life worth the living, it is to be one of an affectionate family.

Strange to say, however, most people could count up on the fingers of one hand the really nice families they know; the families, that is, in which there is not only a tender care for each other, but an unselfish deportment and a kindly interest always manifested by every other fellow member.

The daughter will always fetch the mother anything the may want, and for them before the male members of the house start off for work in the morn-

ing.
The lade, too, will often take their sisters for a walk, or pay little attentions which cost nothing and mean a great

This is the household into which a young man, who wants a good wife, will do well and wisely to marry. There may not be much show about the girls, but he will find they are companionate, and that their dispositions stand the test of

It is easy enough to fall in love with a girl when she is arrayed for a party, and leels the flush of pleasure at the fun. When life deepens and darkens, however, and little family worries come in,

a man wants something more than a pretty drawing room ornament for a wife; he needs a real, good hearted, honest, womanly scul and helpmate.

The following instance of the devotion and self-sacrifice of the wives of two Premiers of England are now related:

Once when Gladstone was making an out door speech it began to rain. Quietly Mrs. Gladstone, who has the sweetest, most motherly face in the world, and who always accompanied her husband, stord up and, opening a domestic looking umbrella of the Gamp species, held it over him. The spectacle which the old couple presented there standing together was so touching and appealed so crowd, because of the striking picture of Darby and Joan domestically, that when a burly contermonger, who had been loudest in his cat-calls and nooting of Mr. Gladatone up to that moment, suddenly shouted, "Three cheers for the Grand Old Woman?" every one responded with a will.

Lady Beaconsfield showed similar devotion to Gladstone's great rival on more than one occasion. She, too, was devoted to her husband, and many old Parliamentarians recall the story of how, after having her hand terribly crushed in the carriage door while driving down to the House of Parliament with Disraeli, she refrained from uttering a cry or from saying a word about her injury lest his mind should be diverted from the great and important speech which he was to deliver that night. It was not until he reached home and found the doctor at her bedside that he was made aware that she had sustained any hurt.

Many of our contemporaries have been publishing articles pointing out the many advantages to be derived by women who are employed in factories and manu. facturing establishments, by entering culiarly effective in ordinary cases of in domestic service. The Sunday Democration, disordered stomach and inrefers to the subject as follows :-

'There are several classes of women workers who are wretchedly paid, and in the competition for the work the weakest are crowded to the wall. When American born women learn that domestic service is as ladylike assewing on a machine or attending store there will be newer victims of the needle and better for all who live by it.

Reeping House for One's Own Comfort. He was wise who wrote :-- Half the sting of poverty or of small means is gone when one keeps house for one's own comfort and not for the comment of one's neighbors.' Deny it as we will, few of us have the moral force to set up a standard of our own, based upon our own incomes and our own particular home environment. We commit the folly of regulating our expenses by the income of some one else. If the Browns across the street hang up expensive lace curtains, we are discontented until lace curtains have gone up to our windows, no matter how much smaller our income may be than that of the Browns. If the Smiths put down a velvet carpet, our neat and pretty ingrain becomes an eye sore to us. We are extremely mindful of what our neighbors will think about many things that ought not to concern them in the least.'

Let us have a standard of our own, based upon our own incomes, our own needs, and let us cheerfully and bravely bors say?"

'In Denmark a girl never knows the pure, unadulterated joy of receiving a diamond engagement ring,' remarked a returned traveller. 'She gets a plain gold band known as a wedding ring in that country, and it is worn on her left third finger. On the day of her marriage the bridegroom changes it to her right third finger, which is the marriage finger in that country of queer customs. When the husband dies his widow changes her ring again to her left third finger, and everybody knows that she is a widow.

HOUSEHOLD

W HEN a man endeavors to solve the little mysteries surrounding the cooking department he invari-They are thoughtful, yet simple, and an evidence of this a New York house. They are as follows :-convey a pen picture of the happiness | holder, in the course of an interview with which exists in an ideal Christian home, a local writer on domestic subjects,

'I suppose the housewife or the cook or the baker must know about it,' said a householder, 'but I don't. I buy rolls every morning at the baker's, always of the same kind, if they have them. Sometimes when the kind I usually buy is all gone I have bought another kind. which is made from the same dough, and is different only in shape, but the rolls woman are different in their ways of taste different to me. Of course, it may looking at everything, even clathes. be that the difference exists in my imag instion only, but I don't think so. I think they are different. I think it may brush the brothers' top coats and hats he that the different handling required to put them into the different shape rings about in some way different reults, but that's the thing, as I said, I don't know about myself : the housewife or the cook or the baker perhaps does.

> In nearly all families, at intervals some member is suddenly stricken with illness, and as a writer on domestic in the Catholic Witness of Detroit, and a topics says, it is well in such emerger- most tyrannical mistress she is-comcies, when it is difficult to secure the pelling people to submit to the services of a medical practitioner, to be most inconvenient things imaginable to prepare some simple remedy. able for her sake. She pinches The following suggestions in this regard our feet with tight shoes, and are considered by competent judges to chokes us with a tight neckerchief or be effective in most cases :-

says that if he were confined to one single remedy in cases of scarlet lever, when they ought to be up and doing. Evidences of the tenderness and courself sufferer with it thoroughly and often. It self and genteel to live idly and useage of devoted wives are not wanting. allays the fever and softens the parched lessly. She makes people visit when skin. The amount thus absorbed is sim- they would rather stay at home, eat ply astonishing.

course the safe way is to send for the ness. She compels people to dress garly. doctor without delay. But in the country, whether upon their own property or one is often obliged to wait a long time. upon that of others - whether agreeably Agxiety makes the time seem long anywhere, and simple remedies are often pride. very efficient helps, So, while you are waiting, make a paste of lard and salt, told a wide pillow-case (as that is always at nand) into a large square, spread on the paste and lay the cloth smoothly, thoroughly in the good feelings of the paste side down, over the bowels, to be made she wants to know what stomach, sides and as far toward the they are to be made of. An anthority who back as you can. When the it flamma- has just returned from London and Paris tion is severe, the lard will be absorbed lays that broadcloth of an exo isite in a very short time. Be prepared to change the paste as often as needed. Never mind wasting the salt. There is ent part in fashion's domain all winter. no particular rule, only be sure to stir in Mixed Meltons and Venetians are high enough. All that is not needed will re in favor for what are known as severe main on the cloth. One always has this costumes, which, by the way, are far less remedy in the house. So it can be made severe than ever before. What the ready in a moment, and the quicker the trade calls piece goods have a decided used it where the patient was in a perfect agony of suffering and the doctor far moment. True, a few extreme things in away. The result was always more than satisfactory, there being a very perceptible decrease of pain in a wonderfuly short time. Of course the dector smiled with plain materials. For instance, the knowingly when I told him, but then I frill of a skirt or its apron-like overskirt was quite willing he should smile, for and the sleeves and trimming of the the patient was comfortably sleeping waist will be made of fancy material, when he arrived.

> A successful American medical practitioner recently said that one of the most beneficial features of a sea bath is the salt water inadvertently swallowed by bathers. It is a wonderful tonic for the liver, stomach and kidneys. In many cases it will cure biliousness when all drug preparations have failed. It is pesomnia, and has been known to produce excellent results in many cases of dyspepsia.

Clean sea water, such as is to be had at any of your numerable fashionable seaside resorts, is full of tonic and sedative properties. It won't hurt anybody. Indeed two or three big swallows of it would be of positive benefit to nine bathers out of ten. It is not, of course, a palatable or tempting dose to take, but neither is quinine or calomel. You seldom, if ever, see an old sailor who is bilious or dyspeptic, or a victim of insomnia-and why? For the reason that an ocean of good medicine spreads all about his sky and he doses himself copiously with it whenever his physical mechanism becomes the least bit deranged.'

In another case all other remedies failed, and it was said that the patient must die-but she didn't.

Croup .-- Cover the throat and chest with the lard and salt paste, adoing to it a sprinkling of mustard or yellow snuff.

Pleurisy.—Apply flannel cloths wrung out of hot mustard water and change often, or a mustard paste.

Cool the blood by drinking cold water in which a little pure cream of tartar mastic and cream tones this will do, but has been dissolved.

adhere to this standard, heedless of that dreadful bugbear: What will the neigh of strained honey, one half teacupful of strained honey, one half teacupful of the strained honey. olive oil and the juice of one lemon, cook all together and take one teaspoonful every two hours

> For cuts take a piece of common brown wrapping paper like that which butchers use for meat. Cover with shoemaker's wax (which meits with a match) and bend it over the wound. Always keep a stick of shoemaker's wax in your medicine closet. It is invaluable for all wounds and will prevent blood poisoning if applied at once.

A very good remedy for a cold on the Bring are ged can't mean a great deal lungs is a syrup made of the juice of Colcharp were in Denmark any way you onions and sugar; simmer so ne onions Sumstances permitted to see her be ugar, or the sugar may be added at first.

HATTER STATES OF THE STATES OF

THE comments of the editors of the New York Sun, in dealing with the subject goes to prove, in some graphs on the subject of family life ably becomes somewhat mystified. As measure, the truth of the observations.

> Women who follow all of fashion's guises cannot take the hot weather comes for them to revel in their diaphanous gowns of crèpe de chine, organdie, muslin, silk and the like, they have to turn their attention to autumn styles or else fall hopelessly behind the procession of the well dressed. Man and Man supplies himself with a hotmeather wardrobe suitable to his position in so ciety and then proceeds to enjoy it. Not so with woman. She supplies herself with no end of clothing that makes one fairly cool to look at, but she does not enjoy it, for when the mercury is at the sizzling point she is racking her brain to know what will be worn in the fall.

Fashion rules the world, says a writer squeezes the breath out of the body by tight lacing. She makes people sit up Scarlet Fever -An eminent physician by night when they ought to be in bed, and keeps them in bed in the morning he should choose lard. Rub the little She makes it vulgar to wait upon one's when they are not hungry and drink Inflammation of the Bowels.—Of our pleasures and interrupts our business the safe way in the s to the word of God or the dictates of

> One might suppose that it was still too early to prophesy concerning the styles for the next sesson. Before woman learns how her next season's gowns are says that broadcloth of an exquisite quality is in great demand for early fall gowns and that it will play a prominwhile the rest of the costume will be

> In point of color light grey holds its own for dressy gowns, and castor effects prevail for street wear and for general use at fashionable autumn resorts. Blue is a cold color, and will not be used in all of its varying shades as it has been since early spring. The conventional blues, reds, greens, and browns will. of course, be in vogue for those of a practical turn of mind. as they always are. A feature of the new materials is the lightness of their weight, which manufacturers have succeeded in procuring without loss of body.

The garterless stocking is the latest thing in the way of hosiery. It is made with evelet holes on either side, which are crossed and laced like a shoe. The stockings keep up admirably, and are pretty to look at.

Pink is the color that leads just now for evening wear. When prettily managed, no other shade lends itself to such charming contrasts.

The very latest thing in millinery is the halo. It is a large plaque of straw. with the outer edge gathered Tam o' Shanter fashion. The trimming is placed underneath instead of on top and usually cossists of plumes, which hug the hair closely.

Shaded feather boas and also coarse dots are much used.

Parisian women are wearing shoes and stockings to match their gowns. In when it comes to bright greens, red and blues the women of really refined taste For a severe cold on the lungs use the shudders at the mere thought of such a

> This notion of a plain velvet band passed through a paste buckle so notice. able in summer millinery, has extended to woman's arms. She now wears a piece of black velvet, fastened garterwise through a small jewelled buckle, as an armlet. It heightens the whiteness of the arm wonderfully.

Cream serge is getting in its inning now. Gowns of this material are fre quently made with a plain skirt and a anort sacque coat with deepsailor collar, over which is worn another collar of rich ceru frish lace.

Fashion permits great audacity in the matter of color in London and Paris. A byscinth blue gown, with touches of light green introduced in the trimming, is frequently worn with a rose pink toque as d a parasol to match. Orange is also blended with reyal blue and acarlet or violet with eky blue.

The tan shoe, so far as woman is con-

rned, has about had its day, writes an American authority. For the last two or three years it has held its own over all others for summer wear, but this year finds its popularity on the wane. Like everything else in life, the tan shoe has its good and its bad points. It does not show dust and mud like other shoes, and is admirably adapted to country and seaside wear, but there is something in he dressing of tan leather which draws sensitive feet into almost double and twisted bow knots. Perhaps this is the reason that so many women have discooly. Why? Because when the time carded tan shoes for plain black or linencolored ca as boots and ties this seaton. At any rate, swell bootmakers say that the tan shoe does not occupy the place in the estimation of wemankind that it once did, and chiropodists and boutblacks, who profited by this fashion, are mourning its departure

A SISTER'S HELP

BROUGHT RENEWED HEALTH TO A DESPONDENT BROTHER.

HIS HEALTH HAD FAILED AND MEDICINE SEEMED TO DO HIM NO GOOD-WHERE OTHERS HAD FAILED DR WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS MET WITH GREAT SUCCESS.

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.: -

GENTLEMEN,-A few years ago my system became thoroughly run down. My blood was in a frightful condition; medical treatment did no good. I surfeited myself with advertised medicines, but with equally poor results. I was finally incapacitated from work, became thoroughly despondent, and gave up hope of living much longer. While in this condition I visited my father's home near Tara. A sister, then and now living in Toronto, was also living at the paren al home. Her husband had been made healthy turough the use of Dr. Williams' Pick Pills and she urged me to try them. Tired of trying medicines, I laughed at the proposition. However, later on she provided me with some of the pills and begged me to take them. I did so, and before I had used two boxes I was on the road to restored health. I am commending their good qualities almost every day I live because I feel so grateful for my restoration, and I have concluded to write you this letter wholly in the interest of suffering humanity, I am carrying on bosiness in Owen Sound as a carriage maker. Tois town has be n my home for twenty-right years, and any one enclosing a reply three cent stamp can receive personal indersation of the toregoing. This much to satisfy these who cannot be blamed for doubting after taking so many other preparations with its being benefitted You may do just as you like with this letter. I am satisfied that but for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would not be able to attend to my business to day. Perhaps I would not have been alive.

Yours very sincerely, FREDERICK GLOVER.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete eport of patents granted this week to Canadian inventors by the American Government. This report is especially prepared for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life Building,

608 514 - Harold J. Bell, Niagara, Can. Acceptede gas generator. 608.442-George Crommiller, Welland,

Can. Casket stand. 608 209 - James McAllister, Owen

Sound, Can. Gang way doors for box cars or steamboats. 611 686 - Charles Pickering, Richmond, Can. Smoke stack (re issue).

608 527-David Ross, Vancouver, Can. Door for closing steam retorts. 29 138-Cyrille Leveque, Toronto, Can. Index book. (Design).

SUCCESSFUL AT LAST.

"I was a sufferer from neuralgia in my side, and headaches. I followed numerous prescriptions without benefit, and was persuaded to try Hood's Samaparilla. When I had taken only one bottle I realized it was doing me good, and I continued taking it until I was cured." MRS. CARRIE PRICE, Georgetown, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

A contributor to the New York Post writes. Persons who have spent time in the waiting-rooms of medical specialists must have remarked the general absence of reading matter to while away white net ruches wrought in big chenille | the time. In point of fact. there is an important reason for this. The most careful physicians do not permit any literature in their offices for the handling of patients, for fear of contagion. One up town doctor, who leaves two or three daily papers lying in his waiting room, to be taken out each day, never allows a member of his family so touch the papers after they have been in his office. It is wise to give these instances of possible danger from contact the widest publicity. They should be a lesson to every one toward cultivating the habit of touching things as little as possible. It was found not long ago that serious diseases were communicated through the medium of a speaking tube used in a manufactory by a number of persons. The mouth piece of a public telephone is, when under proper care, frequently disinfected. The danger of the moment to the physical world is contact, and the more complete the practice of personal isolation can be made the better for everybody.

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NEW YORK'S

Where Hundreds of Ireland's Sons and Daughters First Step Upon America's Soil.

PATHETIC SCENES OF DEAR ONES LONG SEPARATED.

The Zeal and Kindliness of the Officers in Charge - Watchful and Solicitous Vigilance of the Priest, and Many Other Interesting Features of the Arrivals.

Edith S. Tupper, of the New York World, thus pathetically describes the scenes which are being enacted at the Barge office, the landing place at New York, where hundreds of Ireland's sons and daughters are landing from week to

They say there's bread and work for all. And the sun shines always there: But I'll not forget old Ireland Were it fifty times as fair,

N this month more Irish immigrant girls have landed in New York than in any other July since 1846.

The Majestic brought over 400 immigrants last week, half of whom were sonsie Irish girls with cheeks like apples and lips like cherries.

What is the meaning of this sudden influx of immigrants from Erin? If you ask Commissioner McSweenv

he signs and shakes his head and says: "It's because they can't live in Ireland. Times are constantly growing wirse there. There is no hope for the Irish peasant. If you travel in Ireland everywhere you hear the question, 'When are you going to America?

"It's not the question, 'Are you going to America?' tut when. And the answer always is, 'When I've saved enough money,' or 'when mother dies,' or when my sister sends over my passage. They are always looking forward to it from their childhood. They ex pect to go as much as they expect to go to heaven.

'And you wouldn't wonder at their eagerness if you could see the barren and desolate Ireland they are leaving.

'Last summer I went to Ireland. I tavelled with a priest who had not been home for thirty years. I knew him as a genial fellow to whom I supposed tears were unknown. As we drove through the country toward his boyhood home what was my amazement when suddenly he burst into tears. The sight of desolated Ireland broke his heart.

"So these young men and women who see no future in Ireland turn instinctive ly from their own loved island and sor row to America. And how do they save enough to come with? Let me tell you a fact. Six and one-half per cent. of all the passage money of Irish immigrants is furnished from this side.

"What do they expect here? Poor creatures, for one thing they expect to pick up gold in the streets. They ex pect to improve and rise in the world. Yes, many of the girls expect to marry young mechanics or artisans who have got a good start in life."

If you ask Agent Patrick McCool, who looks after these pretty Irish girls as a shepherd guards his lambs, who is here, there and every where-a tireless, honest sincere worker-bis gray eyes flash and the red in his ruddy cheeks grows deeper as he says proudly; 'Irish people love liberty. As they are burdened by unjust and grievous taxation-taxation that even the English Tories themselves condemn-they come here to escape it and enjoy liberty.'

If you ask Father Cabill, one of the priests at the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, the harbor of friendless Irish girls in New York, he will gravely say: The primary object of these girls is to earn money to send back to their parents, perhaps to save the old homestead, to keep their fathers and mothers in comfort in their last days.?

And so, whether in search of bread a d gold, or on the gloricus quest for liberty or the sacred errand to save the eld home, these troops of clear-eyed, redcheeked, honest hearted lassies are pouring into the country this summer in greater numbers than ever.

When the Majestic landed the immigrants at the Barge Office last week hundreds stood waiting in lines, eagerly watching for the familiar faces to come up the stairway from the steamer. Every sturdy young man in frieze jacket and tweed cap, grasping his bag as though he expected to have it torn from him by force, every blushing, shy maid, frightened at the throng and the newness and strangeness of everything, was anxiously scanned by the watchers.

Suddenly a cry of Michael, me boy, God bless you! or 'Nora, me darlint!' was heard.

Strong, red, hard-working hands grasp ed the travellers. Brawny arms snatched them to faithful hearts. Tears leaped to fond eyes and rained down longing faces, and everybody else groaned in sympathy.

Annie Ryan, thin, sorrowful, with hands that showed the marks of cease less toil, was looking earnestly for her little sister Beatrice.

Shure, she's only a child. I'm wild wid thinkin' somethin' may have hap pened her, she was saying to a friend. The faithful, anxious eyes devoured every young girl that came up the stairs. A bright red spot appeared on either

ERIT is what has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world and enables it to accomplish

uands nervously clasued and unclasped. At lest there came jauntily tripping up the stairs a typical Irish beauty. Starcely sixteen, she was as round and glowed like stars and her checks were like the blush of an apricot.

Annie Ryan gave a great, dry sob and caught ber baby sister, she whom she ! ft | eddling about the old home, to her breast. 'Oa, acushla, mavourneen!' she mumured brokenly. And everybody in the crowd murmured, too, and wiped their weeping eres.

A big, stalwart, ruddy-cheeked young Irishman stood looking, not at the pretty girls as they passed before him, but at every old woman. Tim McPartland was there to find his old mother.

She came at lut, a tiny, wrinkled little old woman, with a broad white cap and coarse, clumey snoes. 'Peasant' was emblazoned all over her.

But the well dressed, Americanized young Irishman was not ashamed of her looks. He did not care a rap about the droll cap and the awkward shoes. With a mighty laugh he lifted the little old woman clean off her feet and held her as

if he would never let her go. Sweet Nora Sullivan, from County D. wn, with hair the color of amber and cheeks lik satin, shyly condescended to tell me a little of herself.
'Yis, ma'am, Oi've lift brothers an'

sisters in Ireland Oi've a good place waitin' me in New Haven. Oi'm to sind for the others as soon as iver Oi can. Homesick? Oh, no ma'am'-very bravely- Oi'm not after bein' homesick. Oi've fri'nds to mate me whin Oi get to New Haven.

Close by, Ellen Dolan, with a face like a Madonna crowned by a quaint, bell shaped hat, crouched over her luggage. She raised her heavily lidded eyes pathe ically. 'It's homesick Oi am, ma'am,' she murmured, and buried her face in her shawl.

Pretty Maggie Maguire, sweet as a bit of aweet briar, modest and shy as a violet, came timidly along. Her sister was to meet her, she told the officials.

A flishily dressed woman, with blandined hair and hard face, stood waiting with a man of sinister features and insolent eyes.

'There she is,' said the woman as she caught sight of the child.

Rushing to her, she embraced her with exuberance and introduced her cousin. Pretty Maggie's eyes grew larger as she took in every detail of her sister's appearance. 'It's foine yez are,' she said; but phat is it yez have done to voor hair. Rose?

Rose tossed her head and laughed and said: 'Come, child; you shall look as fine as I do before long. I've got a splendid place for you in my cousin's boardinghouse. You won't have to work hard, and we'll fix you up grand.'

Fot cousin is he. Rose?' the little girlasked. 'Oi don't remimber him at 'Oi course not, stupid,' returned her

sister. 'He left Ireland when you were a baby. Come, make haste now.' The conversation made me uneasy Some way I did not like the look of this

pair. I wished somebody would inter fere. I looked around. Was there no There was some one.

Directly in their path was the imposing figure of a black robed Catholic priest.

severe. His stern eyes searched the little group before him. The yellowhaired woman quailed and dropped her eyes.
'What is your name, child?' said

Father Henry, of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary.

'Maggie Maguire, father,' said the little one, dropping a timid curtsey. Where from ?

County Kerry, father. 'Sne is my sister, father,' put in the woman glibly. I'm taking her to

my cousin's.
'Oh, you are,' said the priest, freezing the woman with an icy glance. 'The little one will not go to your causin's. Come with me, child.'

'You've no business'--stormily begant he woman. 'Take care 'said the priest quickly, but with warning in his cold voice

The woman slunk back. The frightened child was taken to the shelter of the mission across the parkone more saved by the vigilance of the good fathers whose special province it is to look after these innocent wayfarers. After a dramatic little scene I made

myself known to Father Henry. That's only one of many,' he said in answer to my questions. These poor, ignorant girls would be the prey of designing people were we not on hand to watch over them.'

But I've something pleasanter to do now, which perhaps you would like to witness. There is to be a marriage at the mission. A young man and his sweetheart have come over together and leave for Montana this afternoon, and wish to be married before setting out."

So we went over to the mission, and there, sitting side by side, sheepish and blushing and blissiul, were Michael Sneehan and Kate Harrington, sweethearts from babyhood.

Nine years ago Michael came to this country and went to Butte, Mon, where he has worked ever since in the mines, earning his \$3.50 per day.

Six weeks ago he went back to Ireland to find his boyhood's sweetheart and bring her over to share his lot. Michael was red-faced and twinkling-

eyed. He flaunted a gay green necktie and an American flag on his coat, and he beamed and glowed and glistened with happiness.

As for shy, sweet Kate, she could scarcely speak above a whisper and kept her eyes fastened upon the ground. 'Niver a swatcheart have Oi had bar-

rin' Kate, Michael confided to me. Twas her face wur always beyant me when Oi wur diggin' away in thim dhurty ould mines. It's savin' Oi wur from the first day to go back afther me Kate. She's a bit sthrange, ma'am, but she'll loike it when wance she is there.

TOOTHACHE STOPPED IN TWO MINUTES thousands of wonderful CURES: with Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum. 10c. that stays too.

pale cheek. The roughened, knotted The mountains is grand, and to air so foine. 'Tis a dandy place, is Montany.' 'Finer than Ireland?'

He moved unessily. 'On, no, ma'am' he said. 'There's no place like the ould plump as a patridge. Her dark, curly sod, God save it! sod are it! of the R mary the little romance had its fitting end.

The noble white head of Father Cahill towered above the Irish lovers as the stately priest in long black cassock prayed over them and sprinkled holy water upon them, and made the sign of the cross in the air shove them, and pronounced them man and wife.

And then, hand in hand, the frish im migrants set their faces toward the sun set, to begin anew the search for gold in a strange land where the sun always sbines.

But they'll not forget old Ireland, were it fifty times as fair.

*5*4444444444444444 The Story of A Tired Soul.

BY FRED, D. ENGELBACH.

H! how apt we human beings are to judge our fellow-creatures' ac tions by the standpoint of our own

feelings, and how terribly we err sometimes in consequence. I think one reason why the medical profession is so attractive to men of thought is that the doctor sees daily human nature with the society mask off. He learns early, if he be wise, that in no case is it safe to prophesy in what course a man a brain may impel him when in trouble.

One case, which after an interval of vears stands as clearly before my mind as though it had occurred yesterday, is so unique in its details that I have ventured to record it.

I was in practice at a small town called Darlington, in the North Riding, a little place where we know each other's busi ness far better than our own, and fought as desperately over the equipment of the fire brigade and such like matters as if our lives depended on the issue.

I was driving one day, when suddenly my groom, eager to impart information.

Do you know, sir, that Tasker has taken on an assistant ?" Now, Tasker was our village grocer, and suffered from heart disease, and was,

in addition, a man of the most irritable temmer. In glad of that, Tom; it's advice I've given him ecores of times. What

is the new man like?" 'I don't know, sir; he keeps himself so much to hims-If, and har fly goes out unless at night. Fancy Tasker keeping him a month already!'

So saying, the subject dropped, and I dismissed Tasker and his affairs from my mind, only to find, on my return to my house, that a message had been left requesting me to visit him without

I hurried down to the shop, and cut of curiosity went in by the public entrance. wondered, as I entered, how Tasker had lived in that atmosphere of cheese, bacon, and onions so many years, and glanced quickly at the new shopman.

He was a middle sized man with a remarkable face. Forehead was fairly good, the nose straight, and the jaw very square and determined loking. In my brief glance I decided that the new man was not a snopman by training, and wo dered what treak of fate had brought him to his present humble position. After seeing my patient in the little

back parlor, I said: Well, Tasker, you are a sensible

'Why, sir? I don't think you'd think

80 if— 'Man alive! you've done the very

thing I've told you for years to do-taken help. The man looked rather confused, and, glancing around to the closed door,

said : 'Well, sir, a month ago, during that hot spell, I thought I should have died in the shop. One dar I nearly did, and was leaning against the counter, when I short I mistrusted myself. noticed a man staring at me from the

He burried in and undid my collar, sat me down, and fanned me with a paper. When I came round, he told me that I'd kill myself if I wasn't careful. I said I thought I should, and then le told me that he had no character, no re ferences, and wanted work. He didn't care—so he said—about wages if I'd feed him and give him enough money to buy tobacco with Well, sir, they say I'm a hard man, but I took him on.

He's like a son to me. Does no books, talks when I want to talk, and says nothing when I'm grumpy. Do you think I did wrong?"

'Well, it wasn't very wise, Tasker; but you've got a good roan. I can read faces as well as most men, and I'll bet that man hasn't been brought --

'No, sir; I won't talk about it, it's his affair, not mine; and if so be he wants to be a grocer. I'll treat him as one as long as he wishes.'

lieft the room awallowing the snuh the choleric little man had given me. Long residence in the country does en c urage gossip, and I find it very difficult to avoid, even now, discussing local affairs and people when on business. As Heft, the assistant was busily making up packets of tea and did not look up. This piqued me, so I said:

'How do you like Darlington, my man ?' He looked un, and I was struck with

the and expression of his face. 'Very well, thank you, sir,' he replied in a cultivated voice; 'your carriage is outside, sir.' Once more I found myself pulled up,

and I hastily retired from this strange, uncommunicative pair. In six months I got no further with the new man. I offered to lend him

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



and doubtless but for an accident I should never have known his story.

One Friday—our neighboring city's market day—I was hurriedly summoned to go to Tasker's, the massage being that the new man had burt his back cruel.'

On my arrival I found that Tasker had gone to York for the day, and had left the shop in charge of the assistant. An the horse and looking in the moonlight hour before he sent for me he had been | at the bright, green, slimy surface of the mounting a high pair of steps to get down a ham for a customer. Suddenly the connecting cord gave away, and the steps fell with a crash. The heavy ham ouicide.

overbalanced him, and he fell backward

I drag

talling across a box on the floor. I found that the neighbors had, with turned him loose. Off he galloped, the their invariable kindness to each other, sound of his hoofs ringing dully in my carried the poor fellow into the parlor, where he was lying when I saw him. On I threw my hat and stick on to the bog. carefully examining him, I found that he had broken his back very high up, miles. and was completely paralyzed up to his neck. One bone higher and he would did not. I owed no man anything : I have died instantly, owing to the phrenic injured. As I finished, I wondered how to break it to nim. when, looking up at and oblivion. me with a whimsical look in his eyes, ne said:

'It had been better for me had that phrenic nerve gone, doctor.' I started-I did, indeed-had he read

my thoughts? Don't look so startled. I knew my too late now to mind much. I was a d eter myself not long ago.'

I drew a deep breath. ! felt that I was on the verge of some startling contession and controlled as best I could my curiosity. In all human probability he had about twenty-four hours to live, and hence he could do himself no harm. I gave him a little brandy, and then waited patiently.

you hear my story; but as sure as I am | ignorance on my part or by my brain tying, it is true, and I wish it were giving way and leading to a catastrophe. 'Don't worry yourself,' I said. 'It's

no affair of mine; who am I to judge that. any man? I often feel, when I see or hear of any life spoiled, that there, but for the grace of God, goes John Derring.' 'Thanks; would you mind holding my hand? Although I cannot feel, it

gives me a little courage to tell my sad I propped him up a little, and taking There facing me was a drinking founhis nerveless hand, I rested it on the tain, with the following inscription on couch and placed my own on it in full it:

view of his eyes. I am now just thirty years old, and I This Fountain was Erected by Public feel as though it were eighty. You'll hardly believe it, but I've been in practice for nine years, starting when I was twenty-one.

'My whole life has been a mistake from my earliest boyhood. They always put me in classes too advanced for me, because they said I was clever. Eager to justi'y this faith in my ability, I got into the way of acquiring information by the most superficial reading. Every one prophesied a great future for me, and I was sent to a great hospital to genelman. He fed the pour, and was learn medicine. There again my reputa tion grew by no effort of my own. I looked a student, and a few lucky hits made my name there. I tell you that when I started practice, my knowledge. like hundreds of others of my year and other years, was very superficial. In

· From that year until now I have striven to hide my ignorance from the world My wife, a lovely and a charming wom in, believed in me as a genius: my child-for I have one nearly eight years old-adored me, and my parents respected me, and yet I was unnappy. was the only one who knew how unworthy I was of all the respect I had gained. It was one long piece of acting. blood rich and pure, you will not get It's nard work to simulate confidence in well. Rich, pure blood is the only thing yourself when you do not feel it, and I that can bring perfect health. Consti did it for years. I never gave myself time to think, for I found to be always doing meant happiness.

'Hence, one after the other, I took up as hobbies, carving, painting, photography. All in turn I tired of. Then I tried to tire myself out with football in digestive system into perfect order. It leisure moments. One year I telt so worried that I exposed myself, worked doubly hard, and noped I might die; but to no svail. Then, fortunately for my brain, literature absorbed my spare time. Such was my fatal facility that I was doomed to learn nothing from that hard task mistress, for my stories were success for over 30 years. taken from the lirst. After earning what would have been a year's livelihood to many people, I tired of that hobby and cast round for another. I was persuaded to lecture on various subjects which my great superficial knowledge had made familiar to me, and this proved my ruin

'All last winter my work had been hard and I had not spared myself, and then the lecturing in the evening, I sup pose, acted on my brain. I know I did not make any mistakes, but I got apathetic, and my wife was worried about me.

One night in midwinter I had to ride over Dartmoor, which was close to my



broks, and tried him in many ways-for | village home of Newton Pynes, and the wa interested in him-but to no avail; thoughts which had oppressed me for years flooded my brain.

I was riding beside Cranmere Fool, an unfathomable morass, when the thought suddenly struck me. Why not get rest and oblivion in its depths? A touch of the spur and a tug at the reins would solve all my difficulties. I hardly remember now all that I did-I suppose I bog. I decided not to weight my soul with my suicide, and determined to die to the world, in fact, to commit moral

'I dragged the horse to the edge of the morass, grimed him with dirt, and head. I almost hear them now. Then and tramped off to Plymouth, eighteen

'You'll say I cheated people; yet I awindled no insurance company, because nerve, controlling the respiration, being I was not insured, and I loved my wife and child devotedly; only I needed rest

'I got work there as a laborer, and read of my death in the paper. Read. too, of my vereatility and of my skill until my heart grew sick. Then I tramp ed up here and got work, and now it's all over-perhaps for the best, as who knows my darling wife might have marback was broken high up, and-well, it's ried again. I've been happy, really happy, these six months. I've worked at mechanical work until I have been tired, and I have read and slept. ' A weak brain, you'll say. Well, who

' At any rate, I tried for nine years and failed to get the peace and rest I've had here. No doubt I ve been wicked as the world judges; but perhaps it was a mercy I left my happy home before I 'I'm a raid you will despise me when I had time to see it brought low by some Good bye, friend; goard my secret, and bury me decently. I've said enough for

> 'Put on a head-stone, 'F.A.G.,' and 'Requiescat in Pace,' for I shall be at

A few months later I stood in the square at Newton Pynes, to which place I had devoted a day of my short holiday.

Subscription To the Memory of FREDERICK GEORGE ANGEL, SURGEON,

WHO WAS DROWNED IN THE EXECUTION OF HIS DUTY, MARCH 16, 1886. He was respected and beloved by all.

I turned to an aged pauper who was gazing at the fountain, and said: 'What sort of a man was this Doctor Angel?

'Lor' bless ye, sir, he was a proper real good to us; but he disappointed us sore at last, he did.' 'Why-how?' I queried.

'Well, he might have given us chance to bury 'un proper. Wny, I tell 'ee, sir, the weakest on us would have turned out to bury 'un; but his body never was got back, and so us couldn't show what we felt.'-The Half Henr.

The sick man knocking at the door of health gets in it he knocks the right way, and, stays cut if he doesn't. There are thousands of ways of getting sick. but only one way to get well. Do wnat ever you will, if you do not put your digestion in good order, and make your pation is a disease of the blood. A large part of all diseases are traceable directly to impurities in the blood, and can be cured by eliminating them with Dr. Pierce's Gallen Medical Discovery. The first thing it does is to put the whole stimulates the appetite, excites a copicus secretion of the digestive fluids and promotes assimilation. It searches out disease germs wherever they may be, kills them and forces them out of the system. The "Golden Medical Discovery" has been used with unvarying

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Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies.

Young trishmen's L. & B. Association

Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Digamizet, April 18.4. Incorporated, Doc. 1916.

Regular mouthly meeting held in its hall, 18

Durrestreet, first Wednesday of every mouth at 8
o'clock, P.M. Committee of Minagement moota
every second and fourth Wednesday of each
mouth, President, RIGHARD BURKE; Secretary
M.J. POWER; all communications to e addressed to the liab. Delegates to St. Patrick's Loague
W.J. Hinning, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

Organized 1885.

Meets in its hall, 147 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2500 r.m. Spiritual Advisor, REV. E. STRUBBE, C.SS.R.; President, JOHN WHITTY: Secretary, D. J. O'NEILL-belegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

Ancient Order of Hibernians,

DIVISION No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each mouth, at 8 r.a. President, ANDREW DUNN: Recording Secretary, THOS. N. SMITH, 63 Richmond street, to whom all communications should be addressed. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: A. Duna, M. Lynch and B. Companichton.

A.O.H.-Division No. 3.

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at Hilberma Hall, No. 2042 Notre Dame St. Officers: B. Wall, President: P. Carroll, Vice-President; John Hughes, Fin. Secretary: Wm. Rawley, Roc. Secretary: Wm. Stanton, Treas: Marshal, John Kennedy: T. Erwine, Chairman of Standing Committee. Hall is open every evening (except regalar meeting nights) for members of the Order and their friends, where they will find Irish and other leading newspaters on file.

A.O.H.-Division No. 4.

President, H. T. Kearns, No. 32 Delorimier avenue; Vice President, J. P. O'llara; Recording Secretary, P. J. Finn. 15 Kent street; Financial Secretary, P. J. Tomity; Treasurer, John Traynor; Sergeant-at-atms, D. Mathewson, Sentinel, D. White; Marshal, F. Geehan; Delegates to St. Patrick's Learne, T. J. Douovan, J. P. O'llara, F. Geehan; Chairman Standing Committee, John Costello, A.O.H. Division No. 4 meets every Jandard and 4th Monday of each month, at 1113 Notre Dame street.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

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

Ormalized March 14, 1888. Branch 74 meets in the bisement of St. Gabriel's new Church, cornor of Centre and Lacrairie streets, on the first and third Weelnesdays of each month.

Applie dats for membership, or any one desirous of intermation regarding the Branch, may communicate with the following officers:

E. v. Wu. O'M) viv. P. P., Spiritual Advisor. Centre street.

Corp. Ww. 40 rocks, President, D. Fire Station. Morror of Merceley, Financial Secretary, 77 Portal Www.Crist.x. Treasurer, Bourgeois street. Javes Tayron, 217 Prince Arthur street.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch **26**

One. exizen, Eith November, 1883.)

Branch 2 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month at 3 c.m.

month, at \$0.8.

Applicants for membership or any one desirour of information regarding the Branch may communicat: with the following officers:

MARTIN EAGAN, President, 577 Cadicux St. J. H. FIELLEY, Treasurer, 719 Sherbrooke St. Q. A. GADBOIS, Fin.-Sec., 511 St. Lawrence St. JAS. J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 325 St. Urbain St.

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Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L. Meetsin St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa

month, at Sp.w. M. SHEA, President: T. W LESAGE, Secretary, 447 Berri Street. Catholic Order of Foresters.

Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each

St. Gabriel's Court, 185. Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan.

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

St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F

Moers in St. Ann's Hall, 177 Ottawn street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Ranger, 153, 18 F. Fossner Recording Secretary, ALBX. PATTARSON 197 Ottawn street.

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

ESTABLISHED 1863. Rev Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN; Prosi-dent. JOHN KILLFEATHER; Secretary, JAS. BRADY, 11s Chateauguay Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall. corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3:30 - K. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Audrew Cullen

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8586.

Father Kesseler.

A New Church for the Parish of St. Matthew -- The Brooklyn Bridge Scare -- Interesting Statistics --Large Bequests to the Church-A Big Strike Threatened-Other News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

There is a movement being organized to pay a just tribute to the memory of the heroic priest, Rev. Father Kesseler, who perished in the terrible disaster which befel the French transatiantic steamer Bourgogne, about a month ago. It is proposed to erect two marble statues of the brave priest, one to be placed in St. Joseph's Church, at One Hundred and Twenty fifth street and Columbus avenue, where he labored so faithfully for more than thirty years, and the other in the adjoining school house. The project is apparently the simultaneous thought of many of his parishioners as well as of those who had only known | him by reputation as a most devited priest. A number of prominent citizers of Harlem, including Magistrate Brann Eugene Sweeney, M. A. Lickler, Hagh McCormick, D. G. Martin and Charles Luce, organized an informal committee, and subscription books were distributed throughout the upper part of the city. The result, it is said, was surprising. Nearly \$500 was collected within a few hours and from all parts of the parish came requests for subscription lists.

One of the priests at the parish house said yesterday to a representative of a local journal: -

'St. Joseph's is not a wealthy parish. but every one, rich and poor, old and young, is sending in his mite.'

The deed of heroism for which Father Kesseler is to be honored is fresh in the minds of all New Yorkers. Early on the morning of July 4 when La Bourgogne was sinking off Cape Sable, there was a scene of the wildest confusion on the big steamer. In all the bitter struggle for life Father Kesseler, who was seeking a little rest after thirty years of continuous labor, made no effort to save himself. but remained on deck till the v seel sank, calpily giving absolution to these around him.

Father Kesseler, who was born sixty years ago in one of the Ruine provinces was the son of an officer who served in the army of Napoleon.

A magnificent new Catholic Ci urch is to be erected for the parish of St. Mat-thew, on the corner of Utica avenue and Douglas street at a cost of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. It is expected that this sacred edifice will ourpaes all other churches in this city in its wealth of architectural beauty.

It is to be built of Indiana limestone. French Renaissance in style, and is to Italy, and \$1,000 to Father Etienne, of have a seating capacity of twelve hund-red. The feature of the interior is to be her soul and that of her husband. The an immense barrel vault that springs from wall to wall, making a span of seventy feet.

The tower, which is 125 feet high, is situated in the centre of the Douglas street facade, and is especially in keeping with the style of the church. The new St. Matthew's has a frontage of 75 feet on Utica avenue, and runs 160 feet deep in Douglas street.

The Herald by its reference to the recent accident to the Brooklyn Bridge has created no little feeling of anxiety in the minds of the thousands who are obliged to make use of it daily. The article is as tollows :-

The public has received a severe shock through a loss of considence in the stability of the Brooklyn Bridge. There is no other similar structure in the world that sustains so heavy a traffic and upon which so many people depend for the performance of daily duties and the enjoyment of daily pleasures. If any serious flaw is discovered in this structure it will reduce the importance of Brooklyn to New York and vice versa paid for making a child's jacket. Expert by at least one half, to say nothing of a possible disaster that would appall the world.

The Herald is not inclined to believe that ary serious damage has been yet enstained, but there is always a last straw that breaks the strongest back. The Bridge has been sbused up to the shot, and the structure vibrated and maintain the dignity of the office. groaned in a way that was terrifying to all persons.

The Bridge authorities declare that the structure is as safe as the street, and hat the only reason for the snapping of an immaterial "bottom chord" was the a cumulated weight of the stalled trolley

The public is not in harmony with bottom chords. It knows nothing about them. When important bits of mechanism snap and the whole Bridge sags perceptibly the people demand a rigid investigation and will not be satisfied until a competent board of engineers reports that the Bridge has not yet reached the last straw condition.

Even if strong enough, the Brooklyn Bridge is no longer big enough to accommodate the traffic thrust upon it. What has become of those plans for the East River bridge which we heard so much about? Now is the time to rush them to completion.

According to the report of City Superintendent Maxwell of the public schools, Maxwell of the public schools, for the very ending July 31, 1898 the string of mimber of children in Greater Town k to be seen the ages of 5 and 18 from w \$6702.003 distributed as follows:

Manhattan and the Bronx, 382 000; Brooklyn, 276,662; Queens, 80,000; Richmond, 13,500. The total enrollment of pupils in the schools was 462,329, divid-To Honor the Memory of Heroic Bronx, 270,507; Brooklyn, 163,636; Queens, 24 047; Richmond, 10,145. The average daily attendance was as follows: Manhattan and the Bronx, 187,883, Brooklyn, 120,654; Queens, 18,621; Richmend, 6,026; a total of 334,184.

The expenditures for all school purposes for the year ending June 30, 1898. were \$10,576 770 80, of which Manhattan and the Bronx had \$5,926 544 03; Brooklyn, \$2 694,615; Queens, \$600,000, and Richmond, \$355.611.67. The per capita ecst for the whole city was \$22.48. total number of teachers and principals employed was 9.452, of whom 722 were To house all the children, 405 schoolhouses were provided, with a total seating capacity of 384,091. The value of these schoolhouses is put at \$29 295, 200 28, and the school sites at \$12,035, 544 40. The value of all other school property is put down at \$1,897,710.

The number of new schools erected during the year was thirty two, and fitteen additions, of which Manhattan and the Bronx had seven schools and ten edditions; Brooklyn, two schools and one addition: Queens, twenty-one schools and four additions, and Richmond, two senools.

A pitiable case was brought to the at tention of police officials last week when an old miser was conducted to the Oak street station. He had been taken sick at Roosevelt and Front streets. He said he was Edward Ryan 78 years old, and that he lived at the Glenmore House, 3 Chatham square. His vest was loced over a soiled snirt by a single but ton fastened by a piece of coarse wrapping twine. In the inside vest pocket. wrapped in a dirty and torn newspaper, were nine bank books, showing deposits for more than \$8,000.

The old man cried when the books were taken from him. They were re turned to him, and he kissed them, patted them and rubbed his cheeks against them. He thanked the police in a broken voice for returning them. He was then taken to Bellevue Hospital, and died there yesterday of old age and lack of proper nourishment.

Ryan was well known by sight to frementers of the Bowery. He lived apart from them. Of his past nothing is known by the police. He never had been arrested for vagrancy or for beg ging. His money is held for his relatives by the Public Administrator.

At intervals some of our wealthy Catholic men and women realize the necessity of assisting the cause of religion and education. A notable instance of this character was made public on Tuesday last, when the last will of Julia D. De Forest, widow of Frederick L. De Forest, who was known for his benevolence, was filed for probate. the generosity she evinced in her bequests may be inferred from the following particulars :

To the Rev Father Van Hamme, curé of Notre Dame de la Chapelle, Paris, she gives \$1 000 towards the erection of an altar to Notre Dame de la Misericorde in that church; to the rector of Ste. Marguerite's Church of Paris, M. Paradis, \$20,000, to be employed by him for the benefit of Christian schools rest of her estate is left to Archbishop Corrigan, to be employed by him for the Roman Catholic Christian schools of the city of New York,

Many large sums are also given to relations. The will was executed on Nov. 19, 1892, while Mrs. De Forest was on a visit to Brussels, before the United the navy of Spain from the seas. Wheretates Consul, George W. Roosevelt.

The clothing industry, which is surrounded with the very worst features of the sweating system, is threatened with a general strike. The preliminary step was taken two days ago when six thousand men and women went on strike. Of the strikers 2,500 are children's jacket makers, 2 000 knee breeches makers and 500 cloakmakers.

Four thousand trousers makers also held a meeting and their leaders announced they will join their compan-

The demands of the strikers are for higher wages and the abolition of sweating conditions. From 4 to 73 cents is workmen get sixty jackets to make in four days, but they say they cannot finish that amount in less than seven days, even when they work fourteen bours a day.

A dispatch from London, Eng., an-nounces that Lord Mayor Davies and danger point. The rules and regulations daughter are coming to this country established by skilled engineers have during the month. He is a retired busi-been deliberately violated by greedy ness man and very rich. The salary of corporations, until on Friday night, the Lord Mayor of London it is said is while a long line of trolley cars was \$50,000 per annum, but it is generally stalled, there was a "a sound like a supposed that it costs not less \$100,000 to

> After coughs and colds the germs of consumption often gain a foothold.

Scott's Emulsion of Codliver Oil with Hypophosphites will not cure every case; but, if taken in time, it will cure many.

Even when the disease is farther advanced, some remarkable cures are effected. In the most advanced stages it prolongs life, and makes the days far more comfortable. Everyone suffering from consumption needs this food tonic.

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HOSTILITIES ARE AT AN END.

designs; free for the asking. Esti-

mates furnished on receipt of plans.

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TRE ..

Admiral Cervera Blames Captain-General Blanco for Disaster to His Fleet.

Seme of the Lessons of the War-The Part the Navy Played in the Struggle.

The Boston Herald, in summing up the results of the war with Spain, attributes the speedy and successful termimination of hostilities to the manner in which the navy swept the Spanish il et out of existence. It savs:

The end of the war with Spain is virtually reached. Spain's acceptance formally of our terms of peace mastrait. This is attained sooner than was expected; in fact, very much attending this war has come in the nature of surprise. We raised between 200 orn and SCO 000 soldiers, and had centemplated raising even more, but the most of our land forces had little to do in ending the war. It was not practicable for us to increase our navy to any considerable extent in its nicre formidable features, and on the eve of operations one of our best ships was destroyed, while another was many thousand miles away from the theatre of war. Yet an intelligent survey of what has been done leaves no doubt that we owe to the navy the disablement of Spain, which made her further resistance futile. Therraining of for boys lately erected in his parish; the army has not been without its use \$8,000 to a Catholic orphanage in Turin, and its lesson. It made plain the re sources of the country in the way of she would have to contend, and it was a splendid exhibition to the people of benefit of the Catholic Seminary and the our country of the military spirit that could be invoked here; but in actual employment the exploits of our navy left little call for it.

The navy of the United States awept

ever it met her ships it exterminated them. There were nardly the conditions of an encounter. The contest was more in the nature of a pursuit, except at Manila, and there not a man in our ships was killed. Our superiority in mechanism and in aim did the work It brought Spain to submission, and conquered in the war before our army, except in the single instance of Santiago, got into em ployment, and even then the navy brought the Spanish garrison to an apparently premature surrender. Spain was bereft of her ships, and without them she recognized her helplessness. With these destroyed, Cuba was an isolated is land. She had formidable fortifications, and she had a large garrison there. What was seen at Santiago showed the prac ticability of prolonging her resistance at Havans, if Havans could be supplied with the means of holding cut at her hands. But her navy was gone, and she could not reach it. It must be starved out from the impossibility of conveying provisions there in any event. There was nothing left her in which to transport men or ammunition. Had Cuba not been isolated from Spain, the war might have extended over a year, and perhaps more, instead of a quarter of that time. No one has ever doubted that our nation would have conquered in the end. There was the certainty in it of a mathematical proposition, and Spain herself could not have been so blind as to fail to see it. The most she boned to do was to make the problem a difficult one in our hands, or at least to place obstacles in the way of its early solution, thus rendering us tired of the war, and ready to concede terms of peace

that would be less onerous. We did not reach a stage in the war in which such a situation of affairs began to be in sight. The disappointment to our soldiers is that there has not been more fighting, and that they have not had a more active hand in bringing victory to the nation But we are inclined to think that they will agree with the sensible portion of the people that this was fortunate. If the contest in Cuba had been prolonged, it would have heen largely a contest against climate. were ready to encounter this men were ready to encounter this in their country's service, but it was something to be avoided if possible. Nobody wanted lighting itself for the sake of fighting. Our soldiers did not enlist in the war in the spirit of gladiators. They volunteered because they thought they were needed to serve their country. If all that was to be achieved in their country's inter-

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GOOD CROPS

IN UNITED STATES.

Reports from all Quarters Considered

Satisfactory.

The report comes from Chicago, Ill., that the railway companies and business men expect the largest wheat crop in the history of the United States will be harvested within a fortnight. The winter wheat yield, which aggregates between 380 000,000 and 400,000,000 busbels, will

bushels from the spring wheat region.

The 'bumper crop' of 1891 will be exceeded this year by 100 000,000 bushels. from present indications. Reports received from members of the National Association of Merchants afford positive proof, it is declared, that a new era of prosperity is at hand throughout the

be increased to the extent of 350 000,000

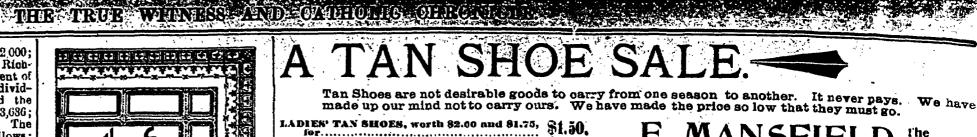
Great West. Railroad officials who have just come in from extended trips through the spring wheat and corn growing States make equally optimistic reports. State crop reports received to day from Kansaes and Michigan say :- 'A bumper crop is here.' And the Pearson-Tatt Land Credit.

Company, which holds \$9,000 000 worth of farm mortgages in the West, has but \$17,000 worth of property under foreclosure. The corn crop is slightly below the average because of the wet June and dry July weather in the corn region. But. the great bulk of wheat which this country will have for home consumption

and export is regarded as more than sufficient to make up for the corn shortage. Furthermore, the large stock of corn on hand is thought to be more than enough to make up for the lack of production.

The other night, while it was pitch dark, a ship called the Ino entered the Tyne from Hamburg, and, as usual, the Costom House launch ran alongside.

Hoy, shouted the officer, what ship is that? 'Ino' came the reply. I know in the rank the officer. jolly well you know,' retorted the officer;



they were saved from sacrifice. Especially was it fortunate that they had escaped from that insidious foe. disease.

Others with Silk Tops, worth \$3.00, for

We have just hed an example of what war in Cuba might have been in its effects upon our own ranks. When these are several times decimated by over there is cause for thankfulness that our men can be with safety removed from its atmosphere, and that other men are not to be called to encounter it. This must have been a cruel was in its continuance in another aspect, also. Asserted starvation had, perhaps, more than anything else to do with bringing it on. That starvation nust, in the nature of affairs since its commencement, have been aggravated. It was not spaniards who were its worst victims, either; they were innocent non-combatants to a great extent. The tates of to-ir suffering long ago invoked porror. Unless we have been misled with regard to it, it is worst of all now and every day of the prolongation of the war added to its misery. On every account, we should all of us rejoice in

its ending.

The nation has gained everything it sought in war in the terms of peace now racing, and Irishmen espec ally, says the assented to by Spain In accomplish ing this it has achieved a splendid rep utation for its navy, has proved the universally parriotic spirit of its citizens, and has tought sufficiently to signalize their valor in a contest at arms. Nothing is left for it to ask for further. and it is to be congratulated on the attainment of peace without added sacri-

A despatch from Washington states that Captain General Blanco is held re-*pon*thle by Admiral Corvers for the destruction of the Spanish that. In his efficial report to Madri I which has been trusmitted to Spain through the French Ambassador Admiral Cervara cails attention to the orders issued by Captain General Binneo for his entruce into the narbor of Sentiago de Cub. and for his departure therefrom.

Admiral Cervera states that noon his arrival at Curacao he received instructions to proceed to Suntiago de Cuba. Against his judgment he carried out his instructions, will knowing in mivince that his fleet would cortidally be block aded. He received orders on July 1 to leave the harbor, and not vitus (anding his telegrame to Captain General Blanco howing the result of a sortic of the kind,

he was ordered to obey instructions. The Navy Department declines to make the report public on the ground that it is a confidential document and it is similarly regarded at the French Embassy. Admiral Cervera feels that his report, having been addressed to the Madrid government, properly belongs to it, and should be suppressed or male public as it sees fit. It is a lengthy door ment, covering some sixty pages, and is a journal of the movements of the first from the time it left the Cape Verde is lands until its destruction.

Accompanying the Admiral's r port are the report of the commanding officers of all of the vessels of his fleet, with the exception of one ship, the report of which is made by the second in command, her commanding officer having been killed. The report of the command ing officer of the Colon. I am told, shows that he really surrendered to the battle ship Oregon. Had it not been for the bursting of a steam pipe, which caused the revolutions of the Colon's engines to drop from eighty six to fifty-four per minute, the Colon would never have been caught so easily.

The St. Louis Republic, looking forward to the question of the government of the territory by recent conquest, assumes a most peculiarly confident tone. It

The American nation is going to annex what it wants to annex and to govern where it pleases to govern as long and as rigorously as seems best to its own good udgment. Just now the man of sense would like to know about these Cubans and Porto Ricans, these Garcias and Aguinaldos, before he vociferates a final opinion. For a great party to annex itself to a programme of dealing with these various untrained natives of Spanish dependencies, when neither party has been able to bring order out of chaos in the five tribes of the Indian Territory, though both have worked at it every year since before the war, is taking some chances of an early tumble.

The same consequential style that pervades the views of the article of the St. Louis Republic is imitated by the Phila-

delphia Inquirer. It says:—
Peace is assured. Those who believe
that the United States should not retire from an inch of captured territory need not be at all frightened because a commission of American citizens is to be appointed to meet a Spanish commission and discuss the disposition of the Philippines. It may be taken for grant ed, whatever is done will be done for our own best interests. The wishes and defined for the committee of Spanish and the committee of the commi sires of Spain need not be consulted. The commission of necessity can only be a board constituted with powers to take testimony, to consider and to report. It cannot act finally. Its report must be reviewed by the President, and in the end must be subject to the vote of the Senate of the United States. We believe that it will be found that the only practical way out of the Philippine question is for the United States to take full possession. Meanwhile, we will occupy Manila and Porto Rico and Cuba. and consider what is to be done with the islands of the Pacific at our leisure.

No Chance to Get Old .-- Mrs Wicks Ricks: 'On account of its rarity.' Mrs.

Wicks: 'But I don't see why it should be so very rare.' Mrs. Ricks: 'Well, with my experience of servants, I must contess that a piece of china that lasts a month is a wonder to me'

Ricks: 'On account of its rarity.' Mrs.

Your impression in the morning Tyne from Hamburg, and, as The thin the afternoon. Elegant full gum sets, the cost of the contest of 'Why is old china so valuable?' Mrs. Ricks: 'On account of its rarity.' Mrs. to be achieved in their country's interconless that a piece of chest could be att in d. without them, month is a wonder to me

IN ATHLETIC CIRCLES.

Secretary James E Sullivan, of the Amsteur Audetic Union, New York, has returned from a short vacation spent a the Catholic Summer School, Plattsburg NY. While there he had asveral interviews with the Rev. M. J. Lavelle. president of the school, upon the subpersident of the school, upon the sin-ject of arbitries and physical education, CLEARING LINES with a view of establishing such a contre at the senool. It will be conducted on the same lines as the other studies, and diplomas will be granted for elligency. Father Lavelle realizes the importance of physical training as an aid to mental work, and has already formed bicycle, swimming and walking clubs. laid out lawn tennis courts, and a golf course will a crity be added. The necessity of a gymussium is recognized, but owing to the fact that the school will close in the latter part of August, it is too late to start new. It is very I kely, however, that one will be erected and supplied with a full corps of instructors in time for the season of

These who take an interest in yacht

Quebec Daily Telegraph, will be pleased

to hear that one of the greatest races ever yet run is being arranged for next year or the American Cup between the Royal ister Yacht Club of Ireland and the New York Yacht Club. The man really | Fancy Vests, Bressing Gowns, Bath Robert at the bottom of the challenge is sir Thomas Lipton, the enormously wealthy Irish merchant of London, and the boat with which he intends to try to carry off the pr ze from the Americans will be a large cutter about the size of the Valkyrie III., and will be full at Belfast, no expense being soured upon it. Its name will probably be the Emerald or the Snamrick, In fact the present challenge is a distinctly Irish one. While Lord Dun raven is Irish, his bonts were built on the thirds and everything about them was decidedly Se too, with a slight Erg 1984 MURPHY & of the Reval Yorkt Squeeron, essentially an English club. Iroland played no part in the glar of trying to win the famous eup. But Sir Thomas Lipton is intensely patriotic in his native isle. He belongs to no vacht club, though he could have joined any he chese. Ha selected the Rayal Ulster because it is mearest to his birthplace, and that ergarizati o. little known in America. will have the bonor of sending forth what probably will be the most dangerons rival the American vachtamen have met. They are no tair weather sailors, these members of the Uster Club. Their yachts, big and small thrash out the stormy coast of Ireland in all sorts of weather The Marquis of Duffarin, once Governor General of Canada, now commonly called England's greatest diplo mat, is Commodore, and many noted frishmen are members.

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