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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Literature in Our Schools and Colleges.

Some Thoughts on Education's New Contributions.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1897.—An article on "Literature," in a recent issue of a Catholic weekly, in speaking of the quantity of work in Catholic publications which appears under the names of converts, remarks that "it is a pity to leave the field in undisputed possession of those who acquire Catholicity and to exclude those who have the faith as an inheritance," suggesting that one "reason why Catholics fail to enter the lists may be the fault of their early training." No doubt, there is truth in the suggestion, but that there was "fault" in the "training" which causes the unskilled and uncalled to literature to halt before attempting it, is not a portion of that truth. "Our Catholic schools and colleges," the article proceeds, "should give as good a literary course as the secular institutions, and we have not the least doubt but that they do. Why then can any college bred Protestant drop into literature when he or she embraces Catholicity, and why cannot our Catholic graduates turn in the same direction instead of cramming the already overcrowded practical professions? We believe it is a question of confidence. The keystone in the arch of Catholic school education seems to be reliance on others. This naturally breeds diffidence in a student. As a result the confident—we sometimes say the nervous—convert darts approach anything; the shy native loses the good he might attain by fearing to attempt."

THE KEYSTONE OF THE ARCH OF CATHOLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION.

may be, I am not prepared to decide, but of the result of that education in so far as it is calculated to produce good literature, I think I am a judge. For years I have had under my notice the host of "exchanges" which are on the list of school and college weeklies and monthlies, and I know that they are no mean test of the ability, the ambition and the working powers of the many students, from whose ranks they are edited, contributed to, and issued. I further know that they are most creditable as a whole, and the Catholic publications by far the most creditable in the long run. Far from surpassing them, the non-Catholic publications of the same class are dry, pompous, fantastic, ridiculously daring, lacking in interest, except to those who have a personal interest in the college school or writer. On the other hand, Catholic publications coming to me from a distance and with not one name I ever heard upon their lists, bring critiques with thought in them, poems far better than the average, essays of most hopeful promise, and very good beginnings as fiction. I understand why there is a difference. All Catholic education has one basis upon which to build, and while this limits flights of fancy, it supplies strength and endurance.

NON-CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

lacks solidity of this kind. The product of its systems—and their name is legion—is that nervousness which "dare approach anything," and too often with most disastrous results so far as real merit or the expression of intellect is concerned. The Catholic is taught moderation, self-repression, "prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance," and the roots of such teachings take deep hold, and underlie in an unexpected manner, the after bloom and fruitage of life's efforts. There are many things as good—there are some things far better in every way than any possible expression of one's self to the public, and it is possible that more Catholics discover this than do non-Catholics. One thing is certain—if there is no future crowding of the paths of literature by Catholics as there has been no past struggle for the laurel crown in the ranks of the Catholic majority, it will not be because they are less carefully prepared for such paths, or that they are less endowed with the ability to begin the struggle. There is "an infinite deal" of promise of a literary nature in the Catholic students and pupils of today.

TO BE FITTED WITH A NEW CHIME OF BELLS.

Some time ago there appeared in the Catholic World a story that deserved a greater meed of praise than was bestowed upon it at the time. There was nothing in its name, attractive as it was, to betray the noble aim of the unobtrusive lesson it conveyed. "Peace Hath Her Victories," Miss Marion Ames Taggart entitled her gentle work, and she pictured beneath that title a struggle and a victory that was sublime. It is the story of a priest, not alone as he should be, but as he often is. It takes him from his boyhood, innocent, ordinary, well-intentioned, as many a boy has been in all ages and many a boy will be until the end of time, through the test trial of his truth and strength after he had become a priest, and he is victorious—"In the sight of the Lord." It is so simple

a story, and yet so great a victory in this end of the nineteenth century, when the idea is all too prevalent that "if you don't like a thing, leave it—don't have it," and the doctrine is continually set forth that you are to "get all you can and keep all you get." If Father Gericke is not a finer, truer character in every way than the "passion test" usually presented to us, he is, at least, a far more natural one and, therefore, a far better study of human nature. Men—meaning woman also, of course—are far better in many ways than they are credited with. To take up the burden laid upon one, and fight on to the end as best one may, is the outcome of nine out of ten of the "struggles" that really take place.

Out of that struggle and that taking up of the burden, that victory so little known and so unappreciated when it is known, comes the beauty and the strength of many natures we think neither beautiful nor strong. How delightful, then, to welcome a story that was written by one who saw with clearer eyes than the many. It should be widely printed and scattered broadcast through the land for the insight it will add to many a blind soul and unsympathetic heart. Not all men have such trials, but any—even the best of men—may have them. To read of such victories is far pleasanter, to say nothing of its being more ennobling and more encouraging, than any study of sin, however photographic and disgusting. "A study of character," as we all know to our cost, usually means the unveiling of no character at all. Peace, in gaining her victories, strips every fault and failing from the character she gradually chisels into the white perfection of an image of God.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AUBREY DE VERE.

It is not often that a man's biography, autobiography, life and letters, or any other species of unburdening himself to the world, really and truly increases our respect, admiration or affection for him as we did not know him. From the time I read Goethe's finished productions and found them nothing like so finished in any way as he described what they were to be in his most interesting sketch of himself—half truth, half fiction, I suppose—I have read of but one secular writer who gained by each new thing you learned of him from himself; that one is Sir Walter Scott. His diaries, "gurnels," letters, etc., reveal no meanness, no cruelty, no treachery, no unmanliness. That is saying a great deal. But the "Recollections of Aubrey de Vere," now running through the Ave Maria, are of the same nature. Every installment of these papers renders the poet and the secular more pleasing as a man whom one would like to know. There is something so very learned, so profound, so finished, about his poetry, that it removes him from one's sympathies and kindles but a dutiful admiration. A dutiful admiration is no incentive to a better performance of one's duty, and I shall get far more good from Mr. de Vere's poems now that I really know something of the man and something that makes me like him more and more. I wish "to pass this on," for I happen to know that only the highest and clearest order of intellect really profit by the writings of Mr. de Vere, with which the general public and the Catholic public are most familiar.

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

TRINITY COLLEGE FOR CATHOLIC WOMEN.

As reports have been prematurely circulated of late in the daily press, it was deemed advisable by those immediately concerned to publish the following authoritative statement: Since the establishment of the Catholic University of America at Washington, enquiries have been repeatedly made as to what the Catholic Church is prepared to do for the higher education of women. An important step in that direction is announced to-day, for it has been decided to establish in Washington a Woman's College, of the same grade as Yassar, giving young women an opportunity for the highest collegiate instruction. The institution is to be known as Trinity College, and will be under the direction and control of the Sisters of Notre Dame, whose mother house is in Namur, Belgium. This congregation of religious women is devoted exclusively to teaching; their colleges in Belgium, England and Scotland, and their academies and parochial schools in the United States, have won for them high distinction in educational work. Trinity College will offer to its students all the advantages of the best American colleges, and will have, in addition, those benefits that come from education given under the direction of experienced, religious teachers. The Sisters of Notre Dame have purchased twenty acres of land near the gateway of the Catholic University, at the junction of Michigan and Lincoln avenues, and plans will be at once prepared for a suitable college building. The establishment of this college in the City of Washington offers opportunities to the student, which can be found in no other city of our country; the libraries and museums, as well as many of the educational institutes; the scientific collections of the government, etc., present opportunities for intellectual development that cannot be equalled elsewhere in America; while its close proximity to the Catholic University will give to the students of this college the rare privilege of following regularly the public lecture courses, private courses by specialists, and it is hoped of

one day enjoying the University degrees. The College will have the benefit of direction from the University, and regards it as a boon to establish itself under its protection. This college idea has been under consideration for some time, and has met with the cordial approbation of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore and Chancellor of the University, who welcomes its establishment in his diocese and near the University as a providential step in the higher education of Catholic women. It is to be a post-graduate school, and no preparatory department is to be connected with it. It is intended to be the complement of the academies and high schools of good standing throughout our land; and the candidates for admission must have certificates of graduation from such school, or pass an examination before entering, equivalent to such graduation. It will offer three courses of study, each extending through four years: the classical course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; the scientific course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; and the course of letters, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Letters. All the courses will ultimately lead to the degree of Ph. D. The age required for admission is seventeen years. Endowments for scholarships will be gratefully received, as well as donations and bequests of any amount, to help in building up and establishing this great work.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

Interesting News From the Old Land.

DUBLIN, July 10.—The question of the proper nursing of sick paupers has been the cause of some interesting correspondence between the Executive Committee of the Irish Workhouse Association and the Archbishop and Bishops of Ireland. It had been suggested that paupers cease to be used as nurses for the sick poor and the opinion of their Lordships was requested. In reply Most Rev. Dr. McCormack, secretary of the Bishops, stated that the matter had been thoroughly discussed by the Hierarchy at a meeting held at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, and that he had been directed to state:

- (a) That the prelates unanimously condemn the system of employing pauper inmates for the nursing of the sick in the workhouse wards, as it is carried on at present, and
(b) That they cordially endorse the recommendation of engaging the services of skilled or trained nurses to attend upon the workhouse sick during the hours of the night.

The Canadian Government are having an inspection made of Blackhead Bay, with a view of discovering its adaptability as a port of call for trans-Atlantic liners. The Countess of Aberdeen is, it is understood, interested in the movement, and it has received support from the Irish Industries Association. Mr. James Talbot Power and the Earl of Mayo will, it is stated, visit and examine the district at the request of the Countess. The fact that the Governor General of the Dominion is interested in the selection of Blackhead Bay may lead to the great liners once again visiting the port of County Leitrim. The visit of the Channel Fleet this week will include twenty great warships and a flotilla of torpedo boats.

Our Commissioner at Belmullet (says the "Freeman") sends further painful details of the distress of the people there. The union is almost bankrupt. The rates next year on the unfortunate people will be at least twelve shillings and eight pence in the pound. But to save the people outdoor relief to eight times the ordinary extent has to be given. The deaths among the fever stricken amount to twelve and a half per cent already. Infection cannot be stayed by the ordinary methods, because the people have no clothes except those impregnated with the fever germs.

The July Circulars of the Emigrants' Information Office and the annual penny hand-books show the present prospect of emigration. This is the best season of the year for work in Canada; but there is no demand for anyone except farmers with capital, experienced farm laborers, and female domestic servants; there is some opening also for competent miners with some money in the new mining districts of British Columbia and Ontario. All emigrants are specially warned against paying premiums or other fees to any agency or person in this country for situations as farm pupils with farmers in Canada; they should in all cases apply to the Canadian Government agents here, or this office.

Among the deaths recorded this week is that of the Rev. James Fetherstone, Parish Priest of the united parishes of Ballintubber and Ballymore. The dead priest was in the sixty-sixth year of his life and thirty-third of his ministry. He had charge in Boyle, Riverstown, Maherow, Shokestown, Ballyleague, Roscommon and Seramogue, and was appointed to his last double parish by the late Most Rev. Bishop Gilhooley of the diocese of Elphin. The deceased belonged to the well known family of the Fetherstones of Newton. On Thursday evening the band of the Independent Society of Galway, followed by some thousand persons, paraded the

streets of Salt Hill, playing the "Dead March," "God Save Ireland," etc. The band was preceded by a flag on which was inscribed, "Rotten Jubilee meet we did not get in '47, we do not want in '97." "Coercion eviction '37"; "Starvation '37."

A good story touching the recent Jubilee celebration is going the rounds of the press. Mr. Samuel Young, the only Irish Nationalist member who accepted the invitation to the garden party at Windsor, was sought for in every direction, as the Queen had expressed a desire that he should be introduced to her. It was stated generally that he had left the grounds of the Castle. He was, however, found after diligent search, and on being told of her Majesty's wish, prayed to be excused from appearing in the royal presence on the ground that in the present critical state of the Irish question, produced by his action in going to the garden party, a personal introduction to the Sovereign would be inopportune. "It is better," he said, "that the Queen and I should not meet; it might compromise us both."

A retreat for the women's and men's confraternities of the Holy Family, of St. Patrick's Parish, Trim, was concluded on last Sunday evening. How cordially and universally the invitation was responded to was testified by the multitudes of women and men who, each morning and evening during their respective weeks filled the old parish church to overflowing. The retreat was very successfully conducted by the Very Rev. Fathers M'Dermott and M'Connell, Redemptorist Fathers, Dublin. Their striking, eloquent and impressive sermons, their edifying instructions, their zeal and constant attendance to their work, give every reason to hope that their labors in St. Patrick's will be productive of the best and most permanent results.

The Dublin Gazette contains an order of the Lord Justice, signed by Alderman Joseph M. Meade and Sir Richard Martin, Privy Councillors, declaring that the baronies of Bantry, Bar, Carbery East, E. D.; Carbery West, W. D.; Carbery West, W. D.; Courcy, Inane and Barryroe, Kinsaleague, and Muskerry West, all in the county Cork, have ceased to be in a state of disturbance. This will mean the discontinuance of the extra Constabulary force quartered on these baronies. Similar orders are made with regard to the barony of Dunahallow and the baronies of Barryroe, Condons and Clanchion, Cork; Fermoy, Inishilly, Kerryourry, Kinalea, Kinnatallon, Kinsale, Muskerry East, and Orery and Kilmore, also in Co. Cork.

Belfast is to have another new church to serve the newly constituted parish of Knockbreda. The new building the contract for which has already been let, according to the plans, be a credit and ornament to the city.

Rev. Jeremiah Crowe of the Archdiocese of Cashel, and for many years one of the greatest educationalists in Ireland, is dead at the early age of fifty-seven, eleven of which he had spent in the ministry. He was a strong and clever writer. The death is also recorded this week of the Rev. M. Kearney, parish priest of Durran.

The consecration of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Sligo, was performed on Thursday last with unprecedented solemnity. At the consecration ceremony the Most Rev. Dr. Clancy was assisted by Rev. J. Hynds as deacon, Rev. B. Curriel, sub-deacon. The Very Rev. J. J. Corcoran, Roscommon, and Rev. P. Martin, Sligo College, were the masters of ceremonies.

Among the notables at present reported ill are Major Burton of Stafford, and Major-General Connoh, Commander of the Curragh Camp. The latter is suffering from concussion, caused by a fall from a bicycle.

A most successful mission has just closed at Newbridge. It was conducted by the Redemptorist Fathers Chene, Bartlett and Lynch, and the immense church of St. Columba was unable to accommodate the devout worshippers.

Last week Miss Hickey (in religion Sister Mary Xavier) daughter of Thomas Hickey, Esq., of Bunnahut, Clonmel, was solemnly received a member of the Presentation Order of Nuns at the Convent, Maryborough.

A BRAVE NUN.

AT THE RISK OF HER OWN LIFE SAVES A CHURCH FROM DESTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN, July 17.—The courage and presence of mind of Sister Edmunds, one of the Sisters of St. Joseph, in charge of the home for orphan children adjoining St. Malachy's Church, prevented a dangerous fire recently in the church. About five hundred persons were gathered there to attend the funeral of Thomas O'Donoghue. One of the altar boys, while lighting the candles, upset one of them, and the flames communicated with the draperies of the altar. In an instant the whole front of the altar was a sheet of flame. Father Ward, arrayed in his vestments, was stunned for a short time, but made an attempt to pull down the draperies. Sister Edmunds, springing over the altar rail, grasped Father Ward and

thrust him back. "I'll put out the fire," she exclaimed, as she pulled at the draperies and hauled them down as her feet, where they laid in a blazing pile.

Women and children screamed, and some of them fainted. Detective Garvey, of the Liberty Avenue Police Station; Thomas McCook and Robert Craig, who were standing in the vestibule, ran in and up to the altar rail, where the lone woman was battling with the fire. They attempted to drag Sister Edmunds away, as there was danger of her habit catching fire, but the brave sister brought them to let her alone.

The three men soon had the draperies all down on the floor where it was but the work of a few minutes to stamp out the flames.

After it was all over Sister Edmunds showed signs of collapse. Her habits were severely burned, but it is agreed by all who saw her brave act that she saved the church, as it is a frame structure, and would probably have been destroyed had the flames gained any head way.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

In a Church in New York—The Priest Killed For Life.

New York, July 17.—A most distressing accident occurred yesterday afternoon in the Church of Our Lady of the Mercy, No. 214 Sullivan street, resulting in the permanent loss of sight to the pastor, Rev. Father Francis Zabogdo, and the winding up of the life of two sextons, Francisco Zincenti and his assistant, Francisco Isola. Last night the sexton was putting the basement in order for a morning. While the men were at work, Isola detected the odor of gas. He called Zincenti's attention to it. The latter had noticed the odor also, and the two men began looking for the leak in the gas pipes. After searching for some time, and failing to trace the source of the leak, Zincenti went to the rectory and informed Father Zabogdo.

The latter took a lighted candle in his hand and all three started to locate the leak. The smell of gas seemed to come from a small storeroom underneath the stairs leading to the chapel. It has no windows. As the men neared this door the odor of gas became stronger, and they concluded the leak was in the storeroom. Father Zabogdo was in advance of the other two, and on reaching the door he pushed it open and placed one foot over the threshold. Instantly there was an explosion, the report of which was heard two blocks away. The walls of the storeroom which were about five inches thick, were blown into fragments, the bricks and mortar falling in all directions. The priest was totally blinded and the two sextons were so severely burnt that they cannot possibly live.

279,975 IRISH SOLDIERS.

Irish Contribution to the Northern Army in the U. S. Rebellion.

The following letter is self-explanatory:—

Editor New York Sun: In the Sun of June 27 (correcting the figures in your issue of March 28) it is stated "that the number of Irish born soldiers in the Northern armies is said, unofficially, to have been 144,200."

These figures, as the Sun knows, are the result of Dr. B. A. Gould's deductions and inferences of the make-up of the Union armies that put down the Confederate States' rebellion. [See his "Investigations in the Military and Anthropological Statistics of American Soldiers."] I have shown in the Sun more than once (the last time in the issue of December 12, 1896) how very misleading are these deductions. Dr. Gould himself says that his figures are but "approximate estimates," and he adds: "As it is clearly out of the question to form any trustworthy numerical estimate of this mode of estimation, it seems the better course to give the resultant figures, after calling attention to this course of inaccuracy in the inferences."

There is, however, in the medical statistics of the provost marshal general's bureau a table which gives the best existing basis of a true estimate of the number of soldiers of different nationalities who served in the Union armies during the Rebellion. It shows the order of superiority in stature of 501,060 men of different nationalities. Ireland's proportion in that number was 50,537, or a fraction over ten per cent. Taking these half million of men—who were actually measured and examined—as a basis of calculation, we find that Ireland's contribution to the Northern army was 279,975, or 10.68 per cent of the aggregate enlistments—2,778,604—instead of only 144,200, as stated in your issue of June 27.

As it is the practice of those who try to ignore or belittle the part taken by the people of Irish nativity and descent in founding and upbuilding the American nation and its institutions to call Americans of Irish nativity, even to the third and fourth generations, "Irish" if I were to apply this practice I would be justified in claiming that more than one-half of the Union armies consisted of Irish soldiers, especially when it is remembered how the "Irish" and their descendants have always rallied to the Union flag in the hour of danger.

J. D. O'CONNELL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 1.

Summer boarder—Is this farm of yours very fertile? Kansas farmer—Not very. I tried to raise a mortgage on it last year and made a failure.—(Ohio Stat.) Journal.

THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

Of the Appointment of Canon Bruchesi to the Archdiocese of Montreal Received.

The Apostolic Brief, which officially announces the appointment of Rev. Canon Bruchesi to the Archdiocese of Montreal, arrived on Sunday night. It was dated Rome, July the fifth, and was addressed to the senior Bishop of the Ecclesiastical Province of Montreal, Mgr. Morcan, of St. Hyacinthe, the course always pursued by the Vatican in such matters. His Lordship deputed Canon Decelles, Chancellor of the Diocese, to present the document to the Archbishop Designate.

Canon Decelles arrived on Sunday night at the Palace, but his mission had to be postponed until Monday morning, as His Grace was in Quebec. When His Grace arrived, the ceremony of the delivery of the communication from the Holy See was very simple. Canon Decelles, in a few well chosen words, presented the Papal Brief to the Archbishop Designate and with this the appointment of Canon Paul Bruchesi to the great Archdiocese of Montreal became an accomplished fact.

The parchment is not a Papal Bull; it is a Brief. In France and other countries where the dioceses belong to the Church proper, the document appointing the Bishop assumes the importance of a Papal Bull. Canada, however, is in the missionary dominion of the Church, and therefore a Brief, and not a Bull, is the term applied to the document. The difference between a Papal Bull and a Papal Brief lies in the fact that the former is always written on the smooth side of the parchment and in Gothic or Latin characters while in the latter the ordinary Latin character is used and the rough side of the parchment holds the writing.

The Brief appointing Archbishop Bruchesi is signed by the Secretaries of the Propaganda and bears the signet of Peter the Fisherman, which is only affixed to documents in the presence of His Holiness.

We learn from the Bishop's Palace that the Episcopal consecration of Archbishop Paul Bruchesi will take place on Sunday, August the 8th. It was the wish of His Grace that this ceremony take place on a week day, to permit all the priests of the archdiocese to be present, but the rule of the Church in this respect is very strict, and demands that all Bishops be consecrated on a Sunday or on one of the feast days of the Apostles. His Holiness has expressed the desire that the consecration of the Grace take place on the regular day, and at that time a dispensation in favor of August the fifth was forwarded.

An official letter giving further information will shortly be addressed to the clergy of the archdiocese in connection with the celebration of the consecration.

It is further announced that on Sunday evening next Archbishop Bruchesi will take formal possession of the Archdiocese of Montreal. The ceremony, which will be solemn and magnificent in its character, will commence at 7:30 in the Cathedral.

It is a subject of remark that next Sunday is the feast of the Cathedral's titular saint, St. James the Great. All the priests of the archdiocese have been invited to attend.

ANARCHISM.

(St. Louis, Mo., Review.)

The Paris Figaro, of late, offered 100 francs to its readers for the best answer to the question, "What is anarchism?" Answers arrived not alone from France, but from Holland, Belgium, Italy, etc., even from Serbia and Turkey. "Among those worthy of note," says the Revista Catolica of Las Vegas, "we esteem the following:

- "Anarchists are the thriftless of the lower classes who with fury look at those of the upper classes."
"Anarchism is the petit meurtre of the seven capital sins."
"An Anarchist is a luxury who, in order to secure shine, breaks the barometer making rain."
"Anarchism is the gospel of the thriftless."
"Anarchism is the product of three causes: a body without work, a heart without principles, a soul without God."
"Who can hit the nail more squarely?"

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, N.Y.

TO BE FITTED WITH A NEW CHIME OF BELLS.

The steamer Tournain, which arrived in New York several days ago, had stored in her hold a set of chimes for St. Patrick's Cathedral of that city. The bells are now in the Custom House. The new bells were made in Savoy, France, by the Paaccards, a famous firm of bell founders. There are nineteen bells, and this makes the Cathedral chimes more numerous than those of either Trinity or Grace Church, which number respectively ten and nine. The largest bell in St. Patrick's chimes weighs about 7,000 pounds and the smallest weighs only 300 pounds. On every bell is an inscription giving the name of the saint and the name of the donor. The bells have all been presented to the Cathedral by parishioners.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE.

Mgr. Conaty Delivers an Address at the Commencement Exercises.

The Sweet and Ennobling Influences of Education Dwelt Upon.

At the Commencement exercises recently held at Manhattan College, New York, Mgr. Conaty delivered the following address:—

"I deem it a privilege to be invited by the president of Manhattan College to address its graduates on the occasion of the annual commencement. I bring to the college and its graduates the good wishes of the Catholic University, which has always had reason to feel the strong friendship and kindly interest of the good Brothers who have charge of the instruction of the young men.

"I may be permitted to say to the graduates with regard to what the college represents, as also with regard to that for which the college prepares.

"Those who are privileged to graduate go forth with the stamp of college men upon them to spread abroad among men the sweet and ennobling influence of a noble education.

"The college man knows that in college the mind is developed to seek the truth as well as stored with knowledge; there men are trained in the use of tools by the use of which in later years they are to carve out an education.

"But there is no college graduate who believes that a man's education is completed by the receiving of his diploma.

"His college days have been spent in vain if he has not learned that there is a further training for him either in the school of experience or in the pursuit of scientific research.

"It is to the credit of our age that a constant demand is being made for advanced studies upon all the lines of scientific endeavor. Such studies develop talents that are in men, and that have already manifested themselves to such a degree as to attract attention.

"Alma Mater claims that honor be reflected upon her, as she has taken us by the hand when children and led us into the fields where she has fitted our intellect and developed us into manhood of thought. She must desire to see the ripe fruit of her labors.

"What an honor comes to men themselves in the higher studies! What names are written higher in the scroll of fame than the scientists who have by their labors brought knowledge to men, and have made mankind better, because of the depth of their researches!

"Oftentimes science, falsely so-called, has made gods of men who have vainly imagined that they have dethroned God and placed science in His stead. Science is indeed the voice of God speaking through the forces of nature, and it needs defenders to save it from the anarchy and bankruptcy which threaten it.

"Never was there a time when the Catholic student of science was more urgently called upon to enter into the higher fields of knowledge. It is the mission of the priest professionally to expound and defend religion, but the layman who is a good scientist and a poor Catholic has the world for his pulpit, where in his life work he is ever showing forth the harmony between him and science.

"It is true that many Catholic young men enter the different universities of the country, and some of them acquire reputation and renown, not only as graduates, but also as professors. There is this much to be said, however, that seldom if ever does the Church get the credit she deserves from such students. How seldom are they known as Catholics!

"The principles of sound philosophy are underlying principles in all studies, but more particularly in the advanced stages of scientific research; and what is the meaning of sound philosophy if it be not reason guided by religion? This very thought is the rationale for the establishment of the Catholic University. In order that the higher studies should be conducted under the guidance of the true philosophical principles—principles no longer the whim of theorists, but the well-received and established doctrine of men who regard the mind as the reflection of the divine, and human knowledge in its perfection only when enlightened by divine truth.

"The university rejoices in the prosperity of the college. It extends its hand of friendship to every graduate; as it desires to encourage every effort made to raise the college standard, so it rejoices in every success attained by the college graduate. It opens its doors to the men of scientific instinct, who desire in the different fields of theology, philosophy, of science and of law, to reach to great heights and to attain to higher knowledge. For it has one ambition, and that is to train Catholic scientists in every field of scientific endeavor to prove that the Church is not only the leader of morals, but also the leader in the realms of high human endeavor which increase our secular knowledge and contribute to the advancement of human condition.

"Young gentlemen graduates of Manhattan College, your alma mater sends you forth to-day fully equipped for the battle of life. She has carefully and zealously instilled into your hearts the principles of our holy faith, reverence and respect for Mother Church, fidelity to our glorious republic and sentiments of the highest patriotism.

"It is for you to show the effect of these principles in the various paths of life in which you may choose to walk. Be always and everywhere faithful to your God and the teaching of His Holy Church, and to your country and its institutions."

A QUEER CASE.

[Kincaid Review.]

Postmaster-General Mulock has at last met his match. He wrote to a postmaster named Lefebvre, in Bonaventure county, telling him that he was discharged from his office because of his offensive partisanship during the last Dominion election campaign. The postmaster paid no heed to the letter, but through a desire to be discourteous

to Mr. Mulock, but simply and solely because he was dead. The fact that he died three months before the election took place makes his conduct during the campaign all the more reprehensible. Postmasters have no right—they have absolutely no right, we say—to take an active part in politics, even when they are living. It is infinitely worse to keep up their offensive partisanship after they are dead. We are not informed just what part Mr. Lefebvre took in the last elections but we surmise that he marshalled the graveyard vote for the Conservative party. Mr. Mulock did not directly right in dismissing the late Mr. Lefebvre from his office. A man whose post mortem partisanship is offensive ought not to hold a public office after he is dead.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Other Times, Other Times.

[Paris Correspondence Liverpool Catholic Times.]

It is amusing and instructive to find old Republicans, Freethinkers and "priest eaters" taking up cudgels for the Abbé Gayraud upon the circumstances of whose election as Deputy for Brest a Parliamentary Committee lately drew up a report in which the Chamber was recommended to "invalidate" the new member on the ground that the local clergy had abused their sacerdotal position and influence by using undue pressure upon their flocks in order to secure the election of the ecclesiastical candidate. The debate which will decide whether there will or will not be a fresh election at Brest is now imminent.

Both M. Francisque Sarcey and M. Georges Clemenceau scoff at the misdirected and foolish zeal of those who would have the Abbé Gayraud sent back to his constituents to be in all probability re-elected by them. Fifteen years ago M. Sarcey would, like the dragons of old, have spat fire and brimstone at the representatives of religion on every occasion that gave him a chance of distiguishing himself with his anti-clerical quill. But that was before such idols as Gambetta and Jules Ferry were found to have clay feet. He has now outlived all such fanciful and polemical passion, and having reached the "slipped pantaloon" of age he looks calmly and philosophically at the bottled wasps of the Chamber of Deputies, deplores their exceeding irritability, foolish prejudices with regard to one another, and utters futile commotion. He would quote to them Dr. Watts' poem about the little birds if he only knew it; but as he is a very distinguished scholar of the Ecole Normale, he hates foreign languages. From his arcaid retreat at Nanterre, where he breathes the pure fragrance of market gardens, he now preaches the doctrine of moderation to his fellow Freethinkers, and endeavours to make them understand that in the matter of electoral tricks and acknowledged expedients they and their political adversaries are all tarred with the same brush. Why then should they wax so indignant over the election of the Abbé Gayraud? This is what M. Sarcey can no longer understand. He has risen into an atmosphere that lies above the mean and miserable tactics of anti-clerical propagandism. If this is a result of vegetarianism it seems a pity that France should export so much of her garden produce.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S CHANGE OF VIEW.

The change that has taken place in M. Clemenceau is no less marvellous. He confesses that he has been made twenty years younger by all the hue and cry over the Abbé Gayraud's election. It takes him back to the time when Gambetta borrowed from Peyrat the phrase: "Le clericalisme, voilà l'ennemi!" and palmed it off as his own. That such a bit of clap trap should have ever become popular seems the height of absurdity to M. Clemenceau. To hear him talk now one might think he had never taken a bite out of a priest in his life. It would be as unreasonably, however, to quarrel with him over this as it would be to reproach a Pacific cannibal for having changed his manners together with his tastes. It is really consoling to find that some people as they grow older grow wiser. M. Clemenceau has a logical mind, and he perceives the eminently false position in which any Government places itself that upholds the Church for the sake of one policy and is constantly harassing the priesthood and religious Orders for the sake of another. The following is a passage from a recent article by M. Clemenceau: "They (M. Meline and his principal coadjutors in the present Cabinet) wish that the priest shall be paid for preaching the Word of God to the people of the French Republic. But the Word of God as they understand it should be fixed administratively at their Elysian Councils, and if God should happen to be of another opinion than Felix Faure, the eminent tanner, must illicite, without laughing, fines upon God in the form of suspension of stipends to priests. All this would be very amusing if it were not so imbecile." M. Clemenceau observes that Louis XIV. and Napoleon had their quarrels with the clergy, but they could not prevent the triumph of the Church, and he adds: "To suppose that Felix Faure can do what neither Louis XIV. nor Napoleon could accomplish surpasses the ordinary measure of folly that distinguishes our parvenus of a day."

HOT WEATHER SUGGESTIONS.

HEAT SHOULD BE SHUT OUT JUST AS COLD IS SHUT OUT.

All sorts of advice seem reasonable. If you can't keep cool keep as cool as you can is the common suggestion. It is well to remember that open windows or doors do not necessarily mean a cooler house or store. If the air is warmer out of doors than within, to open the doors and windows raises the temperature within. This is a simple fact and everybody ought to recognize it, but it is surprising how many think they get cooler and fresher air by letting into their otherwise comparatively comfortable rooms, the torrid heat which the sun is producing out of doors. Closed windows and doors keep heat out in summer on the same principle that they keep cold out in winter. During

the evening and night open windows may make the house cooler, but during the hot afternoon the less air that gets in from outside the better. It is on this principle that the Arab wears heavy folds of linen about his head on the hot desert plains—to keep out the heat—and that the outing shirt of flannel is cooler than a cotton garment. Keeping out heat in summer is as much an art as keeping out cold in winter. When sweltering on a torrid afternoon do not rush to open windows and doors. That is apt to be jumping from the frying pan into the fire, which is not a cooling process.

The weather is made a scapegoat by many, when really they themselves are largely to blame for their suffering. By vigorous exercise with a fan they get up a bodily heat which the breeze of a fan does not counterbalance. The correct principle is to keep out the heat, not to generate it within, and then try to blow it away. Keeping as quiet as possible, eating sparingly, avoiding large quantities of meats, fats, and heat producing foods, drinking very moderately, eschewing alcoholic stimulants, and above all, cultivating a philosophical turn of mind which leads to the conclusion that it is a waste of time and energy to revile the temperature are good hot weather suggestions.—Rome Sentinel.

THE CURE FOR IRELAND'S ILLS

Hon. Edward Blake's Patriotic Speech

At the Banquet Given in Honor of the Colonial Premiers—The Object Lesson of the Colonies in Connection with Home Rule.

At the recent banquet held in London in connection with the Jubilee festivities, in honor of the Colonial Premiers, Hon. Edward Blake, M.P. for South Londonderry, responded to the toast of "Our Visitors." He made an eloquent speech, during the course of which he dwelt upon the manifold advantages of Home Rule. We take the following extract from the speech.

"I can look back over a public life of thirty years, and could mark by cogent proof the steady improvements in feeling effected by the steady growth of freedom. I have had occasion to vindicate my French-Canadian fellow-countrymen in the House of Commons and elsewhere, but here, tonight, in the presence of their most illustrious son, the Prime Minister of United Canada, and after his speech, they need no other vindication. He is their vindication. He is my proof. Sir, it seems that diamonds can now be made by men—only microscopic diamonds it is true, so Sir Gordon Sprigg need not fear just yet for Kimberley—but even microscopic diamonds require for the making a fervent heat, 8,000 degrees, and to weld together a great empire also requires a fervent heat. You may not have—in truth you have not—as yet attained 8,000 degrees, but that you have learned something of the great secret, and ought to advance in your experiments and prosecute your acquired arts, who can doubt to-day?"

FOR SUCH AN EMPIRE

and such an island, fortunately for it and for the world, the incomparably greatest interest must be peace. Of such an island and of such an empire the only real strength must lie in the cordial attachment of its various peoples and its most potent means of securing that peace and attachment are, and must be, the unflinching practice in its relations with its own members and with the world of the principles of justice and freedom. Your cares are great indeed. Look at India, an overwhelming topic of which I will say only that I believe your responsibilities are heavier there than any Christian country has ever borne before.

LOOK AT IRELAND.

I know all here don't share my views. I respect their opinions. But you will allow me standing here, an Irish member and proud of it, to declare that I believe with a passionate intensity of conviction, whereof I have given some proofs, that the true cure for her ills and for those weaknesses of the empire which her ills create is to apply courageously to her the same great principles which you have applied elsewhere. Sir, I believe that no such object lesson has ever been presented to this people as that shown by the great Colonies this month. I thank God for it, and I humbly pray that they may take to heart the lesson. To me it seems truth. I make no apology for stating it. Had I failed I should have justly come under the censure of those noble lines with which I close:—

"Think you truth a fainting rushlight to be pinched out when you will
With your deft official fingers and your politician's
"This is not known
If your god a wooden fetish to be hidden out of sight
That his black eyes may not see you do the thing
But the destinies think not so to their judgment-chamber long
Comes no noise of popular clamor, there Fame's trumpet is not known
Your majorities they seek not—that you grant, but then you say
That you differ from them somewhat. Which is stronger? You or they?
Patient are they as the insects that build islands in the deep
They hurt not the bolted thunder, but their silent
Where they have been that we know! Where
Empires towered that were not just,
Lo! the quaking wild-fox scratches in a little heap of dust!"

WILL YOUR CHILDREN REMAIN CATHOLICS?

The Milwaukee Catholic Citizen, in a recent issue, referring to the condition of affairs in the United States, from a Catholic standpoint, says:

This is not a Catholic country. Its society is not Catholic. There is nothing Catholic in the surroundings of its industries. Its newspapers are un-Catholic. Its thoughts, its literature, its business, the politics are not Catholic.

Do Catholic parents ever reflect that some of their descendants may fall away

from the Church? Are they entirely certain that their children may not drift into non-church goers—"Catholics" in name to be sure, but not different from the mass of mild skeptics that dominate the country.

Look down the aisles of one of our crowded Sunday morning church services and notice the number of devout worshippers. The sight is edifying. With their correct and Christian lives, their freedom from the divorce plague, and their position as members of the industrial class, they will, in all probability, be blessed with a numerous and sturdy posterity. But will their grandchildren come here in the same numbers and with the same zeal.

Will the grandsons of the Irish Catholic fill the place of his forefather in our churches? This important consideration has moved the Catholic Hierarchy of the United States to the activity they are everywhere displaying in the work of Christian education. It is not the present about which they are concerned; it is the future of the Church. It is the prospects of the True Faith among the children and grandchildren of the present generation that moves them to action.

Catholic parents ought to share in this anxiety for the future of the Church because it is simply the spiritual welfare of their children. They cannot tell what altered circumstances, new associations, mixed marriages, and a thousand and one other influences may bring about.

"Well" the average parent may say, "I guess I do my duty. I send my children to the Catholic school where they study their catechism and are surrounded by Christian influences." Suppose we question this parent further. Let us ask him: How about your boy's associations after he leaves school? How about his habits? What does he read? Do you take a Catholic paper? If so, do you seek to interest your children in it? Do they form opinions on Catholic topics? Do they go to church and conform to the outward appearances of their Faith as a matter of custom and routine or as a consequence of well formed religious convictions and the prompting of a live conscience?

We would trust that these and similar questions might frequently be considered by Catholic parents if they care very much about their children's future welfare. Everything rests with the father and the mother. The home is more influential than the Church. Without Catholic homes we cannot have a Christian people.

ST. PATRICK'S, MAYNOOTH.

New Chairs and Degrees.

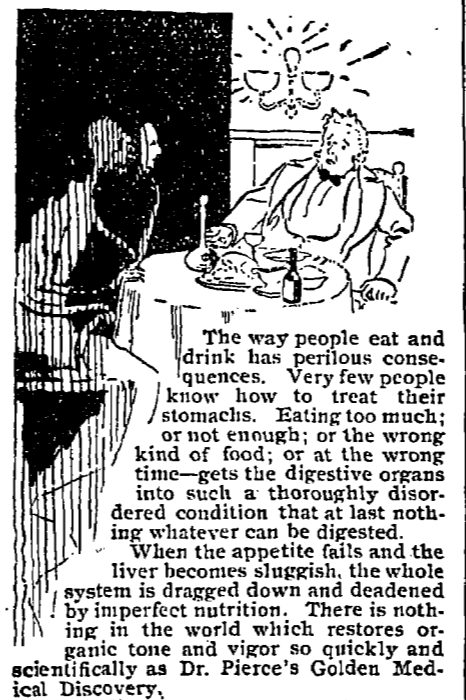
The Irish public will have read with great interest the account of the conferring of the first degrees in Divinity—bachelorships—in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, at the recent celebrations. This was the first exercise of the new Charter conferred on our national ecclesiastical college by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. And it was only the beginning of a new development of the College, which will be welcomed with hearty sympathy and not a little pride by the Catholics of Ireland. The crown of distinction in the Maynooth Divinity course will henceforth be the degree of doctor, and the authorities of Maynooth have determined that their D. D. will be no mere empty title, but the badge of real scholarship and thorough acquirements in the sacred sciences.

To qualify for the degree candidates must first of all have read a seven years' course of Theology, in addition to an extended course of philosophy and literature.

Next they must submit to the Board of Examiners an original Latin treatise, of about a hundred pages, on a theological subject previously approved by the Board.

Finally they will have to defend in public, against all comers, the position taken by them in this treatise, together with a number of theses taken from the whole course of Theology, Sacred Scriptures, Canon Law, and Church History. The Maynooth D. D. will evidently be a degree to boast of.

The College Charter at present gives the right of conferring degrees only in Theology. But we understand that it is the purpose of the authorities to apply to Rome for a full Charter, which will enable them to confer degrees in Canon



The way people eat and drink has perilous consequences. Very few people know how to treat their stomachs. Eating too much; or not enough; or the wrong kind of food; or at the wrong time—gets the digestive organs into such a thoroughly disordered condition that at last nothing whatever can be digested. When the appetite fails and the liver becomes sluggish, the whole system is dragged down and debilitated by imperfect nutrition. There is nothing in the world which restores organic tone and vigor so quickly and scientifically as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It acts directly upon the nutritive organism; it gives the stomach power to extract a high percentage of nourishment from the food, and enables the liver to filter all bilious poisons out of the circulation; it puts the red, vitalizing life-giving elements into the blood, and builds up solid flesh, muscular force and healthy nerve-power. In all debilitated conditions and wasting diseases it is vastly superior to malt extracts or any mere temporary stimulants. It gives permanent strength. It is better than nauseous emulsions, because it is agreeable to the weakest stomachs. Whenever constipation is one of the complicating causes of disease, the most perfect remedy is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which are always effective; yet absolutely mild and harmless. There never was any remedy invented which can take their place. In August, 1895, I was taken down with what my physician pronounced consumption. writes Ira D. Hegg, of Needmore, Levy Co., Florida. "My trouble continued for several months. Four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me."

USE ONLY

Finlayson's Linen Thread.

IT IS THE BEST.

Law and Philosophy also. It may be presumed that the petition of the College will be readily granted. When the new powers are obtained the course for the degree in Canon Law will be a four years' one, and that for the degree in Philosophy three years.

Side by side with these academic developments, the Bishops have taken steps to strengthen the already strong teaching resources of the College. At the meeting of the Maynooth Union the Bishop of Clonfert made the important announcement that the Bishops had resolved to establish two new Professorships—one in Sacred Scriptures, for the study of the Higher Criticism, the other in Canon Law. The new Professor of Scripture will, it is understood, be brought from Louvain, where a most flourishing school of the Higher Studies has been established, which already enjoys a European reputation.

The new Canonist will be brought from Rome, the proper home and authoritative centre of studies in Canon Law. Besides the professorships already announced, four new lectureships in Theology have been established. The lectureships, which are tenable for two years by students of the Dunboyne who shall have obtained the degree of Doctor of Divinity, will be subsidiary to the existing Professorships. The duties of the lecturers will be somewhat parallel to the work of Tutors in the older Universities. They are certain to be most profitable to the students of the College, and are also calculated to increase enormously the teaching resources of Maynooth, and, indeed, of all the Catholic Colleges in Ireland.

These signs and proofs of progress will be welcomed in Ireland. They are evidences that the record of the second century of Maynooth's existence will be as full of achievement and advance as the first; and that the educational resources of the Church in Ireland and the acquirements of the Irish priesthood will more than keep pace with the advance of the nation generally, whatever new advantages and opportunities may be won. *Floreat Monachia!*—Dublin Freeman.

After serious illness Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful building up power. It purifies the blood and restores perfect health.

JAMES CAREY'S GRAVE.

Nearly fourteen years ago the avenging angel, in the person of Patrick O'Donnell, struck down the betrayer of a people struggling for liberty. The scene of the thrilling tragedy was on board the steamer Melrose Castle, near Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, Africa. Our readers are familiar with the story of Carey's treachery. As the result of his testimony, largely perjured, five of his countrymen, his former associates and friends, were sent to the gallows and a number of others imprisoned, transported or driven into exile. His name was held in such universal execration that he felt his miserable life, which he had sold to the persecutors of his country, would not be safe wherever he was known, and the Government proposed to ship him off to the

BARBAROUS SETTLEMENTS IN AFRICA

to conceal his identity and his whereabouts from the world. But it was not to be so. Disguised as he was recognized by a keen eye, and as he was preparing to leave the steamer he was shot dead by the avenger near the landing at Port Elizabeth. Although the act was committed on foreign soil, the British Government knew that no local authority would treat the killing of the informer as an act of deliberate murder, and determined to have O'Donnell's blood. He was seized and taken back to London and tried and condemned to death. O'Donnell met his death bravely in the consciousness that the moral of the informer's fate could not be wiped out by any sentence of death carried out against the instrument of avenging justice. Mr. Charles Duval, the Irish actor and journalist, in a visit to Cape Colony, writing of the scenes of the tragedy,

DESCRIBES THE GRAVE

of the informer and its surroundings. "It will be remembered," he says, "that the coroner's inquest was held on the informer's body at Port Elizabeth, and a verdict of murder was returned against the avenger, O'Donnell. But it was evident that not a man in the town mourned over the informer's fate. The body was hurriedly interred in an unenclosed graveyard on a hillside near the town. Up to that time only colored people and white criminals, who had died in jail, had been buried there. The miserable, desolate spot was, in truth, well fitted to receive the remains of a man who, himself the worst of criminals, had lured others to death, and then himself met with a violent end. Carey's grave adjoins that of a nameless Kaffir criminal, and it should have been its fellow nameless. It was meant to be so, and would be but for the persistent labor of some unknown hater, who, on the plain white stone at the head, has written in pencil the inscription:

JAMES CAREY, THE IRISH INFORMER.

"Whenever time or the weather obliterates his work the unknown surely returns and carefully rewrites the inscription. Many months ago another and more charitable, but also unknown hand, placed on the grave some bands of fluted iron, so arranged as to form a rude cross. Over and over again the cross has been dismembered and thrown about the graveyard, though the pieces have been again collected and placed on the grave, fashioned into some semblance of the emblem of salvation."—San Francisco Nation.

STORM DESTROYER.

A Swiss Farmer's Invention to Prevent Destruction by Hail.

White Americans have been telling how to stop tornadoes and storms of all descriptions a Swiss farmer has stepped in and given a practical illustration of how it can be done, says the New York Herald. How he accomplished this feat is described by United States Consul Germain, who writes the department from Zurich, Switzerland, giving the particulars, which will be of interest to any one who has anything to do with the industry which the Swiss farmer represents. The man whose common sense taught him the

WAY OUT OF SERIOUS DIFFICULTY

is Albert Stiger, Burgomaster of Windisch-Freistritz. He owns extensive vineyards, situated on the southern slopes of the Bächen Mountains, a locality often visited by destructive hail storms. Mr. Stiger has met with many difficulties in attempting to grow grapes, and he is thoroughly up to date. In fact, some of his best vines are from American cuttings. One enemy with which he has had to contend in the past has treated him most unkindly—hail. He saw that something must be done to protect his vineyard, and as an experiment he stretched wire netting above five acres of his choicest vines. This was a very expensive method of protection; in fact, too much so for general application. That is why the present method Mr. Stiger is observing was introduced. He has adopted what he calls the shooting or explosive system, and it scatters the clouds and drives away approaching hail or heavy rain storms. On six of the most prominent summits surrounding the locality in which the vineyards are located he has

ERECTED SIX STATIONS.

These command a territory of about two miles in extent. They are constructed of wood, and each shelters ten heavy mortars, the individual amount of powder required to discharge them being four and one-quarter ounces. There is a cabin in the vicinity of each station, which is used to store the powder in. When a storm is sighted the volunteer corps which mans the mortars is promptly signaled. The members of this corps are owners of small vineyards within two miles of territory referred to. They have been trained upon receiving notice of an approaching storm to promptly proceed to the station and to make ready to discharge the mortars. When all is in readiness—each mortar only awaiting the touch of fire to powder—the corps watches for the signal from the main station. Presently the signal comes and the discharge of the mortars begin. This is continued until the clouds have scattered and the storm has blown over. In every instance where the method has been applied the storm clouds have been scattered.

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Wanted for this municipality two male and four female teachers (Catholics); salary twenty and fifteen dollars per month respectively. Term eight months. School opens middle of September. Good testimonials must accompany each application. St. Antone, June 27th, 1897. 50-3

GEORGE BAILEY,

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CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL OF AMERICA.

Opening of its Sixth Annual Session, Sunday, 11th July.

High Mass Celebrated by the Bishop of the Diocese.

The sixth annual session of the Catholic Summer School, or the Champlain Assembly, was formally opened by the impressive service of the Sacred High Mass at the beautiful church of St. John the Baptist, the celebrant being the Right Rev. Gabriel, Bishop of Ogdensburg. The other officers of the Mass were as follows: Assistant priest, Rev. Dr. Loughlin, of Philadelphia; Deacons of Honor, Rev. Fathers Jones of San Francisco, and Kennedy, of New York; Deacon, Rev. Father Gilmartin, of Boston; Sub Deacon, Rev. Dr. Smith, of Pittsburgh; Master of Ceremonies, Rev. M. J. Lavelle, LL.D., of New York.

Dr. Lavelle, as president of the Summer School, announced the school open, returning thanks in most touching words to the Rev. Bishop, the pastor, Dr. Walsh, V.G., and his assistant, Dr. Smith, as well as to the residents of Pittsburgh, for the cordial welcome extended to the members of the school and offering them the heartfelt hospitality of the grounds at Cliff Haven.

Rev. Father O'Reilly, G.S.A., of Lawrence, Mass. preached a most eloquent sermon. He was listened to with breathless attention by the large congregation. The scene on the grounds during the afternoon was exceedingly pleasant; old friends greeting each other and joining in anticipation of a successful session. At a quarter to six in the afternoon Benediction was given at the little chapel of "Our Lady of the Lake."

Monday morning at ten o'clock the regular course of lectures was commenced by Rev. Hugh T. Henry, so well known as a poet, a musician, and a scholar. Father Henry gave five lectures on "Phases of Shakespearean Study."

The evening lectures will be at eight o'clock. The first evening's lecture was on "The Development of Greek Literature," by Dr. C. M. O'Leary, LL.D., of Manhattan College, New York college. Tuesday evening "Literary Ambitions" was treated by Rev. Mortimer E. Twomey, of Malden, Mass.

Abstract of Sermon by R. V. James T. O'Reilly, O. S. A.

"Unless the Lord build the house they labor in vain who build it. Unless the Lord keepeth the city, he watcheth in vain who keepeth it."—Psalm 126:1.

Words of infinite wisdom, spoken under Divine inspiration by the Royal Psalmist. God is the great architect of Heaven and earth and all things contained in them. According to the eternal design the perfections of God must be made manifest in his creatures. All nature must bear testimony to his supreme dominion, to his wisdom, his justice, and his love for man. The world has been building from the beginning of time; but to what purpose? Its monuments of brass and stone have melted away under the wasting hand of time. Its systems of Philosophy, its theories and plans for uplifting man, have faded away as the echo of the voices that proclaimed them.

In fact, science to-day seems occupied in delving into the obscure mazes of the past rather to rob man of the glory of his creation, and assign to him a lower dignity in his Simian origin, than to create or sustain a hope in his breast for a future. The mission of the Catholic church is not to cultivate, to refine and enlighten the mind, nor to investigate the secrets of nature. Hers is to use learning, refinement and culture as instruments in prosecuting the work of uplifting man to the dignity of a child of God.

She need not prove the origin of the world nor the creation of man, by arguments dug out of the bowels of the earth. But she encourages her children to penetrate into the innermost arcana of nature to show those that labor with them that even there they must admit that God is glorified in his works. "For in His hands are all the ends of the earth; and the heights of the mountains are His. For the sea is His and He made it, and His hands formed the dry land."

Religion is the only true science. It takes man by the hand and by the light of Divine revelation leads him onward in the path of truth, and enables him to build for the future an everlasting abiding place, on the line laid down by eternal wisdom. The Church is a human organization with a Divine soul, fashioned after the nature of the God-man and guided by the Holy Ghost.

The great work of the Church is to teach man his true relations to God; to show him how to correspond with his duties to God; to show him what God has done for him and how to utilize the means to elevate himself which God has placed within reach; to make him know God, and as the result of knowing and seeing Him in His works to be able ultimately to possess him for eternity.

The Church stands before the world as the representative of Jesus Christ. She holds a divine commission to teach the truth, to combat error, to save souls from the powers of darkness, to conquer the world, the flesh and the devil with the principles of her Divine Founder.

She is a vast army marshalled in the cause of humanity under the banner of the crucified. On her side are truth, justice and God. Against her are arch-angels, all the forces of ignorance, pride, ambition, moral depravity, guided by the spirit of pride under the banner of Satan. The great battle is on between light and darkness, self sacrifice and luxury, God and Satan. Man's soul is the prize, life or death the result.

ing. He must advance the outposts of the Church in every field held by the enemy. In the literary, scientific, commercial and social field it is the duty of the lay Catholic to plant the standard of the cross and to defend it.

Priests have their own portion of the work. It is theirs to lead, to preach, to exhort, to advise, to threaten at times, to offer sacrifice, to dispense the mysteries of God's grace; but there is a great struggle going on and the questions of the day, affecting man's social and religious life, are being discussed in the forum of the shop, the street, the club, the steamboat and the railway train. There the lay Catholic must uphold his honor and the honor of the Church. In the arena of every day life the voice of the layman alone is heard. Religion is the one great question that is argued every where and by everyone.

On Monday morning, Rev. Dr. Lavelle, as President, declared the School open, paid a graceful compliment to his predecessor, made some pertinent remarks, among others recommending great punctuality in attendance at the lectures, and introduced the Rev. Brother Justin, of Manhattanville College, Provincial of the Christian Brothers.

Brother Justin gave an interesting account of the convention in Toronto to consider measures of an educational and reformatory nature. He introduced the already so well and so favorably known lecturer, Rev. Hugh T. Henry, of Philadelphia, who gave one of his able interpretations of Shakespeare, a short abstract of which we present. In the audience we noticed the well known lecturer, Rev. Talbot Smith, of New York, Rev. Father Barry and Dr. Henry, brother of the lecturer, and wife, of Philadelphia.

The Rev. lecturer began by saying that the commentators of Shakespeare have been endless in numbers and unflagging in zeal. Every year brings forth new lectures and new books illustrating the poet of all grades of merit and prominence. Nevertheless, the vast multitudes for whose benefit this prodigious energy professes to expend itself have in truth little or no familiarity with the poet. This seems to be an age that loves rather to read books about books than the original books themselves. The purpose of the present course of lectures was to attempt to show how the study of Shakespeare may be undertaken without the postulate of a long array of critical impediments.

Proceeding on the assumption that in many artistic respects the poet does indeed repeat himself, the lecturer took as the text of his discourse, the tragedy of Macbeth, and in elaboration of its purposes to study all of the plays in some fashion by means of intelligible allusions to other plays, indications of similarities and contrasts in their place and execution. This first lecture dealt with the first act. Having read the first scene he adverted to the opinion of Seymour, who found no reasonable motive for it and therefore considered it spurious. There are two weighty reasons for differing with this critic, a poetic and a dramatic one. The poetic reason is that Shakespeare wished to draw us away from the actual world with its prosy weights and measures of motive and action into a preternatural world, unembarrassed by any of the ordinary subjective clauses of our own personal environment. The scene of the weird sisters is the key-note of the play. The second reason is a dramatic one—the scene sounding the dramatic key-note of the whole action. The lecturer then illustrated the principle of the key-note in other plays of the poet.

He next made the same scene serve as a text for a discourse on the same preternatural creations of Shakespeare. The contrasted characters of Macbeth and Banquo in the third scene formed another text for illustrations of the principles of the dramatic fort. The method of Shakespearean study in the schools is faulty because undue stress is laid on the critical and not sufficient on the artistic phases of the study. We regret that the lateness of the hour prevented us giving more than a very brief abstract of Dr. O'Leary's lecture on a subject of universal interest by reason of the present political crisis in Greece, the mother of the beautiful literature and art.

The lecturer said that Greek literature differed in its development from that of other nations in as much as it has been steadily progressive and marked by no period of decay. One reason of this is to be found in the physical aspects of the country which favored the growth of the sentiment of the beautiful. This love of the beautiful is the keynote of the Grecian character and accounts for the superiority of all that Greece produced both in literature and art. It strengthened and purified their imagination and enabled them to reach the loftiest realms of thought. We see this above all in the writings of Homer, in which imagination runs riot and the sublime has been most frequently attained. It was from him that Aeschylus learned the wonderful story of Agamemnon.

The plays of Euripides, while lacking the vehemence and sublimity of Aeschylus, surpassed them in the quality of humanity.

SPANISH AND ENGLISH COLONISTS.

[Sacred Heart Review, Boston.]

Lord Dufferin, in a speech to the people of Bristol, is reported to have said, in comparing the results of the discoveries of Columbus and Cabot, that "in the caravel of Columbus lurked the Inquisition, slavery and carnage." This leads the Catholic Universe to ask if Lord Dufferin does not really know something more about the origin of African slavery. Evidently he must be very ignorant if he is not aware of the fact that New England rum purchased many a black man's body if not his soul, and that the early English colonists, who followed in Cabot's wake, were as far from being saints as were the Spaniards who were inspired to come to the New World after the discoveries of Columbus. Doubtless there were good and bad among both the English and the Spanish settlers. Scoundrels are ready to join any expedition that promises plunder and profit. The people who went to

California in the early days of the discovery of gold there were not all reputable and honest men. If they had been there would have been no Vigilance Committee. Lord Dufferin, in the opinion of the TRUE WITNESS of Montreal, used not to be a bigot, and the same authority says: "In Canada, at any rate, he used to leave the emigration and other vexed questions alone and said nothing to affront the Queen's Catholic subjects." He may have got into bad company, honest contemporary, since he left the New Dominion. There were three sailors of Bristol City who were not models of all the virtues according to Thackeray's song, and they may have left some descendant in the English port whence John and Sebastian Cabot sailed in search of new countries for an English king.

BUBONIC PLAGUE FEARED.

A BRITISH SHIP FROM CALCUTTA HELD IN QUARANTINE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The British ship Maud, which sailed into port late on Thursday last, has been ordered into quarantine. On the voyage across the Pacific from Calcutta one of her crew died, and the quarantine officers are of the opinion that the sailor died from the dreaded bubonic plague. Two others of the men were ill from the same disease, but when port was reached they were convalescent. The quarantine physicians decided that the vessel should be carefully guarded until all the germs of the plague that might be on her were killed.

PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

FOR MEN ONLY, AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS.

Rev. Father Strubbe has just announced a pilgrimage for men only, to St. Anne de Beaupre. It will be held on Saturday, August 31. The steamer Three Rivers, which has done such excellent service on this route, will convey the pilgrims to their destination. The fare for the round trip is placed at a low figure for both adults and children. The success which attended the pilgrimage of the women held under the same auspices last week, should be a special inducement to all Irish Catholics, young and old, to take advantage of the opportunity to visit the celebrated shrine of St. Anne. The Redemptorist Fathers for a great many years have had the direction of all pilgrimages for Irish Catholics, and the results attained from a spiritual point of view, have been very gratifying. The parishioners of the different parishes should support their praiseworthy efforts.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

DIVISION NO. 3 TO HOLD ITS ANNUAL OUTING ON AUGUST 5.

The A. O. H. Division No. 3 will hold its annual excursion to Lake St. Peter on Aug. 5. The steamer Three Rivers has been chartered by the organization for the trip, and all the arrangements for the outing are now well under way. In the absence of the President, Mr. D. Gallery, vice president, and Mr. William Rawley, the indefatigable secretary of the Branch, have all the matters in charge, and judging from the manner in which these officers have administered similar undertakings in former years, the excursion should be a grand success.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At the regular meeting of St. Anthony's Branch No. 50 C.M.B.A., held on Wednesday, July 7th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove, by death, the wife of our esteemed fellow-member, Bro. J. Carroll, be it

Resolved, That, while humbly submitting to the Will of our Divine Redeemer, we desire to extend to Brother Carroll and his family our heartfelt sympathy in the loss they have sustained, he by the death of an affectionate wife, and his children a loving mother; and we trust that the knowledge that she whom they mourn has left this home for a better one will give them strength and courage in this their hour of trial.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Bro. Carroll and his family and to THE TRUE WITNESS for publication.

W. P. DOYLE, Secretary.

REV. BROTHER YUNG DEAD.

Rev. Brother Joseph Maria Yung, C.S.V., founder of the Deaf and Dumb Industrial School, at St. Louis du Mile End, died suddenly Tuesday evening, 12th instant. Shortly after five o'clock, Brother Yung had admitted a lady to the church, and stood at the door while she went over to one of the pews. When she knelt down she heard a noise, and, on turning around, saw the brother lying on the floor. She summoned assistance, but when the other brothers arrived Brother Yung was dead. Coroner McMahon was notified, and after investigation decided that death was due to natural causes. Deceased was born in Metz, Alsace, in 1821, of French German parents, and was 76 years of age. In 1855 he came to Montreal, on the invitation of the late Bishop Bourget, and founded the Industrial School for the deaf and dumb, which has been prospering ever since. The remains of Brother Yung were taken to Joliette, where the head house of the Order is situated.

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All Druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Under the Glare of the Sun in the Metropolis.

The Provision Being Made for the Masses of Citizens to Obtain Fresh Air—The Proposed Public Library Building—Changes at Brooklyn Bridge.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, July 19.—The weather here in the great metropolis of America continues sweltering, and the rush for summer resorts of those who are able to afford the luxury has been something unprecedented. Meanwhile the municipal authorities are considering various problems tending to an amelioration of the lot of those who are compelled to spend the heated spell under the glare of a New York sun. Perhaps one of the most feasible works in this direction is that of President C. O'Brien, dock Commissioner, who is pressing for the construction of more, what he terms, recreation docks. An act authorizing the erection of such piers was passed in 1892, and explains their object as follows: "An act to provide for the health and recreation of the people by setting apart certain piers along the river front of the city of New York for their use, and to make provisions for the easier transaction of business by the people of the State at such piers."

LOCATION OF THE DOCKS.

The original bill provided for the building of four such piers, but President O'Brien hopes that there may be as many as ten before a bill is called. The first one to reach completion is at the foot of East Third street. Another at the foot of East Twenty-fourth street will open in August, and two others, one at the foot of Christopher street, North River, and another at the end of East On-street and Twelfth street, will be ready for use before the end of the season. A fifth, at the foot of Twenty-second street, North River, has been suggested.

The scheme would never have reached its present stage had it not been for the efforts of a score or more of noble women who had seen the suffering of children and women in the tenement district and lent all their energies to secure relief for them. The scheme provides for a superintendent of each dock and a woman caretaker in the daytime and two at night to look after the comforts of the women and children. The pier at the foot of East Third st. is the smallest of the first four. It is 300 feet long, 52 feet wide and the second story is 22 feet high. It is built of steel and will accommodate five thousand or six thousand people. There are settees for five hundred. Ice-water is provided free of charge, and there are all necessary appointments. A bandstand occupies the centre of the promenade, and there is music every night except Monday and Wednesday, and also on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. A policeman in charge said that during the two weeks the pier had been open there had not been a single arrest.

A VERY SENSIBLE PROPOSITION.

Another proposition to the same end is that of Mr. Jacob A. Riss, secretary of the committee on small parks. The suggestion is that the small parks should in all cases where it was possible be established near schools, and serve as the playgrounds of the school children, and also as public playgrounds. It is also suggested that the roof playgrounds of the schools may be made available to the public out of school hours, by means of entrances independent of the school-rooms.

NEW YORK'S NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

But the subject at present which is specially interesting the reading public of New York is the arrangements for the great new public library building. The preliminary competition of architects closed last week and one hundred plans were submitted. The judges are: Prof. William R. Ware, of Columbia University, Bernard R. Green of the New Congressional Library, and Dr. Billings, director of the New York Public Library. In this competition only the successful twelve are to be rewarded, receiving \$400 each. From the twelve drawings selected, six will be probably chosen to take part in a second competition. With them will be associated six architects of prominence, who will be selected by a committee of the Trustees. For this the big architects await invitations, for every competitor will be known and each will receive \$800 for his work. These competitors will choose three practicing architects, who, together with three members of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. Billings, will sit as a jury on the second series of drawings.

The building will be erected on the site of the old reservoir at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, which measures about 482 feet in depth with a frontage on Fifth Avenue of 455 feet. The building will be 225 feet by 350, and will cost \$1,700,000, exclusive of the heating, lighting and ventilating appliances, furniture and shelving, architects' fees, and the cost of the removal of the reservoir. It is intended that the book stacks and reading rooms will be susceptible of enlargement to a capacity of 4,000,000 volumes. The library now possesses about 300,000 volumes, with about 30,000 uncatalogued pamphlets.

GREATER NEW YORK'S GREAT BRIDGE.

Brooklyn Bridge is to be enlarged, but in such a manner as not to interfere with Park Row or encroach upon its limits. The plans provide for a platform sixteen feet above the present level of the tracks on the bridge structure and extending to the north end 180 feet. In this space will be a wide platform with four tracks running on it sufficient to accommodate eight cars. It is planned that as they come in the cars will unload from one side and load on the other. The present building will be extended sixteen feet on either side for its whole length. Cars may approach the loop on four tracks, and the necessity of interlocking switches has been done away with. Elevators will be necessary, and the bridge officials insist that

there shall be at least sixteen, capable of accommodating forty persons each, with a total capacity of 16,000 an hour.

BRINGING BUYERS INTO GOTHAM.

The efforts of the Merchants' Association of New York to induce out of town buyers to visit this market are attracting much attention among the wholesale dealers of the West. While they concede that the efforts will result in an increase of business for the New York merchants, they do not comprehend any decrease in their own trade. St. Louis started the movement a year ago. The Board of Trade of that city issues round-trip tickets to merchants in good standing throughout the territory to St. Louis, and as a consequence the influx of buyers to that city is very heavy. The expense of transportation is divided among the wholesalers with whom the buyers deal. Advice from the West state that every ware business is good, particularly in dry goods, and there is every indication of a splendid fall trade all through the Panhandle of Texas, South-west Kansas and even Nebraska.

HAIRD ON TEA IMPORTERS.

The New York tea importers are confronted by the prospect of a heavy loss on their importation of 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds of tea, which began arriving in this city about the 1st of July. It was ordered when the general impression was that Congress would put a duty on tea. It is of the first crop, the first tea of the year, and to establish the tariff the importers took all they could get.

SAVINGS BANKS TO LIGHT ENAVION.

The New York Associated Savings Banks are preparing to make a test case to have a decision as to whether they are to have savings banks as a branch of their business. There is a conflict of opinion on this subject between the banks and the tax authorities, and the officers of the former have obtained the advice of counsel, who sustain them in the contention that such deposits are not legally taxable.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE

Was Offered the Chief Justiceship of the Court of App. of Ontario.

A dispatch from Ottawa to the Daily Witness says:—

A very interesting proposal by the Dominion Government was kept very quiet at the time, and even now there is no official record of it, as yet, but I am in a position to certify to its correctness. When Chief Justice Huggarty, president of the Court of Appeals for Ontario, retired a few months ago, Sir Oliver Mowat, Minister of Justice, offered the position to the Hon. Edward Blake, M. P. for South Langford, with the understanding that as soon as Sir Henry Strong retired from the position he would hold Mr. Blake should become the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, and so greatly strengthen the highest appellate court in the land.

But Mr. Blake had other fish to fry, and declined. It is regretted that the British Government, in passing a law admitting colonial members to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, confined the nominees of the colonies to judges. But for this Canada would undoubtedly have nominated Mr. Blake to the Judicial Committee, and Mr. Blake would probably have accepted if he was placed on an equality with the other members as regards salary. As it is, Chief Justice Strong is now sitting as a member of that committee, which leads to an anomaly that would strike most people as making the two positions of Chief Justice of Canada and a member of the Judicial Committee incompatible.

Chief Justice Strong has gone to England to take his seat as a member of that judicial committee (his expenses being borne by the public treasury), and only four Canadian cases were entered for hearing before the committee, on two of which he was precluded from sitting by reason of having passed judgment in them when they were before his own court at Ottawa. He is sitting in the other two cases. He can scarcely go over to England more than once a year and at the same time discharge his duties at Ottawa, where, in fact, he is bound by statute to reside, so that at the next term or sitting of the Judicial Committee twice as many Canadian appeals may be entered for hearing and the Canadian member of the committee will be absent, or even if he is present he would be disqualified from hearing any case that has been before the Supreme Court of Canada.

The sooner the British Parliament amends its laws in two respects the better, namely: giving the colonial government liberty to nominate to the committee senior counsel at the bar who are not judges, and giving them a salary so as to enable them to reside in England or, at all events, to visit there whenever the committee held a sitting.

SINCE PAPA DOESN'T DRINK.

My papa's awful happy now,
And mamma's happy too,
'Cause papa doesn't drink no more
The way he used to do.
And everything's so jolly now!
'Tain't like it used to be,
When papa never stayed at home
With poor mamma and me.

It made me feel so very bad
To see my mamma cry,
And though she'd smile I'd spy the tear
A-hiding in her eye.
But now she laughs just like the girls—
It sounds so cute, I think—
And sings such pretty little songs
Since papa doesn't drink.

You see my pretty Sunday dress;
It's every bit all new,
It ain't made out of mamma's dress,
The way she used to do.
And mamma's got a pretty cloak,
All trimmed with funny fur,
And papa's got some nice new clothes
And goes to church with her.

TESTING HIS HONESTY.

Your druggist is honest, if, when you ask him for a bottle of Scott's Emulsion, he gives you just what you ask for. He knows this is the best form in which to take Cod Liver Oil.

MONTREAL'S GREATEST STORE.

The S. CARSLY Co., LIMITED

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 192 to 194 St. James Street.

MONTREAL.

Business is increasing faster than any other Store in Montreal to-day.

JULY CHEAP SALE.

The greatest sale of its kind in Canada held only once a year.

Carsley's Sledgehammers for To-morrow

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Glass Tumblers, Glass Cake Servers, Ladies' Leather Bags, etc.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Three hundred dozen Ladies' Shirt Waists, at the same price, 35c, for 50c.

Lot No. 1 - Ladies' Shirt Waists.

A magnificent lot of New Shirt Waists made in the latest style with pointed yoke, full sleeves, (if fronts, starched and negligee collars and cuffs) would sell in the ordinary way at 70c, will be offered tomorrow at 50c.

Lot No. 2 - Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Is a very stylish lot of Shirt Waists in Light Grounds with Colored Stripes and Scroll Designs, beautifully made with pointed yoke and latest style collar and cuffs; the regular selling price of this Shirt Waist is 75c to 90c. Tomorrow's price at 45c.

Lot No. 3 - Ladies' Shirt Waists.

The daintiest of Ladies' Shirt Waists in exquisite patterns of New Muslin, in all the prettiest colors imaginable, Greens, Pinks, Blues, Grays and Black and White effects, all striving for supremacy in the great panorama of colors. The regular value of these Shirt Waists is \$1.25. Tomorrow's price is 65c.

Hundreds of other Pretty Shirt Waists in Pink and Blue, 17c.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

LADIES' SUMMER CAPES.

Hundreds of Beautiful Capes in Light Weight Material, specially adapted for seaside or steamship wear.

75 Pretty Light Cloth Capes, usually sold at \$1.85. July Sale Price \$1.24.

110 Elegant Summer Cloth Capes, peacock design, very pretty for evening wear. Regular value \$2.50. July Sale Price \$1.50.

120 Ladies' Summer Cloth Capes in light material, new shades, trimmed with black braid. Regular value \$3.50. July Sale Price \$2.75.

90 Ladies' Summer Cloth Capes in new evening shades, trimmed same material. Regular value \$6.50. July Sale Price \$3.40.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

STYLISH WASH FABRICS.

125 pieces Creponettes with fancy colored stripes and Grass Linen Grounds. Regular value 10c. July Sale Price 6c.

175 pieces Handsome Percales in White, Red, Blue, Green, Yellow and Pink Grounds, with Stripes and Scroll Designs. Regular value 11c. July Sale Price 6c.

RIPPLE WASH FABRICS.

180 pieces Ripple Wash Fabrics in Pretty Stripes and Scroll Designs, imported to retail at 15c yard. July Sale Price 9c.

120 pieces Linen Colored Crepons with Bright Stripes of Pink, Blue, Green, White, etc., also in Black Grounds with Scroll Designs. Regular value 20c yard. July Sale Price 12c.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

ORGANDY MUSLIN.

150 pieces Beautiful Organdy Muslin, exquisite patterns in Dresden and Poppy-dart Designs. The colors are magnificent combinations and delicate tints of Pinks, Greens, Blues, etc., and is the lightest and coolest of fabrics. These charming goods are particularly adapted for Ladies' Shirt Waists or Summer Costumes, and are sold regularly for 25c and 30c yard. Tomorrow Sale Price is 16c yd.

LINEN GRENADINES.

55 pieces Stylish Linen Ground Grenadines, with elegant stripes in bright colors, as Pink, Yellow, Brown, Red, etc. This is one of the most fashionable fabrics and was imported to sell at 32c yard. Tomorrow's Sale Price is only 17c yard.

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WEDNESDAY.....JULY 21, 1897.

SIR DONALD'S PEERAGE.

The Daily Chronicle of London says that Mr. Chamberlain, finding that his plan for colonial representation in the House of Commons is out of the question, wants Canada, Australia and South Africa each to have a representative in the House of Lords, and for this reason wished Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner, raised to the peerage. Mr. Chamberlain hopes that when the Premier returned home and consulted their governments they will arrange for the nomination of these representatives. This is a subject upon which a great deal of nonsense has been written. Until the Queen's Jubilee, the Imperialists were looked upon as a small body of harmless ultra-loyalists, with pleasant, if somewhat wild dreams, of an all-absorbing Empire. Since the colonial Premier have been in London all kinds of speculation have been set afloat. A careful perusal of the speeches of our own Premier will convince the most casual observer that the matter is still in a nebulous condition. In so far as Canada is concerned the people feel that they are in a singularly happy condition. No change is desired at present. We have Home Rule in earnest, with all its blessings, and we are in no hurry for any other condition of affairs. Some day it may be necessary to reconsider the question of our relations to the Empire and to provide for the strengthening of the tie that binds us to the Mother Country. When that time comes the matter will, no doubt, be submitted to the consideration of the people at large. As a free and intelligent community Canada will be ready to do its share in the premises, but neither Mr. Chamberlain nor Messrs. Anybody else have any right, nor will he or they be allowed, to dispose of any portion of our liberties, or of our resources, without the consent freely given and freely expressed of the majority of the Canadian people. Sir Donald Smith is a level-headed High Commissioner of Canada; he knows the peculiarities of our population and the aspirations of the rising generation, and Mr. Chamberlain will do well to be advised by the Old Nestor, as he no doubt will, before any step is taken to define our position in the Imperial legislative machinery. Sir Donald was raised to the peerage for distinguished services in many paths of public weal. He will be able to render good service to this country in the House of Lords; but to suggest that he was given his promotion for the object hinted at, is to ignore the great role he has played in Canada's development, as well as in the fields of philanthropy and of popular as well as of higher education.

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESSES.

In looking over our exchanges we find a large number of excellent addresses delivered to graduating students in different parts of Canada and the United States. Indeed this seems to be an exceptional year as regards the eminence as well as the eloquence of speakers who undertook the task of speaking to the young men, prior to their entering upon the stormy sea of life. Amongst others is the Rt. Rev. T. S. Byrne, Bishop of Nashville, Tenn., who struck a good note in a vigorous address, telling the graduates of the Christian Brothers' College, St. Louis, Mo., to stand by their faith. The following extract is worthy of the careful study of Catholic young men: "It cannot be denied that there does exist a prejudice against Catholics; that it is active, without being apparent; that it pervades our literature, our laws, and our social and political life; that it hangs like an obnoxious exhalation in the atmosphere, and poisons the air we breathe; that it may be doubted if it be potent for evil in this instance, as it is in that of the other; that it is a source of grief to the young men who have the courage of their convictions, and who are determined to pursue their course of life, as young Catholics."

ADVICE FROM ROME are to the effect that the Vatican has called upon the French Bishops "to supply information as to the different kinds of ecclesiastical music in their dioceses, and the Pope is preparing instructions on the subject, with the intention of inaugurating certain reforms, including the abolition of female voices at liturgical services. While approving of instrumental music, His Holiness thinks it should be limited to the organ and the choir, and the organ should be used only in the choir and the choir."

gentleman be "respecting," if his habits be not those of fashionable and expensive dissipation; if his associates be of the honorable, the virtuous, and the wise; if he live not like a pagan, while proclaiming himself a Catholic; if his conduct be an exemplification of his professions; if his life be such that he can stand before the world with pure heart and clean hands, and challenge its malignity; then, I say, that in these days, and in this land, his religion will be no bar to his advancement in any business or profession that is worthy of engaging the thoughts or the energy of man. The religion of Mr. Taney did not prevent him from reaching the distinguished position of Chief Justice of the United States; and neither did that of Mr. Charles O'Connor prevent him from reaping great emolument from his profession and winning the splendid reputation of being the first lawyer of the land."

CENTENARY CELEBRATION OF '98.

Fifteen years ago an association was formed in Ireland for the purpose of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the rebellion of 1798. Naturally the association took root in the United States, and now it is proposed that next summer there shall be a national pilgrimage from America to Ireland to commemorate the event and to revive the memories of the great men who figured in the last important struggle for Irish independence. A pamphlet issued on the subject announces: "The object of the National Committee, which meets in Dublin, was to cement the relationship of these native Irishmen and Irish descendants so that at the proper time they would journey back to the Emerald Isle and show to the people of the earth what a powerful nation Ireland would be if her sons had stayed at home. Among other objects of the Association is the raising of funds with which to erect a suitable monument to the memory of Ireland's fallen heroes. The pilgrimages will be to Westford, Kildare, Antrim, Down, and to other parts of Ireland which were the scenes of havoc, victory or defeat, in the insurrection ninety-nine years ago, when the Irish people rose and fought for liberty. It has been arranged to have a ten days' sojourn in Ireland in the summer of that year at excursion rates, with the privilege of remaining a year. Various side trips will keep the pilgrims busy sightseeing. Among the principal anniversary celebrations will be that of Vinegar Hill, in commemoration of Theobald Wolfe Tone, the founder of the Society of United Irishmen. This anniversary will be celebrated on June 22."

A committee of prominent descendants of Irishmen has been formed in New York, and it is proposed to charter two steamers for the pilgrimage. The names of the promoters are a guarantee of the success of the enterprise. No doubt many Irish Canadians will wend their way to Erin's shores on the occasion of this memorable centennial. The Federal Courts of Colorado will shortly be the scene of a preliminary struggle for wealth before which the fabulous resources of even Monte Cristo sink into insignificance. It is an application on behalf of Leonard S. Ballou and Alexis M. Say of New York, against the owners of the Little Johnny Mine, at Leadville, the plaintiffs demanding an interest in the property and an accounting of the mineral taken from the Uncle Sam claim since June 29, 1893. It is alleged that, in 1890, John F. Campion and others secured a three-year lease on the various properties now constituting the Ibox or Little Johnny Mining Company, and during this period the defendants became aware of the riches within the Uncle Sam and Johnny claims, that these facts were withheld from the plaintiffs, who upon the strength of untruthful statements and misrepresentations as to the value of the claims were induced to transfer to Campion their interests for a nominal sum. The plaintiffs also allege that they were defrauded out of the royalties due them, and that since June, 1893, over \$30,000,000 in gold has been extracted from the Uncle Sam claim, and they ask that because of this fraud the sale be set aside and an accounting ordered. The plaintiffs' attorney stated in court that in this property the fabulous sum of \$150,000,000 worth of gold was in sight.

It is an old Scotch axiom, that the fewer presents one gives his intended bride the better; and in the case of Harry Lansing, of Lincoln, Nebraska, its common sense is strongly emphasized. Mr. Lansing courted Miss Oakley and showered on her \$2,000 worth of presents. Miss Oakley accepted both the presents and himself; but, when the time came to ratify the bargain, she accompanied another man to the altar. Now Mr. Lansing wants his \$2,000 worth of presents back, and, as the former Miss Oakley refuses to return them, he is invoking the aid of the law. The Boston police authorities are determined to put a stop to the wholesale slaughter of birds for the sake of fashion and in doing so have struck the proper chord. While it has always been an offence to kill them, the new law forbids, under a penalty of \$10 for each offence, the selling or wearing of birds' bodies and feathers. The chief of the State police has sent a circular to every milk-liner and dealer in Massachusetts dealing in such goods, informing them of the passage of the new act. The Montreal correspondent of the Toronto World has turned his guns on Mr. Tarte. He says that the Liberal leaders of this district make no secret of their determination to bring about the retirement of Mr. Tarte from the administration at Ottawa. Mr. JAMES COCHRANE, our well-known fellow-citizen, has been visiting Ottawa. His arrival there was chronicled by United Canada. Mr. Cochrane is an old time Liberal and it is not what he is talking about when he tells our contemporaries "that in his experience, lack of discipline, unrestrainedness on the part of friends, and a faltering administration, are more dangerous to governments than the attacks of their enemies."

wind instruments, the violin being discarded as sensual and profane. The music of Hadyn and Mozart does not meet with the Pope's approval." It is well to take all such reports with a grain of salt.

The Reverend Luke Callaghan, who obtained the degree of D.D. in Rome, a short time ago, has left the Holy City and arrived in England last week. The Reverend Doctor has just left Liverpool to proceed to Ireland, where he will remain until the 30th instant. He will return to Canada by the S.S. Vancouver of the Dominion Line and be in Montreal on 8th August next. We wish him a safe return to his native city, where he will be heartily welcome. Rev. Martin Callaghan, S.S., is visiting his brother, Rev. James Callaghan, at Baltimore. It is understood the latter reverend gentleman will once more resume his pastorate in St. Patrick's Church as one of the assistants to Rev. Father Quinlivan, P.P.

Two Chicago priests were prostrated by the intense heat at Chicago, last week, both of whom have succumbed. They are Rev. August Folton, colored, pastor of St. Monica's Church, and the Rev. Otto Goenbaum, pastor of St. Nicholas Church. In the death of Father Folton the Catholic Church of the United States loses one of the two men of his race engaged in the sacred ministry of the altar. He left his residence early in the afternoon to make some sick calls, but had scarcely proceeded three blocks when he was struck unconscious, in which condition he died. Father Folton was forty-six years old. In the case of Father Goenbaum his extreme old age accelerated the fatal strength of the stroke.

A SENSATIONAL despatch tells us that the projected visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Ireland is creating considerable apprehension in British Royal and Ministerial circles. It is seriously stated that efforts have been made, informally, to ascertain from the Irish leaders in parliament whether they propose to organize, or countenance, any hostile demonstration against England's future King and Queen. All this is simply rubbish. If the Duke and Duchess go to Ireland, the Irish people are not likely to do anything that will mar their wide-world reputation for generous hospitality. The people will not go into hysterics of loyalty, but they will receive the distinguished guests with the courtesy they deserve, and the characteristic geniality of the Irish race.

REPRESENTATIVES of the various Catholic societies of Boston and vicinity met in that city last week to arrange for the convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, to be held there on August 31 and September 1. It may be a matter of comment that the Catholic young men's associations of the States seem to take a greater interest in each other's welfare than do similar bodies in Canada. A convention of Canadian Catholic young men's associations similar to the one in contemplation in Boston could not but be productive of good results. In any event the suggestion is worthy of more than a passing consideration.

The statements frequently published in the Press that Americans are only too glad to fall down and worship the aristocracy of the old world have received a strong rebuke at the hands of Mr. Ogden Goelet, a wealthy American at present sojourning in London. "I would rather see my daughter in her grave than contract such a marriage," is the remark attributed to him when speaking to a close friend recently, referring to a report that Miss Goelet was engaged, or about to be betrothed, to the young Duke of Manchester. The noble Duke at best is far from being an attractive specimen of the genus homo, and in addition to this his financial affairs are far from being in a state which would justify a wealthy bride in accepting him.

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THE Catholic Union and Times of Buffalo, N.Y., contains the following announcement: "Experience has proven that a good Catholic paper cannot be published for one dollar a year. No paper ever made so long a fight for a dollar subscription as the New York Catholic News, now in its seventh year. From the start the News has been a well managed and well edited paper, and was always worth more than the dollar a year charged for it. But despite its metropolitan field and other advantages in favor of a dollar subscription as against the inland papers, the News has been compelled to increase its subscription to two dollars a year, beginning with July 1st. This takes from the dollar list the only respectable paper ever published in the United States at that price."

Amongst the echoes of the Jubilee celebration of Her Majesty the Queen, is the following London despatch:— Perhaps an odd feature of the services at St. Paul's has not been reported in America. Sir Walter Parratt, who presided at the organ, played the national anthem and the choir sang the rejected second verse, that from sheer shame the people have refused to sing for the last thirty years. The first verse and the third every one knows. I will give the second:—

Send her victorious Long to reign over us, God save the Queen.

SECOND VERSE. O Lord, our God! arise, Scatter her enemies, And make them fall! Confound her politics, Frustrate their knavish tricks, On Thee our hopes we fix— God save us all.

And Sir Edwin Arnold adds: "It will not be accounted indiscreet to observe that it was Her Majesty's own wish that the old text of 'God Save the Queen' was maintained."

La Minerve in a recent issue gave the origin of the national anthem "God Save the Queen." In the memoirs of Le Marquis de Crequi it is related that when Louis XIV. paid a visit to the Convent of St. Cyr, which was a boarding school, the scholars as he entered the chapel sang in unison a little hymn. The words were the composition of the Lady Superioress, and the music was by the famous Lulli. The following are the words:—

Grand Dieu, sauvez le roi! Grand Dieu, venez le roi! Vive le roi! Que toujours glorieux Louis victorieux Voie ses ennemis Toujours soumis Grand Dieu, sauvez le roi!

The song and music found their way into England in the following manner. Handel, the German composer, who was musical director at the Court of George I., heard the piece at St. Cyr. He asked for a copy of it, and, having obtained it, on his return to London presented it to His Britannic Majesty as his own composition. In a short time the simplicity of the air, as well as its solemnity, won it favor and it soon was generally adopted as the National Anthem.

From the despatches from London to the American press it would seem as if United States Secretary of State Sherman has been able to give an extra twist to the Lion's tail. His sharp reply to Lord Salisbury, touching the seal dispute, has aroused all the virulent indignation of the newspapers of the great English metropolis. The Globe has the following:—

"The memories of Cleveland's impermanent message are all revived by the extraordinary and insulting despatch which Mr. Sherman had permitted to find its way into the papers. Waiving the merits of the question, which, fortunately, is one for the naturalists, the astonishing tone of Mr. Sherman is in defiance not only of the usages of diplomacy, but of the maxims of ordinary civility. Englishmen will be glad to see that Lord Salisbury has, so far as a patrol of the seal fisheries is concerned, treated the message as though it had never been sent. If he were to go a step further and to direct Sir Julian Pauncefote to intimate to Mr. McKinley that Her Majesty's Government declines to receive despatches couched in such language, and could only reply to the next by handing Col. Hay his passports, the action would be endorsed by the complete approval of the nation."

The Times, in its usual dignified way, plainly states that the Secretary is unfit for his office. Meanwhile the Foreign Office is keeping its counsels to itself.

THE Midland Review, commenting upon the action of Rev. D. Parker Morgan, the Episcopal minister of Trinity Church, New York, who recently draped his pulpit with the English flag, and, during the course of a sermon, declared that a monarchy was preferable to a Republic, says:—

The statement, it is reported, has created a sensation. While this may be true, it is also a fact, that not a single patriotic council in the United States has passed a resolution condemning his utterance. If he were a Catholic priest, what a spilling of patriotic rhetoric there would have been! After all, why be severe upon the poor parson? He feels that way and he is not by himself. This cry of Anglo-Saxon brotherhood has a deeper significance than most people dream. There are a number of "American first families" who are beginning to sigh for a monarch to rule them. Byron once wrote of Moore, "Little Tommy dearly loves a lord." Their love of a lord is about as close to religion as some of our American flunkies ever get. Some of the truest Americans in this country, to-day, are those whose parents were foreigners.

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AN international conference on the seal question will be held at Washington. Let us hope that something definite may be reached and that there shall be an end to shuffling. The most recent despatch says:— "Mr. John W. Foster, on behalf of his government, is urging that the experts representing the governments interested should meet and compare the results of their investigations with a view of arriving at an agreed state of facts. That is the sole object of the proposed meeting. Any idea that this conference will deal with the question of revising the regulations is entirely misleading. Conferences between the representatives of the United States, Canada, and the Foreign and Colonial Offices are proceeding almost daily."

The same wail is heard in the offices of nearly all the Catholic weeklies of Canada and the United States, regarding the failure of subscribers to pay their annual subscription. A contemporary in referring to the delinquents says:—

"There is another class—we are sorry to say among Catholics—who never want to pay until force is us d. We desire to strongly but firmly impress on the minds of all such, that however unpleasant it may be to do so, where there is no other course open, this extreme method will be resorted to, and at once, if those long standing accounts are not paid. All delinquents will please take this notice as final."

It would appear from recent reports, that it was not reserved for the subcommittee at Ottawa to petition His Honours to send a delegate to Canada, but that the Liberals of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec also took similar steps in December last. The document, which was published a few days ago in the secular papers, goes on to say:—

That a general election was probable in February or March; that at the general election of 1892 the majority of the clergy intervened in the contest to the detriment of the Liberal party; that this intervention was still more general at the federal elections on June 23, and continues: "The undersigned believe in their soul and conscience that this intervention in these last fights was inopportune and unjustified, disservice to the prestige of the clergy, to the efficacy of their authority, and we regret to say that it gives to the enemies of our clergy the opportunity to assert that a Catholic is not able, like a Protestant, to freely exercise his rights as a citizen, following his judgment and his conscience. The influence of the Canadian clergy upon our Catholic population is large; the signers would not have it circumscribed; they would rather see this influence expand."

The signers drew attention to the fact that those of them who formed part of the Legislature in 1889 unanimously supported the Hon. Mr. Mercier, then Prime Minister, when he proposed a law giving a legal existence to the Society of Jesus. They also voted in favor of the measure known as the Jesuits' Estates Act, giving to the Catholic institutions of this Province a sum of more than 2,000,000 francs.

THE representatives of American Western railways say that there has been a decided revival of prosperity during the last few months, that it is continuing, and that the prospect of its increase throughout the year is exceedingly bright.

LA VERITE announces the departure of Mgr. Laffamme, Rector of Laval University, Quebec, for Europe. The learned Rector will proceed to St. Petersburg where a convention of geologists will meet in the month of August. Bon voyage.

THE Plattsburg Daily Press has the following:—

We protest against that bill which has been introduced into the United States Senate creating a department of public health and making the head of it a cabinet officer. People are scared and worried out of their lives now taking care of their health. What with 5,000 new doctors graduating every year, with ten patent medicines for every man, woman and child in the country, with the household and ladies' pages of the newspapers teeming with awful warnings and horrid examples of ailments brought on by neglect of this or that fanciful precaution, the race is in a fair way to be driven crazy over its health. To do all the things the hygienic writers require of us now would take our whole time, 48 hours out of every 24. Go to. Give us rest. Keep your body clean and comfortable, eat a moderate supply of wholesome food, keep your conscience clear, and your temper good, occupy yourself with cheerful work and forget all about your health. That is the way to be well, and we charge nothing for the prescription.

HONORARY DEGREES.

The conferring of honorary degrees by colleges in the United States has degenerated into a farce. The Pittsburg Catholic says:— "A usual, honorary degree was scattered around promiscuously at a recent convocation of the college, and it is not surprising that the conferring of honorary degrees by colleges in the United States has degenerated into a farce. The Pittsburg Catholic says:— 'The people who without protest pay for these papers are aiding and abetting in the degradation of the degree. It is not surprising that the conferring of honorary degrees by colleges in the United States has degenerated into a farce. The Pittsburg Catholic says:— 'The people who without protest pay for these papers are aiding and abetting in the degradation of the degree. It is not surprising that the conferring of honorary degrees by colleges in the United States has degenerated into a farce. 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HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The West End and Particularly St. Ann's Ward May Suffer.

The Present Outlook Seems to Favor Extension in the Eastern Part of the City—A Note of Warning to Residents of Montreal Centre.

There has been a great deal of discussion in the press, particularly of late, about the contemplated improvements of the harbor and the carrying out in a modified degree of Mr. Tarte's Plan.

The situation, in a word, simply amounts to this: The adoption of the Tarte Plan, modified or in its entirety, means that the western portion of the city is to be practically destroyed in order to build up the eastern section.

What is desired to be pointed out in this, that the Government, in adopting Plan No. 6, would be practically killing the prosperity of the West End, or at least retarding its growth for a space.

If the Government, however, is pledged to the lines of Mr. Tarte's Plan, and that the eastern end of the harbor is to be improved, then let it not also neglect the western end.

The TRUE WITNESS repeats, that the interests of the western harbor must not be neglected, and that dollar for dollar must be spent in fostering the prosperity of both.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,—On the 15th inst. there were circulated among our people copies of a weekly newspaper, published in New York, and bearing the title of The Irish Republic.

It contains one article, however—the most harmless of all—which seems to have been the direct cause of this unusual and gratuitous circulation of the paper in our city.

It all came about in this way. Shanet went out to view the parade. His piercing eyes were drinking in all the beauty of the pageantry, when lo! a frightful spectacle confronted his gaze.

Canada of ours The effect was like that of an electric shock on our stupefied spectator. All the machinery in the region where the heart is supposed to be commenced to wobble.

However, let us thank God that we are not called upon to mourn the loss of our gallant hero, although he does disown our fair city as his home.

What stronger argument, indeed, could England produce for refusing Home Rule to Ireland, than the fact if it could be proved to be a fact, that Irishmen with Home Rule in Canada are also discontented and disgruntled?

Now, my dear boy, try to see yourself as others see you. Without at all doubting your superb courage and bravery—when the battle-field is far off—it seems to me, when it comes down to real warfare, that you would prove a greater success as a mud-slinger or a blower of some wind instrument than as a soldier.

Well, as Providence has not chosen you as the special instrument for the solution of the Irish problem, try to find the courage of resignation.

What then is to be done? My dear Shanet, the situation seems to be a desperate one. In this whole patriotic business you are not in it, in fact you are left without a job.

THE SULTAN DEFIANT.

Turkey Still Persists in its Claims—France Makes a New Move.

LONDON, July 19.—There is no reliable information available regarding the course of the Sultan on Eastern affairs.

His most earnest protestations no longer command any respect or credence from the Ambassadors or the public.

PARIS, July 17.—The Chamber of Deputies held two sittings today, both being occupied by discussions of the Eastern question.

question of indemnity once settled, Turkey would withdraw from Thessaly and accept the frontier proposed by the Ambassador.

The Government's declarations were approved by a vote of 354 to 114. Private advices from Constantinople declare that nothing has so exasperated the Sultan recently as the news, which has only just now come out, of the refusal of the French Government to receive Nedjib Melhame Bey as councillor of the Ottoman Embassy in Paris.

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer Amount already acknowledged, \$1034 75

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Rev. J. J. Connolly, S.J., Sault St. 5 00; Marie, Mich., Sault St. 5 00; C. J. Ennis, M. D., Sault St. 5 00; J. R. Ryan, Postmaster, Sault St. 5 00; Marie, Mich., Montreal, Que. 5 00; T. J. Quinlan, Montreal, Que. 1 50; Rev. John Scully, S.J., St. Joseph's Church, Philadelphia, Pa. 10 00; Rev. T. P. Linehan, P.P., Biddford, Me. 5 00; St. Ann's Young Men's Society, Montreal. 20 00; Right Rev. J. Sweeney, Bishop of St. John, N.B. 25 00; Cash. 1 00; Rev. Father Ryan, rector St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto. \$ 3 00; Thomas O'Hagan, Ph. D., Arthur, Ont. 1 00; P. F. Cronin, Toronto. 3 00; M. & D. O'Shaughnessy, Montreal. 5 00; Mrs. Bernard McNally. 5 00; Mrs. C. McDougall, Montreal. 6 00; Madame Ryan. 5 00; J. D. McDermid, Guelph, Ont. 5 00; Rev. T. F. Fleming, Bracebridge, Ont. 2 00; R. V. F. O'Reilly, Hamilton, Ont. 2 00; Miss Durack, Montreal. 5 00

COMPLICATIONS OVER AN ESTATE.

HUSBAND AND WIFE WERE DROWNED, BUT IT IS NOT KNOWN WHICH DIED FIRST.

Interesting complications have arisen over the efforts to settle up the property of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Orth, who were drowned in the Erie Canal near West Rome, N. Y., on June 30, when their horse took fright and jumped off the towpath.

GERMAN DESPOTISM.

A MAN GETS INTO TROUBLE FOR SPEAKING LIGHTLY OF A RAILROAD BY-LAW.

The rank despots of the Government of Germany is well illustrated by a case based upon the fact that it is nothing short of treasonable to criticize the railroad regulations of the country, no matter how absurd they are.

He wrote to the Royal Prussian Railroad that the law was nonsense and did not meet the facts of modern travelling. The Royal Railroad replied with an injunction for libel, it being treasonable to speak of His Majesty's by-laws as nonsensical.

ONE WAY TO SILENCE A BRASS BAND. From the McKeesport Times.

Did you ever, in a spirit of friskiness, suck a lemon in full gaze of the members of the Electric Band, while they were engaged in rendering those sweet and seductive strains for which they have become noted? Well, don't.

There was subdued laughter in a store near by as the German band left for other worlds to conquer. It is a fact slightly known that the presence of any one sucking a lemon in front of a band will cause a panic.

HIS PAY IS ONE CENT A YEAR.

SAWYER, OF FREEDOM, N. H., CLOSES A MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

A question which may give the post office authorities at Washington considerable trouble is how they are going to arrange the quarterly payments of mail contractor Sawyer.

There is an interesting story connected with this mail contract. For six years Charles B. Danforth carried the mail between Freedom and Centre Ossipee.

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Good Blood

Is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and its quality the condition of every organ depends.

Advertisement for Hood's Sarsaparilla, describing its benefits for blood purification and overall health.

AGRICULTURE IN BRITAIN.

Interesting Statistics Regarding Live Stock, Grain Areas and Pasture Land.

The agriculture returns for Great Britain relating to the year 1896 have just been issued as a Parliamentary paper.

The collecting officers' reports show that the absence of voluntarily supplied information necessitated resort to estimates in only 3.43 per cent of the total number of returns.

WOODS AND ROUGH GRAZINGS or mountain pastures cover more than 15,000,000 acres, or 27 per cent of the entire surface, and that the cultivated area under crops or grass, covered, in 1896, 32,562,000 acres.

amounting to 116,000 acres—to the category of permanent grass. The loss of arable land occurs this time mainly in what was before returned as clover or grass under rotation.

The returns of the live stock on the farms of Great Britain in 1896 show increases in horses, cattle, sheep and swine, as compared with those for 1895.

Some French lawyers are trying the experiment of giving legal advice free at the Palais de Justice, on the same principle as medicine is dealt out at dispensaries.

Some French lawyers are trying the experiment of giving legal advice free at the Palais de Justice, on the same principle as medicine is dealt out at dispensaries.

PHILIP SHERIDAN, B.C.L.

Advertisement for Philip Sheridan, B.C.L., Advocate, Barrister & Solicitor, located at 100 York Street, Montreal.

ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC

Pilgrimage

ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

Under the Direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montreal.

SATURDAY, July 31, 1897 (For Men only.)

Steamer "THREE RIVERS" LEAVES RICHELIEU Wharf at 7.00 P.M.

TICKETS: Adults, \$2.10; Children \$1.05.

Tickets and Staterooms can be secured at St. Ann's Presbytery, 32 Basin Street, Montreal.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT.

OGILVY'S JULY SALE

We are offering Summer Goods at July Sale Prices.

Special Linen Huckaback Towels, all pure Linen made from polished yarns, ensuring the best wear, and the brightest color.

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FOR CONSCIENCE SAKE.

By THOMAS SWIFT, Ottawa, Canada.

CHAPTER IV.

THERE are sorrows more bitter than death, and separation more cruel than the grave. To have loved and lost; to love still when every quiver of the heart is fraught with the consciousness that the love is unreturned; to walk by day and to lie at night wrestling with a power which threatens to kill the body or to unseat the reason, whilst to give up the struggle is to imperil the soul; such, now, was Nellie Irving's sad lot. But her brave staunch spirit did not falter, though her body grew weak, and for many days she did little more than strive for life. Finally, however, her young and vigorous constitution asserted itself and won her back slowly and painfully from the portals of death. Then she saw the path of duty, along which in her great anguish she had blindly yet persistently groped, lying straight before her, and the Church was near by. And many a weary little pilgrimage did she make to seek at God's altar for aid to bear her heavy burden patiently. And as she prayed the peace of God stole into her heart and dulled the keenness of human pain; and all her beauty came back to her, softened and intensified by suffering and sorrow.

Walter Courtney, in obedience to her will, went out from the haven of happiness, bearing with him the remembrance of a sweetness and nobility of soul at which he could only marvel. Utterly shaken by the ruin he had thoughtlessly though not intentionally wrought, loving this woman, who at duty's call had driven him from her side, with a ten-fold love sanctified into reverence for something holy, he resolved that his miserable life should be as noble as he could make it, for her sake. He, therefore, bent all the energies of nature to the pursuit of his art, and as the years went by his name stood higher and higher on the scroll of fame. But in all things he obeyed Nellie's final instructions never to seek or write to her, unless she granted him permission. And this was the secret of his labors and success. It was the one way in which he could speak to her, and speaking to the eyes and minds of a whole people.

And Frank Neville—youthful and inexperienced in the ways and passions of the world, he felt that his life was a failure. For a time he forgot to pray and allowed himself to drift with the tide. He had sought to do what was right, but his efforts somehow seemed to be fruitless and productive only of misery—misery for himself and for one dearer to him than life itself.

The pathos and hopelessness of Nellie Irving's lot almost drove him mad. He blamed himself for having spoken, and, although Nellie assured him of her just appreciation of his motives and actions, he felt as though he had been instrumental in killing her happiness.

Then, after a year, yielding to his step-mother's well intentioned devices, he married a fair and noble hearted girl, Kate Kavanagh, and for a time his life passed along more even and placid ways. But not for long were the home bonds powerful enough to hold him. Instead of gathering the strands of his life in his hands and twining them into a cable strong enough to bind him to duty, he allowed them to hang loose and uneven, so that one by one, under the strain of temptation, they snapped, and he was drifting on the seething ocean of sin, before he realized that he had left the harbor of safety.

His youth's training, his manhood and the wholesome influence of the Catholic religion, preserved him, as they have preserved millions, from the grosser vices, but they were not sufficient without God's grace to keep him from sliding down the seductive path of intemperance. He was miserable, and he drank to drown his misery. He was remorseful, and he drank to kill the demon. He knew his sin, and he drank to hide it from himself. Slowly and insidiously this dreadful enemy of man was asserting its sway over him, and, as years went by, he grew more and more powerless to resist.

The weary time went on, and Frank, becoming more deadened in soul and weakened in body, no longer saw the sad havoc he was working in the life of his faithful wife.

Kate bore her lot patiently and as became a true woman. She schemed, struggled, acted, prayed, and laughed when her heart was like lead, to win her husband from his evil ways; but in vain. Her patience at length gave way, and the sorely tried spirit could endure no longer. But why linger over the painful scene? The womanhood within her rose up in self defence. Hot, burning words were uttered, to which Frank at first listened in bewildered silence. But, as the torrent of reproach rushed round and through him, he bent his head in dull, stupid agony.

"You have made my life a misery," Kate owned vehemently, "and wrecked your own. God forgive me, but I wish I were a Protestant, an infidel—anything but a Catholic, and lived in a State where the law would free me from the bondage and degradation of being linked for life with a drunkard."

She swept out of the room like an injured queen, leaving her husband stricken with shame and remorse. In her own chamber the poor wife flung herself on her knees, and with tears and sobs besought God to forgive her vehement words she had spoken. But the barbed arrow, poisoned as it was, hit the mark and killed the demon in the man.

In the grey of the morning Frank stole noiselessly from his home, and down the quiet street. Suddenly the deep tones of a great bell mated upon his ears, and he stopped. It was the Angelus, rung from the steeple of St. Mary's. He entered the church with the early worshippers. The sweet, far-away tones came to him, as the priest murmured the words of the Mass, and a word within him, long silent, responded

to the music. He bowed his head and his frame shook with emotion. How long he remained thus he never knew. A kindly hand touched his shoulder. He looked up and met the gaze of a young priest. For a moment he thought he must be dreaming; but he could not mistake the voice.

"Why, Frank, my dear fellow, is it you?" said the priest. "You have been here so long and were so still, I thought there was surely something the matter."

"Oh Hugh, dear old Hugh; I am so glad to meet you," exclaimed Frank, clasping and pressing the priest's warm hand to his lips. "And there is something the matter. Take me where we can talk freely. I am in trouble."

So Father Hugh Parker led the way up the aisle and through the vestry, and never spoke until he and his old college friend were seated in his own room. Then he turned and in his terse way asked,

"Now Frank?" and Frank told him his wretched story.

Then Frank rose and dropped on his knees, with the priest's sheltering arm about him, just as it had been many a time in their boyhood's days. There was a soft murmuring of voices, one humble and contrite, the other tender and consoling. Then the priest's right hand was raised over the bowed head, and Frank rose and walked over to the window to hide his emotion.

Father Hugh accompanied his friend home, and from that day peace and happiness entered the home and hearts of Frank Neville and his wife.

"Hugh," said Frank, one evening a month later. "Do you remember the story of the 'Three Patias'?" I have thought of it much lately. It is there is one other path that leads to perdition.

"There are many by-ways leading from the highways, Frank, and the darkest is that which you allude to. I believe it is the most hopeless path upon which human foot ever trod. It was not known to the ancient people of eastern lands, but on this continent it is broad enough to be reckoned a highway. Let us beseech Almighty God to keep us both straight in the path of duty, whose end is peace," said Father Hugh solemnly.

"I had a strange experience recently," went on the priest. "I was summoned to the bedside of a dying woman—not a Catholic. She was the faithless and divorced wife of an artist." Frank started.

"She had left the foul haven of the divorce court and drifted to her doom. The husband had thoughtlessly but innocently formed a union with a beautiful Catholic girl, upon discovering that he was a divorced man, at the call of duty, gave him up and has never seen him since. The poor creature desired to be received into the Church, and to see the man she had called husband, that she might obtain his forgiveness. There was no difficulty in finding him, for he is well known to fame. He came at once, and lo! he had become a Catholic—won by the example and heroism of this Catholic maiden. He had sought in vain for the erring woman who lay dying before him, intending to do whatever duty should claim of him. She died repentant and at peace."

"The name of the man—of this artist?" asked Frank excitedly.

"Mr. Walter Courtney," answered Father Hugh.

"God is good," exclaimed Frank. "I know the girl; and then he told Father Hugh the pathetic story of Nellie Irving's unfortunate love."

"God's ways are inscrutable," said the priest.

CHAPTER V.

One day towards the end of September, Nellie Irving, now a beautiful woman, was standing under the pines on the cliff that overlooked Alling Bay, and contrary to her wont had all unconsciously allowed her thoughts to drift into a now forbidden channel. All the misery of the past for the moment was forgotten, and she was standing with his dear arm around her and her head leaning on his breast. The sweet low tones of love were in her ear and she was once more the happy wife—of a day.

"Nellie!" She started at the sound. She turned and saw Walter Courtney standing a few paces from her.

"Walter," she gasped, and the love-light in her eyes gave place to fear. "Oh, why are you here? You should not have come."

"I am here, Nellie, because both love and duty have brought me."

She looked at him inquiringly.

"I am free—to come to you. She who stood before me is dead—dead, and the past repented of. I have come to claim you as my true wife."

For a few moments the trees and sky seemed to spin round, and Nellie reeled and would have fallen had not Walter caught her in his arms. She lay there like a child at rest. Her weary pilgrimage was at an end, the past obliterated, the present everything. Yet, woman-like, she strove against happiness itself.

"I was beginning to be at peace, looking forward to the land where there shall be neither marrying nor giving in marriage." Can you not live without me, Walter? You have grown famous. Art is your mistress, and—you have the world to choose from. I did wrong once to unite myself to one who is not of my own faith and God punished me mercifully in this world, and—"

Walter bent quickly and sealed her quivering lips with a kiss.

"I am a Catholic, Nellie, and under God's grace, I owe my conversion to your noble and heroic example."

"You—are—a Catholic?" Nellie inquired, putting him from her in amazement.

"Oh, Walter, you have made me very happy. Out of sorrow cometh joy, and a dark light, like the first faint flush in the morning sky, spread over her features, and deepened into the rich red-

gence of a new and tender beauty, which, springing from the sunshine of the soul within, banished fear and rested there for aye.

"Come, Walter," she said, taking his arm. She led him up the hill and they entered the little church to which she had so often repaired for strength and consolation. Before the altar together they knelt, one in one faith, but the prayer of their hearts is known only to themselves and God.

THE END.

THE EXCLUDED.

The next New York directory, according to report, will not be as voluminous as those hitherto issued, as the canvassers have been ordered to omit in the collection of names all persons of the laboring class—such as hod carriers, diggers and helpers of various sorts, street sweepers and persons in general who pursue onerous and manual occupations. The Chinamen, it is said, are to be omitted; likewise the poor Italians who lay the asphalt pavements, and persons who earn a living by what is known as unskilled labor.

The city directory was formerly the most democratic of volumes, and included everybody; the millionaire had no more conspicuous position allowed him, and was vouchsafed no more space than the hod carrier and street sweeper. Indeed, the back numbers of this useful work told history so innocently and frankly, and yet so unimpeachably, that it was an awkward volume.

In the older cities like New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore an examination of the directories of sixty or seventy years ago reveals some strange things. Names, that now belong exclusively to Fifth Avenue or Mount Vernon Place, were then attached to a different and much humbler quarter of the town, and the representatives of the family to-day—the lawyers, physicians, whole sale merchants—were then but very humble shopkeepers, indeed, or, it may be, even laborers and followers of obscure manual occupations.

The general city directory for the last dozen years has been, in several large cities, too democratic; and hence there has been supplied a much smaller volume known as the Elite Directory, or, as we term it in Baltimore, the "Blue Book." In the Blue Book appear no names of shopkeepers, street sweepers, diggers or the horny-handed children of toil. Only the swellest people are mentioned there—the exclusiveness maintained so strictly that it is a privilege worth contending for to get into the "Blue Book" and some are reported to have fought vigorously for a place.

The explanation of the problem of the New York Directory is that the city is too large for the book any longer to contain all the names; were every one in the new metropolis to be embraced the volume would be too unwieldy, and this circumstance might interfere seriously with its sale. Discrimination must be exercised; and, since omission is necessary, naturally those persons will be left out whose names and addresses are least likely to be sought for. Not often, perhaps, will there be any one in search of a man whose occupation in life is the digging of trenches in the streets or the carrying of a hod.

This reasoning is, from a business point of view, doubtless just; but the action of the publisher marks once more, and in a striking way, the growth of class distinctions in this country. To be omitted from the directory is to lose one's individuality, and the person thus passed over henceforth with the nameless men and becomes a part of the simple aggregate. It is the dearest thought of the American mind, in our theory of the republic, that we comprise "a nation of sovereigns," and that each citizen among us, even the humblest, is as "good" socially, and, in a certain sense, as important as the President. Every man, therefore, likes to feel his individuality, and on all proper occasions to see his name in print; and nothing, consequently, is more painful to our minds than, at wedding parties and other public functions, to find one's self, after a score of names have been mentioned, set down among the "and others." Now to be omitted even from the enumeration of citizens—not to be thought even of sufficient account to have one's name and address placed in the public record—cannot fail to exercise an exasperating effect upon some of those excluded.

It is things such as these that make men socialists and that add to the growing discontent over the land. Mr. Robert Porter, the statistician, relates an incident that occurred within his experience during the taking of the 11th United

States census. One of the enumerators found that in the Pennsylvania mines there were 880 men who were known to their employers only by their numbers. The enumerator telegraphed for instructions; were the men to be enrolled in this way? Mr. Porter's orders were to have interpreters employed and then secure names and full particulars. "The United States," he said, "does not number its citizens like so many cattle."

The immediate remedy for conditions which encourage the establishment of these distinctions so humiliating to intelligent and self-respecting workmen is not easily found; but there can hardly be a doubt that a time will come when men will not be classed according to occupation, but according to mind and character. Those will not be looked down upon who work with their hands, as did the carpenter's son, the Founder of the Christian religion.—Catholic Mirror, Baltimore.

It is things such as these that make men socialists and that add to the growing discontent over the land. Mr. Robert Porter, the statistician, relates an incident that occurred within his experience during the taking of the 11th United

We wish we could make everybody believe that promptness is prevention; that there should be no delay when you are losing flesh and when you are pale, especially if a cough be present. The continued use of Scott's Emulsion in the early stages of lung affections does prevent the development of Consumption. Your doctor will tell you this is true and we state it without wishing to make any false claims or false promises. Free book tells more on the subject.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

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Residence, 845 Dorchester St. East of Blouin, Office 547

States census. One of the enumerators found that in the Pennsylvania mines there were 880 men who were known to their employers only by their numbers. The enumerator telegraphed for instructions; were the men to be enrolled in this way? Mr. Porter's orders were to have interpreters employed and then secure names and full particulars. "The United States," he said, "does not number its citizens like so many cattle."

TOTAL ABSTAINERS.

The Special Advantages They Derive in Many Ways.

Some Views Regarding the Effects in Life Insurance.

The last number of the British Medical Journal contains a paragraph on the subject of the longevity of teetotallers which strengthens the position taken by advocates of total abstinence and endorsed by a host of learned men of science the world over, that persons who abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, as a class, live longer than those who indulge in their use. The article says:—

"The remarkable difference in favor of abstaining lives over those of non-abstainers, which has characterized the yearly returns of the United Kingdom Temperance Insurance Company for a quarter of a century, has been again exhibited. During last year, in the non-abstaining section the actual death claims were 856, or forty six fewer than the expectancy. In the temperance section

THE ACTUAL DEATH CLAIMS

were 240, or a hundred and eighteen fewer than the expectancy. In other words, if the death rate of the abstainers had been the same as of the non-abstainers, there would have been eighty-four fewer deaths." Commenting on this the New York World adds:—"This is a very interesting statement for so high a medical authority to make. 'All that a man hath will he give for his life,' says Holy Writ, and it may be reasonably presumed that if mankind generally were positively assured of longer life on condition that they totally abstained from drinking alcoholic liquors, the ranks of the teetotallers would be swelled to formidable figures. Is it true? There is a peculiar life insurance company in Great Britain which has no counterpart in the United States. It is the United Kingdom Temperance Insurance Company and it makes a specialty of dividing its

POLICIES INTO TWO CLASSES

—policies issued to total abstainers from alcoholic drinks, and policies issued to non-abstainers. The non-abstainers are not intemperate persons; at least, they are not at the time their policies are taken out, but no insurance company will write a policy upon the life of a man who either admits or upon medical examination is found to be using intoxicants to excess at the time he makes his application. Every American life insurance company now puts a direct question to every applicant for a policy, something like this: Do you use alcoholic beverages? This inquiry has only been made to American applicants generally since 1875. Prior to that year a

LESS DIRECT FORM OF INQUIRY

was used, such as: Are you a person of sober and temperate habits? That kind of question was, of course, almost always answered 'Yes,' but many applicants regarded the word 'temperate' as implying teetotalism, and qualified their replies by adding some such words as 'Use Liquors Moderately.' Since 1875, therefore, the American insurance returns furnish some valuable evidence on the question raised by the 'British Medical Journal.'

Emory McClintock, the actuary of one of the two largest life insurance companies in the United States, has made a very careful examination of the records of all the policy-holders of his company, classifying them as abstainers and non-abstainers. The main results of his examination are summed up by him as follows:—Upon those who, on entering, stated that they abstained from alcoholic beverages the maximum expected loss was \$5,455,669, and the actual loss was \$4,251,050. Upon those who stated otherwise the maximum expected loss was \$9,829,402, and the actual loss was \$9,469,407. The abstainers show, therefore, a death loss of seventy-eight per cent of the maximum, and the non-abstainers ninety-six per cent."

The Catholic Citizen estimates the children of Irish parentage, the world over, to be at the present time 13,000,000, distributed as follows: In Ireland, 4,500,000; in the United States, 5,000,000; in England, 1,000,000; in Scotland, 500,000; in Australia, 700,000; in Canada, 800,000; elsewhere, 500,000.

"I have taken a life to save my own." "What do you mean?" "If I hadn't taken that 'Life of Grant' the woman book agent would have talked me to death."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NERVOUS Troubles are due to impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and NERVE TONIC.

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NEW INVENTIONS.
Below will be found the list of Canadian patents secured this week through the agency of Marion & Marion, 185 St. James Street, Montreal. Write to them for their illustrated Inventor's Manual.
56493—J. E. Kennedy, City, rubber soled leather shoe.
56508—James B. Utlier & al. Little Glace Bay, N. S., improvement in envelopes which cannot be opened without detection.
56595—Manno Shoemaker, Brotherton, Ont., hand power bicycle.
56584—Abraham W. Steeves, Gagetown, N. B., machine for distributing paris green and land plaster on potato plants.
56555—E. A. Harris & E. J. Eyles, Victoria, B. C., vignetting apparatus, a very ingenious device.
56584—Thos. Kipling, Victoria, B. C., automatic rocking cradle.
56571—M. G. Forstall, Winnipeg, water closet.
56594—Louis Barceloux, Stanbridge Station, P. Q., reel or spindle.
The United States Government has this week granted letters patent to the following Canadian inventors.
586112—Onésime C. Beloin, Riverside, R. I., folding table.
586114—Charles Boyer, Indianapolis, Ind., attachment for mowing machine.
586157—William R. Bisvert, Point Lévis, P. Q., ruler.
586170—William Fairbairn, Calabogie, P. Q., envelope opener.
586186—Douglas Hewitt, Toronto, lead pencil.
586265—Abraham A. Bourgeois, Long Meadow, Mass., mechanical stoker for furnace.
586311—Albert R. Maguire, Stratford, P. Q., step ladder.
586361—Gustave Bourquin, Merchantville, N. J., knife sharpener and burnisher.
586404—Charles E. Fyler & al, Dempster, P. Q., bristle washing machine.
586491—Robert A. Hartley, Brantford, P. Q., whip socket.

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THE MONTREAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
938 DORCHESTER ST., near Mountain, Montreal, P. Q. Development in all branches of music. Pupils may enter at any time. For prospectus, apply to
11-G MR. C. E. SEIFERT, DIRECTOR.
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This institution, directed by the Religious of the Holy Cross, occupies one of the most beautiful and salubrious sites in Canada. It gives a Christian education to boys between the ages of 5 and 12 years. They receive all the care and attention to which they are accustomed in their respective families, and prepare for the classical or commercial course. French and English languages are taught with equal care. Boys received for vacation.
L. GÉOFFRON, C.S.C., Pres. 30-13

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Is the best and the only genuine article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and see that they get it. All others are imitations.

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Kindling, \$2.00. Cut Maple, \$2.50. Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75. Mill Blocks—Stove Laths—\$1.50. J. C. MACDONALD, 218-220 Square. Tel. 8855.
The attention of our readers is directed to our advertisements, who are representative business men. Please tell them you saw their advertisement in the True Witness.

FOR THE HAIR: CASTOR FLUID, 25cents
FOR THE TEETH: SAPONACROUS DENTIFRICE, 25cents
FOR THE SKIN: WHITE ROSE LANOLIN CREAM, 25c
HENRY R. GRAY, Pharmaceutical Chemist,
117 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.
N.B.—Prescriptions prepared with care and promptly forwarded to all parts of the city.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE FASHIONS.

Manufacturers appear to be embarrassed with the profusion of new ideas which of late have forced their way into the departments of design...

THE HOUSEHOLD.

The washing of fine silk or lisle-thread hosiery should not be entrusted to the general laundress without some supervision.

perspiration of a person suffering from this feeling be placed in a glass bowl and exposed to contact with selenic acid...

A LAME BACK

ONE OF THE MOST PAINFUL OF MALADIES.

MR. PETER MILLAR SUFFERED FOR YEARS, AND EXPERIMENTED WITH MANY MEDICINES BEFORE FINDING A CURE.

From the Brockville Recorder.

Perhaps no prettier place is to be seen in Ontario than that at Newman's upper lock on the Rideau Canal. At this station for a quarter of a century resided Mr. Peter Millar...

he would quit work at the first stroke of the bell, would not go to work again until the bell rang, and would quit in the afternoon the moment the bell sounded.

One day his regular driver was sick, and the owner of the plantation put old Uncle Sam, a new hand, who had only gone to work on the place the day before...

REAL ESTATE.

The Real Estate Record for July contains the following review of the trade: The record of complete transactions during the month of June, while of greater volume than it has been at this season...

TAXABLE INCOMES

In New York a Quarter of a Century Ago The New York Times, in referring to the question of taxable incomes, has this to say:

The rate of growth of individual fortunes in New York is a subject on which it is difficult to get very exact data. But the income tax stood the ordeal of the Supreme Court, we should have had a fixed basis for comparison at the beginning and the end of one generation.

Money is offering freely on real estate loans without attracting much attention, and the normal rate is what it has been for a long time—five per cent.

Table with columns for location (e.g., St. Antoine Ward, St. Ann's Ward) and corresponding values.

During the corresponding month of last year 90 transfers were recorded, amounting to \$275,801.61.

The real estate mortgage loans received during the month of June in the registration division of Montreal West amount to \$285,025; of this amount \$79,000 was placed at 4 1/2 per cent.

CANADIAN TRADE.

TORONTO, July 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly statement of trade in Canada says:—The extended heated term of last week was followed by copious rains in the Montreal district...

A WISE MULE.

HE ALWAYS STOPPED WORK PROMPTLY WHEN THE BELL RANG.

I once spent some months on a cotton plantation down in Mississippi, says a writer in Forest and Stream. Fastened to the top of the ginhouse was a large bell.

Advertisement for 'For Sick Women' medicine, mentioning a doctor's discovery and the benefits of the product.

Advertisement for 'A Wholesome Tonic' (Horsford's Acid Phosphate) that strengthens the brain and nerves.

Advertisement for 'SURPRISE SOAP' featuring illustrations of children and the text 'We use SURPRISE SOAP on Wash Day it is the best!'.

Joy and Smiles In place of sighs with SURPRISE SOAP. Easy, quick Work--Snow white Wash.

Business Cards.

Advertisement for J. P. CONROY, Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam-Fitter, Electric and Mechanical Belles, Etc.

Advertisement for Waverley Livery, Boarding and Sale Stables, 95 Juroon Street, Montreal.

Advertisement for THOMAS O'CONNELL, Dealer in general Household Hardware, Paints and Oils.

Advertisement for LORCE & CO., HATTER - AND - FURRIER, 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

Advertisement for DANIEL FURLONG, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Choice Beef, Veal, Mutton & Pork.

Advertisement for M. HICKS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St.

Advertisement for CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians, Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Metal and Slate Roofers.

Advertisement for CALLAHAN & CO., Book and Job Printers, 741 CRAIG STREET, West Victoria Sq.

Advertisement for CHURCH BELLS, THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHURCH BELLS & PEALS.

Advertisement for ACCOUNTANTS, Etc., M. J. DOHERTY, Accountant and Commissioner.

Advertisement for MONEY TO LEND, No. 8, FOURTH LEON, SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS.

Advertisement for C. A. McDONNELL, Accountant and Trustee, 180 ST. JAMES STREET.

Advertisement for PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED, Send a stamp for your beautiful book 'How to get a Patent'.

Advertisement for GENERAL GROCERS, The Finest Creamery Butter, NEW LAID EGGS.

of every beautiful pattern and texture are used on summer gowns, wraps, and millinery, and among some very elegant dresses of this description lately worn was a very notable one of black chamois...

LEAGUES OF LACE

of every beautiful pattern and texture are used on summer gowns, wraps, and millinery, and among some very elegant dresses of this description lately worn was a very notable one of black chamois...

BLACK POINT

of spirit silk net is in great use, both for making wholly new toilets and waists and for freshening gowns and bodices of black satin, moire, taffeta, India silk, and grenadine.

MIDSUMMER MILLINERY

has lost much of its bold and erratic appearance, and some of the latest French models are made of white Neapolitan or chip, with delicate garnitures of white lilac, or white violets, maidenhair fern fronds in shaded velvet, long, slender white wings, and loops of mousseline de soie.

GAINSBOROUGH HATS

and Marie Antoinette fobus of Louis Quinze sashes are worn with many of the beautiful gauzy dress toilets of the season at various fashionable resorts. Some of the sashes are made of embroidered silk muslin or tulle matching the gown, or of crepe de Chine with fringed silk ends that are often three-eighths of a yard deep; both wide and narrow silk fringes having recently returned to favor.

A PRETTY WAY

to freshen a white chiffon or organdie waist is to cut away the entire portion that covers the upper part of the bodice and shoulders; stitching the raw edges thus made to secure them, then adding a new yoke top, either of lace or insertion, all lace, tucked India muslin, net, or shirtings of organdie alternating with rows of ribbon. Another effective method is to add from the shoulder seams long surprise scarf ends laid in soft folds. Bring these in diminishing pleats to the waist, knot lightly; then let the sashes fall undraped well over the skirt front.

Falls of Fashion.

Oral necklaces for grown people. Coral is coming into vogue again as evening jewelry. It is most becoming to some people. Small silver pronged stands for wine bottles. They save the housewife many a table cloth stain. Small leather or silk chateleine bags, which serve the purpose of holding the many articles of the dangling chateleine and is much less troublesome and less expensive. The using of white Angora cats' heads as the ornament on the handle of a sunshade. The only sailor hats which are at all fashionable have very narrow brims and very brilliant bands. Silk gloves are stocking the counters for warm weather wear. The silver harness buckle on leather belts is going out for exclusive wear by reason of its cheap imitations and indiscriminate use.

BEAUTIFUL KILLARNEY.

Katherine Tynan's Recent Visit to the Famous Spot.

Some Features of the Accommodation for Tourists—An Interesting Study of the Villagers, Their Customs and Living Methods.

Katherine Tynan-Hinkson contributes the following interesting account of a recent visit to Killarney, to the Independent. She writes:—

It was Shelly who, writing from the Italian lakes, said they were the most beautiful things in all the world except Killarney. I had not hungered after Killarney all my days, associating it with cheap excursions and throngs of sightseers and I had not then heard Shelly's verdict. What I found when at last I visited it was a paradise of lake and wood and mountain as sequestered as though the tourist were not. Here and there a boatload or carload of people passed by. The tourist with his travelling cap and tweeds, and the women folk with short skirts and mackintoshes and the inevitable tweed cap, are indeed out of keeping with the solitary magnificence of the exquisite scenery; but for these insignificant human mites, there is nothing to tell that Killarney is a tourist resort. No merry-go-rounds or switchbacks, no dancing saloons, no giant advertisements. Just a

LITTLE UNTIDY IRISH TOWNS, with every second house a hotel, dropped in the midst of divine loveliness. For Killarney being unspoiled we have to thank the fact that My Lord Kenmare and Mr. Herbert of Muckross divide the ownership of this Eden between them. Therefore, we pay without grumbling the somewhat numerous shillings which are the toll for entering the estate of one or the other gentleman.

The people, too, remain absolutely unspoiled. They suit the landscape, being straight-featured, olive-skinned, velvet-eyed people, of a melancholy dignity. They are as grave as Spanish dons, and as gracious. There was Patrick Doyle, my pony boy, the day we went through the Gap of Dunloe. He was like a statue of bronze. I can still see the grave, beautiful face on which I looked down from my pony that day, and hear the soft voice with the Kerry lilt in it. It was his last summer as a Killarney pony boy. The spring should see him travelling over "the green fields of America," as their song has it.

America always seems homelike to them. He might have gone to London with a gentleman as groom, or to a Belfast clergyman whose daughter's purse he had found and restored; but even Belfast was less homelike than America in his dreams. "There's a power goes from this place every year," he says. "An' an' sure my own sister's married in Buffalo. 'Twon't be like a strange place at all."

I looked round the magnificent gloom of the Black Valley, and over the

BOGS COVERED WITH HEATHER, and up to the peaks soaring to heaven where the eagle has its eyrie. Buffalo, sweltering in heat, parched with cold, the huddled, high, squallid houses where the Irish emigrants foregather and remain for the most part—did he know what he was going to?

"Try to go West, Patrick," I said. "Don't stay in the towns. Push out to the woods and prairies, where there is work for strong hands."

He looked at me doubtfully. "They say there's a fine living to be made in Buffalo," he answered. "You'll be a good boy, Patrick, and not forget your religion?"

"Sure what would I be without it?" said. "'Tisn't likely I'd go to be forgettin' it."

But, alas! they do forget it. Among their valleys and mountains they are as safe as lambs in the fold. You have but to look at the unsullied eyes. Grave sin is unknown among them. But in the great cities the most innocent are often soon cast away, and once lost sink to the deepest depths.

"Lilies that fester smell far worse than weeds."

"I wouldn't be askin' to leave it, indeed," he says, looking round with a shadow of regret on his face, "only for the father an' mother. 'Tis a trifle I can make for them here compared with the lachins an' lavins' to be picked up in America; an' the father's never been the same since a load o' hay fell on him two summers ago, an' the mother crippled wid the rheumatics."

"You're not leaving them all alone, Patrick?"

"No, ma'am; there's a little bit of a bye, a brother, wid them; an' Larry, another brother o' mine, does be remain' them home a bit continual. He was took away by an English gentleman, an' is doin' finely after the horses."

THE PONY BOYS are as gentle and as long suffering with the inexperienced riders as the ponies themselves. The ponies are little broad backed, sure-footed mountain ponies, as strong as they are sagacious. Their riders must be, nine times out of ten, a sore trial to them.

"'Twouldn't matter if they'd go steady; but it's gallopin' they'll be down the hills, an' instead o' lettin' the baste pick its way they'll be hither-an'-over from one side o' the path to the other, till the road isn't safe for the other people wid them."

The ponies have the mountain pony's way of treading on the extreme edge of the abyss. As the road is covered with loose boulders this is sometimes exciting, but their confidence in themselves is quite justified. There is no record of an accident with a Killarney pony.

O'Connell. O'Connell is a Killarney man, an ex-soldier, with something of the rollicking wit and daredevilry of Terence Mulvaney. Being the best of good company, and a gentleman to boot like every Killarney man we met, he was always the centre of things. As I went ahead with Patrick Doyle, the women from the cabins on the way would rush out and shout something in Irish, to which my companion would respond in the same tongue.

"What is it they say, Patrick?" I asked; for I am ashamed to say that I have not the Irish.

"They want to know if the sergeant is behind, because if he is they can't offer the poteen with the goat's milk."

There is a good deal of illicit distilling and vending in the gap. I had not the pleasure of tasting the poteen, but I can recommend the delicious goat's milk.

At the foot of the Purple mountain you find the boat waiting to take you through the lakes. It was late September when I was there, and it was our good fortune to come upon two or three divine days in a wet season. I shall never forget the

STILL BEAUTY OF THE UPPER LAKE, with its myriad islets. The damp in the atmosphere makes for exquisite colors on the hill. Then they were clothed with purple heather as with a garment; and the woods of the lower slopes, where the red deer roam in freedom, wore every color, from green and purple and russet to the bravest gold and scarlet and copper of autumn. Outside in the world there was more than a capful of wind. We found the lower lake a miniature sea when we came there by and by. But between the soaring hills the lakes lay as in a cup. You looked in their depths and saw mountains and wooded islands and dappled sky all flooded with the pale gold of September sunshine. You could feel the silence, for it was long after the singing of birds, and that or a thunder storm alone disturb the ineffable placidity.

How still it is you realize when the gun is fired off at the foot of the Eagle's Nest, that superb crag rising 2000 feet. The thunder of the reverberations and the echoes goes rolling off through the mountains, tearing and crashing into silence. Killarney echoes are wonderful. At the entrance to the gap there is a specially fairy-like one which sends you "The horns of Etland faintly blowing" in response to a bar of music played on the guide's horn.

Winter storms must be superb here. At Denis Cottage, in the middle lake, there is a woman with a wonderful oval face. She would make a superb model for a Mater Dolorosa. The sorrow of centuries seems to be in the liquid eyes, the composed features and the sweet and melancholy mouth.

While we drink a cup of tea sweetened again with goat's milk, the ideal milk for tea, and admired the calm beauty of the lake, she told us of the winter storms.

"Terrible, it does be, surely," she said, "when the thunder goes crashin' an' tearin' from hill to hill and the lightning leapin' about them. 'Twould put the fear in your heart, surely."

The boatmen, three stalwart sons and their old father, had the gravity and distinction we had noticed in all these peasants. They seem to learn an infinite patience with the tourists. When they shot the rapids under the Old Weir bridge with such skill, and some foolish people plunged about in the boat, going near to upsetting us, the old fellow was imperious indeed, but perfectly courteous. They are charming, those Kerry peasants. My heart warmed to them, my own people.

THE PEOPLE INDEPENDENT.

A thing to admire in them is their independence. If you give them a gratuity they take it. The tourist may be the Killarney peasant's paymaster; but you'd never suspect the relationship. I had heard of Killarney beggars, but I am bound to say that I saw not one. The indifference with which the peasants in the street on market day glance at the passing tourist without interrupting their shrill conversation seemed to me the note of the place.

Then their dwelling on the past is an interesting thing. I took it for granted that Lord Kenmare at least would be a centre of profound interest to them, seeing that he is one of their own faith. But, bless you, no! He and Mr. Herbert are only mushrooms of yesterday; their hearts' allegiance is with the old lords of the soil, the McCarthy More who joined the great Desmond rebellion in Elizabeth's time, and whose fortunes went under with The Desmond, and The O'Donoghue of the Glens, whose Castle of Ross is one of the beautiful things of Killarney. They are as little lettered in their allegiance as the eagle that screams over Muckross, or the red deer that is Herbert's to-day and Kenmare's to-morrow, as he swims the lakes from one side to the other.

The eagle was here before McCarthy or O'Donoghue; for what says the rhyme of the eagle to the oak:

"When you were an acorn on the treetop, Then was I an eaglet cock; Now you are a withered old block, Still am I an eaglet cock."

Yet there are older things than the eagle. There is the black yew tree in the cloisters of Muckross, and two lives of an eagle make the life of a black yew.

SOME OF THE BEAUTIFULS. Lovely it was to stray down the winding walk from Denis Cottage, and where the water lapped the shore through flowering myrtle and luscious, to sit on a tall tree trunk in the sun, and look away between Torc and Glens to the dancing water under the Old Weir bridge. Can heaven be more beautiful? one asked in one's heart.

Then there is Torc Waterfall, to which one may walk from Killarney, or reach, as we did, after a drive through Mr. Herbert's estate. You climb steps constructed in the rock to the point whence the waterfall leaps, and exquisite as that climb is at every turn, it is most beautiful at the height from which you survey the lakes, with Glens mountain beyond the middle lake, and the Dingle hills

TIED MOTHERS find help in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives them pure blood, a good appetite and new and needed STRENGTH.

lying away on the horizon. Everywhere down the mountain sides little streams and cascades are singing and leaping. The sound I associate with Killarney is the sound of singing water, which was always in our ears, as the little amber and golden streams were forever in our sight.

There are so many beautiful things in Killarney that I will not try to make a catalogue of them. No mere words could tell how soft and beautiful and wild it is, and how unspoiled. You get a good deal of wet weather there; but it is never hopeless. A wise cyclist's guide warns the cyclist that he need never be discouraged in southern Ireland by the weather, and it is quite true. You never know when the sun will burst from a cloud, or the rain clouds drift off in stormy magnificence, leaving behind a western sky of lambent gold.

AMERICANS UNPOPULAR. The English people are very popular in Killarney. Rather to our amazement we found that the Americans were not liked. Killarney people resent their way of arriving by the limited mail at 5.30 in the morning, and departing at 3.30 in the afternoon, having in the interim "seen Killarney."

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

LONDON, July 19.—There was a decided weak feeling in the market, owing to heavy supplies and hot weather, and prices declined 1/2 to 1c per lb., with trade very bad. Choice States cattle sold at 10 1/2c, choice Canadian at 9 1/2c, and Argentine at 8 1/2c. The market for sheep was evidently demoralized, as prices broke 1/2 to 2c, choice Canadians selling at 9c and Argentine at 9 1/2c.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—This market was also weaker for American cattle, and prices were 1/2c lower at 10c for choice, while choice Canadians were unchanged at 10c and medium at 9 1/2c. Canadian sheep were weaker, and quoted 1/2c lower at 9 1/2c.

Messrs. John Olde & Son, live stock salesmen of London, Eng., write W. H. Beaman, live stock agent, of the Board of Trade, as follows, under date of July 5th and 8th:—The large supplies of cattle and sheep during the past week have not been cleared on account of a weaker enquiry in the dead meat markets, a considerable number being yet on hand. As the imports were again heavy for today, prices met with a further decline, especially in the case of sheep, whereas last Thursday's prices for South American cattle were maintained. Prices for both cattle and sheep were very low.

There were 4,650 cattle for sale and 8,491 sheep, of which 2,874 cattle were from the States, realizing 5d to 5 1/2d; 671 cattle and 174 sheep from Canada, making from 4 1/2d to 5 1/2d for cattle and 5d for sheep, and 1,111 cattle and 8,317 sheep from South America, at 3 1/2d to 4d for cattle and 3 1/2d to 4 1/2d for sheep; 1,930 of these were sold on Thursday; 1,215 cattle and 2,753 sheep were not offered for sale. Cooler weather improved the demand to day at Deptford both for cattle and sheep, and a little more money could be realized all round. There were 3,325 head of cattle offered for sale and 2,676 sheep, of which 1,732 cattle from the States made from 5d to 5 1/2d; 994 Canadian cattle, 5d to 5 1/2d, and 599 from South America, 3 1/2d to 4d. With the exception of 56 from Canada, all the sheep came from South America, viz., 2,021, and realized 5d to 5 1/2d; 318 States cattle and 1,432 Argentine sheep were not offered for sale.

MONTREAL, July 21.—The feature in local export live stock circles during the past few days has been the renewed strength in the ocean freight market, and in spite of the deplorable state of the market abroad a sharp advance in rates of 6s per head has taken place to Liverpool and London. This is due chiefly to the fact that the demand for space to the former port has been active from both Canadian and American shippers, and all the space available has been engaged at 4 1/2 to 5s, and the latter figure was refused to-day for a lot of 250. Considerable business has also been done in London space at 35s to 40s. The market on the whole is strong, and the general impression is that still higher rates will rule in the near future. Now in regard to the state of the cattle markets abroad, values are, probably, as low to-day as they have been at any time previous this season, but the trade must not forget the fact that in July last year Canadian cattle sold at 8c to 8 1/2c, and the shipments up to date in 1896 were fully 10,000 head less than what have gone forward this season so far, consequently it would not be surprising to see a 4d market yet this month with the present state of affairs. In spite of the above facts prices in this market are being maintained and shippers continue to buy freely, and because they won't advance in their views for choice grass cattle farmers are holding them back, which is the whole cause of the present scarcity of such stock and the large shipments of American stock by way of this port. Out of 4,697 head shipped last week 1,393 head were United States. The sheep trade is also in a very unsatisfactory state abroad, prices being very low. On the whole shippers are no doubt losing lots of money, and it is to be hoped the markets will take a turn for the better in the near future.

At the East End Abattoir Market the receipts of live stock were 600 cattle, 400 sheep, 300 lambs, 150 calves, 30 lean hogs, and 25 young pigs. The supply of cattle was larger than it has been of late, especially of common and inferior stock, consequently there was an easier feeling in the market for such, and holders, in order to make sales, had to accept lower figures than they obtained for the same class of stock last Thursday. On the other hand, good to choice heaves continue to be scarce and values are well maintained considering there is very little demand from exporters at present. The weather was hot again to-day, but notwithstanding this fact, the attendance of butchers was large and the demand was good. Trade on the whole was active and a clearance was made of the bulk of the offerings. Choice heaves sold at 4c to 4 1/2c, good at 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c, fair at 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c, common at 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c, and inferior at 2c to 2 1/2c per lb., live weight. There was a weaker feeling in the market for sheep, on ac-

count of the low prices ruling abroad, and values were fully 1/2c per lb. lower. The receipts were small, for which the demand was slow, and trade in this line was quiet. Good sheep, suitable for shipment, sold at 3 1/2c, and sales for local account were made at 2 1/2c to 3c per lb., live weight. Lambs were scarce, and prices advanced 2 1/2c to 50c each. The demand was good at from \$2.75 to \$3.75 each. Calves only met with a fair sale at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$6 each as to quality. Lean hogs sold at \$2 to \$6 each, and young pigs at 75c to \$1.50 each.

At the Point St. Charles cattle market the offerings were 200 cattle, 500 sheep and 75 hogs. There was a fair demand from local dealers for cattle, and a few loads changed hands at 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c per lb., and the balance were forwarded to the above market. The demand for sheep for export account was good, and all the offerings were taken at 3 1/2c per lb., live weight. Owing to the small receipts of hogs the tone of the market was stronger, and prices advanced 1/2c per lb., sales of heavy being made at 5c, and light at 5 1/2c per lb.

TORONTO, July 20.—(Special).—Cables were lower and export cattle were weaker. Butchers' cattle were firmer and hogs were higher. Receipts were 70 cars, including 900 hogs, 877 sheep and lambs, 68 calves and about 29 milch cows. The total receipts for last week were:—cattle, 2,891; sheep and lambs, 2,381; hogs, 2,475; weight fees, \$98.70.

Export cattle—Shippers say they are losing money in the Old Country, and nearly all the ship space in Montreal has been taken by Manitoba dealers for Northwest cattle. The ocean rates have been advanced, and are now 50s to Liverpool and Glasgow, and 47s 6d to London. There is not much enquiry for London space, as that market is the weakest. A car of export cattle bought in Buffalo at \$1.65 was held over here to be fed and watered, and shipped to Montreal for the Old Country. Cables quote cattle sold in Liverpool yesterday 4 1/2c, and U. S. cattle at 5 1/2c. Prices here ruled from \$3.90 to \$4.40 and some extra choice loads sold at \$4.50 and \$1.60.

Butchers' cattle.—The demand was better and prices firmer on account of improved quality. Ruling prices were 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c, and 4c was paid for extra choice. There were not too many good cattle offered. Poor cattle were a drug. Medium sold at 3c to 3 1/2c and common at 2 1/2c to 3c.

Bulls—Export bulls were scarce and not many were wanted. They sold at 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c. Stock bulls were quiet at 3c. Stockers.—A few were bought for Buffalo, at 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c. The demand is not active.

Feeders.—A few loads were taken to fill spaces in the distillery byres, and for farmers, at 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c.

Sheep and lambs.—The market was very weak. Only 3c per lb. was realized to-day. Cables report the market lower and a great deal of the stock unsold. Butchers' sheep were sold at \$2 to \$3 each. Lambs were selling pretty well at \$3 to \$4.75, and they were scarce.

Calves.—The offerings were light, and choice were scarce. Prices were \$2.50 to \$6.50 each.

Milch cows and springers.—Trade was fair and prices were steady; all selling at \$20 to \$38 each. Choice cows are wanted.

Hogs.—The receipts were lighter and demand was good and market was firmer at \$5.85 for choice bacon hogs, weighed off cars. The prospects are for \$6 per lb. long. Others were firm and unchanged.

RETAIL MARKETS.

The gathering of buyers at the various markets this morning was, without a doubt, the largest for some time past, notwithstanding the extreme heat which prevailed. The demand for all kinds of produce was active, and a brisk trade was done. The attendance of farmers and gardeners was large, and every available spot on and around the markets were occupied. The offerings of grain, which consisted chiefly of oats, were heavy, which met with a good demand, and prices were fully maintained at 65c to 75c per bag. Vegetables were abundant, and prices generally lower, except for asparagus, which was scarce, and prices advanced to \$2 per dozen. In fruit an active business was done, and as the offerings were large, buyers had no difficulty in filling their wants. Game, poultry and dairy produce were without any new feature.

PROVISION MARKET.

An active trade continues to be done in smoked meats, there being a good demand, and values are firm. We quote:—Canadian pork, \$14.50 to \$15 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, in pails, at 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c, and compound refined at 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c per pound; hams, 11c to 13c, and bacon 11c to 12c per pound.

There was a strong feeling in the Chicago provision market, and prices for pork advanced 10c to 12 1/2c, closing \$7.67 1/2 to \$7.75 September. Lard improved 7 1/2c to 10c, closing at \$4.17 1/2 July, \$1.25 September, \$1.27 1/2 Oct. per, \$1.35 December. Short ribs closed at \$4.50 July, \$1.67 1/2 September, \$1.63 October.

J. S. Bache & Co., of Chicago, wires:—Provisions opened strong and higher; receipts hogs 7,000 less than expected. Packers bought September lard. Commission houses bought September lard. John Cudahy sold October lard moderately. Cash demand continues good; large business again to-day; market closes firm at about highest prices of the day.

In the Liverpool provision market boneless long cut heavy bacon advanced 6d. Pork closed at 45s; lard, 21s; boneless long cut heavy bacon, 26s 6d; long

out light, 25s; short cut heavy, 24s 6d, and tallow, 17s 8d. Cash quotations on provisions at Chicago close:—Mess pork, \$7.70 to \$7.75; lard, \$1.17 1/2 to \$1.20; short ribs, 4 1/2c to 5c; dry salted shoulders, 4 1/2c to 5c; clear sides, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The cheese market exhibited no new feature. There was a shipping around for Ontario fines; and a seller could realize 6 1/2c were he willing to sell, but the majority are not, though it is only essential that holders are accepting the equivalent or less over the cable. Quebec makes more or less nominal as regards the spot price, because there was a fair trade in them, but 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c is a fair range on these. The stiffness of this grade as compared with Ontario can be attributed to short sales and also improvement in quality, for the gap between it and Ontario, so far this season, has been too wide. The normal ruling difference should be about 1c to 1 1/2c per lb., whereas it has been almost 1c at times this summer.

Finest Ontario cheese, 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c; Finest Township cheese, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; Finest Quebec cheese, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c.

The butter market remains unchanged. Shippers find it difficult to induce demand at the current prices, and the chief trading is doing so local account.

Finest Creamery, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4; Seconds, 15 1/2 to 15 3/4; Dairy butter, 12 to 12 1/2.

INGERSOLL, Ont., July 20.—Cheese offerings to-day were 3,057 boxes. No sales; 7 1/2c bid; salesmen holding for 8c. There was a good attendance.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., July 20.—At the cheese board to-day 29 lots were offered, 1,485 boxes white and 170 colored. The following are the sales: Wm. Cook, 470 white at \$1.16; Thomas Watkin, 190 white at 8c; A. A. Ayer & Co., 155 white and 95 colored at 7 1/2c; McCarger & Co., 180 white at 7 1/2c. The prices averaged about 3 1/2c higher than a week ago.

CAMPBELLFORD, Ont., July 20.—At the cheese board meeting held here to-night 1,100 boxes white were bargained. McCarger bought 200 at 8 1/2c, and 100 at 7 1/2c; Cook, 310 at 8c; Watkin, 240 at 8c; balance unsold.

MAJOC, Ont., July 20.—At the cheese board meeting to-night there were 795 boxes bargained, all white. Sales: Watkin, 305 at \$1.16; also 100 at 7 1/2c; McCarger, 340 at 7 1/2c. Buyers present: Brantnell, Magrath, Bird, Russell, McCarger.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Butter, quiet; western creamery, 11c to 14c; do. factory, 7c to 10c; Elgus, 15c; imitation creamery, 9 1/2c to 12 1/2c; state dairy, 10c to 14c; do. creamery, 11c to 15c. Cheese, quiet; large state, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; small fancy, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; western part skims, 4c to 5 1/2c; hull skims, 2 1/2c to 3c.

Toronto Produce Market.

TORONTO, July 20.—Market quiet. Flour demand fair, prices continue firm; straight rollers quoted at \$2.30 to \$3.35 west. Bran, quiet and steady at \$3 to \$8.25 west and shorts \$9. Bran \$10 here.

Wheat firm, offerings small, holders asking 6 1/2c for red winter outside and 7 1/2c for white, No. 1 Man hard quoted at 76 Fort William, and a lot reported at 80c Owen Sound; No. 2 hard quoted at 77c Owen Sound. Buckwheat, demand limited, prices nominal. Barley dull, prices purely nominal. Oats steady, prices unchanged, white worth 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c west, and 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c for mixed. Peas firm, limited demand. Sales made at 4 1/2c north and west and at 4 1/2c Montreal. Oatmeal quiet, prices higher at \$3.10 to \$3.20 for cars on track. Corn, demand fair, prices steady, sales at 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c west. Rye, very little doing, holders ask 3 1/2 middle weights with 3 1/2 bid.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

There was no change in the situation of the local grain market. The demand for all lines was limited and business in consequence was quiet. The tone of the market is strong in sympathy with other markets, and although no actual advance in prices have taken place they have an upward tendency. We quote:—Peas, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c, in store; No. 2 white oats, 2 1/2c for export, and 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c local; buckwheat, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c, and rye, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c.

A fairly active business continues to be done in feed, and prices are fully maintained at \$13 to \$13.50 per ton for Manitoba bran, and at \$11 to \$11.50 for shorts, including sacks.

The oatmeal market was quiet, but prices were unchanged at \$3.75 to \$3.85 per barrel, and at \$1.80 to \$1.85 per bag for rolled oats, and \$3.60 to \$3.70 per barrel, and \$1.75 to \$1.80 per bag for standard.

The demand for hay is good, and the market is active and firm at \$13 for No. 1, and at \$11 to \$11.50 for No. 2 per ton, in our lots.

Business in flour continues active, and an advance of 20c per barrel has been established, the markets closing strong. Large sales of hard wheat flour were made to-day, including 7,000 sacks to Aberdeen at an advance of 10c on previous figures. We quote:—Winter wheat patents, \$4 to \$4.25; straight rollers, \$3.65 to \$3.80, and in bags, \$1.75 to \$1.85; best Manitoba strong bakers', \$1; second do., \$3.50, and low grades, \$1.90; Hungarian patents, \$1.80.

MONKS AS FIREMEN.

Writing of the firemen of Paris at the present day, an exchange recalls the fact that the first firemen of that city were monks. By a special clause in their constitutions the religious of the Franciscan, Jacobite, Augustinian, and Carmelite Orders were obliged to betake

themselves with axes, ladders and buckets whenever a fire took place in the city. That these religious firemen gave multiplied instances of heroism unsurpassed by the most brilliant feats of their successors in our day is clear from the tributes paid to them in old chronicles, in the letters of Madame de Sevigne and the poems of Jean Sorot.

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